The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week . . . .

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time — The Weekly Gazette . . . . . .

VOL. XXXVIII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902—TWELVE PAGES NO. 8

FINAL AUTHORITY HAS PASSED ON SCHLEY-SAMPSON CONTROVERSY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The president today made the following statement public:

"White House, Feb. 18, 1902.

"I have received the appeal of Admiral Schley and the answer thereto from the navy department. I have examined both with the utmost care, as well as the preceding appeal to the secretary of the navy. I have read through all the testimony taken before the court and the statements of the counsel for Admirals Sampson and Schley and have examined all the official reports of every kind in reference to the Santiago naval campaign, copies of the logbooks and signal books and the testimony before the court of claims and have also personally had before me the four surviving captains of the five ships, aside from those of the two admirals, which were actively engaged at Santiago.

"It appears that the court of inquiry was unanimous in its findings of fact and unanimous in its expression of opinion on most of its findings of fact. No appeal is made to me from the verdict of the court on those points where it was unanimous. I have, however, gone carefully over the evidence on these points also. I am satisfied that on the whole the court did substantial justice.

"It should have specifically condemned the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was in command. On the other hand, I feel that there is a reasonable doubt whether he did not move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port. The court is united in condemning Admiral Schley's action on the point where it seems to me he most gravely erred; his retrograde movement, when he abandoned the blockade, and his disobedience of orders and mis-statement of facts in relation thereto. It should be remembered, however, that the majority of these actions which the court censures occurred five weeks or more before the fight itself, and it certainly seems that if Admiral Schley's actions were censurable he should not have been left as second in command under Sampson. His offenses were in effect condoned when he was not called to account for them.

"Admiral Sampson after the fight, in an official letter to the department, alluded for the first time to Admiral Schley's reprehensible conduct, six weeks previously. If Admiral Schley was guilty of reprehensible conduct of a kind which called for such notice from Admiral Sampson, then Admiral Sampson ought not to have left him as senior officer of the blockading squadron on the third of July when he (Sampson) steamed away on his proper errand of communication with General Shafter.

"We can therefore for our present purpose dismiss consideration of so much of the appeal as relates to anything except the battle. As regards this, the point raised in the appeal is between Admirals Sampson and Schley, as to which was in command and as to which was entitled to the credit, if either of them was really entitled to any unusual and pre-eminent credit by any special exhibit of genius, skill and courage. The court could have considered both of these questions, but as a matter of fact it unanimously excluded evidence offered upon them and through its pre-announced refusal to hear Admiral Sampson's side at all; and in view of such exclusion the majority of the court acted with entire propriety in not expressing an opinion on these points. The matter has, however, been raised by the president of the court. Moreover, it is the point upon which Admiral Schley in his appeal lays most stress and which he especially asks me to consider. I have therefore carefully investigated this matter also and have informed myself upon it from the best sources of information at my command.

"The appeal of Admiral Schley to me is not, as to this, the chief point he raises, really an appeal from the decision of the court of inquiry. Five-sixths of the appeal is devoted to this question of command and credit; that is, to matter which the court of inquiry did not consider. It is, in fact, from the action of President McKinley three years ago, when he sent in the recommendations for promotion for the various officers connected with the Santiago squadron, basing his recommendations upon his estimate of the credit to which the officers were respectively entitled. What I have to decide, therefore, is whether or not President McKinley did injustice in the matter. This necessarily involves a comparison of the actions of the different commanders engaged.

"The exhaustive official reports of the action leave little to be brought out anew; but as the question of Admiral Sampson's right to be considered in chief command which was determined in his favor by President McKinley and later by the court of claims, has never hitherto been officially raised, I deemed it best to secure statements from the commanders of the five ships (other than the Brooklyn and the New York, the flagships of the two admirals) which were actively engaged in the fight. Admiral Philip is dead. I quote extracts from his magazine article on the fight, written immediately after it occurred, closing with an extract from his letter to the secretary of the navy Feb. 27, 1899:

"'It was the blockade that made the battle possible. The battle was a direct consequence of the blockade, and upon the method and effectiveness of the blockade was very largely dependent the issue of the battle. * * * * Under the orders of Admiral Sampson the blockade was conducted with a success exemplified by others. * * When the Spanish admiral at last made his dash to escape we were ready—ready with our men, with our guns, and with our engines. * * * It was only a few minutes after we had seen the leader of the advancing squadron that it became apparent that Cervera's plan was to run his ships in column westward in an effort to escape. * * * * Before he had fairly found himself outside the Morro the entire blockading squadron—Indiana, Oregon, Iowa, Brooklyn and Texas—was pumping shell into him at such a rate as to virtually decide the issue of the battle in the first few moments. All our ships had closed in simultaneously. * * * * Then occurred the incident which caused me for a moment more alarm than anything Cervera did that day. * * Suddenly a whiff of breeze and a lull in the firing lifted the pall, and there, bearing toward us and across our bows, turning on her port helm, with big waves curling over her bows and great clouds of black smoke pouring from her funnels, was the Brooklyn. She looked as big as half a dozen Great Easterns and seemed so near that it took our breath away. 'Back both engines' went down the tube to the astonished engineers, and in a twinkling the old ship was racing against herself. A collision which seemed imminent, even if it was not, was averted, and as the big cruiser glided past, all of us on the bridge gave a sigh of relief. Had the Brooklyn struck us then it would probably have been the end of the Texas and her half thousand men. * * * * At ten minutes to ten (the Spanish ships had appeared at about 9:30) * * * * the Oregon and Texas and Iowa were pretty well bunched, holding a parallel course westward with the Spaniards. The Indiana was also coming up well inside of all the others of our squadron, but a little in the rear, owing to her far eastward position at starting. * * * About a quarter past ten the Teresa, which had been in difficulties from the moment she left the shelter of the Morro, turned to seek a beaching place. She was on fire, and we knew that she was no longer to be reckoned with. Five minutes later our special enemy, the Oquendo, also turned in shore. * * The Vizcaya kept blazing away viciously, but the pounding she got from our four ships, more particularly the Oregon, was too much for her, and in half an hour she too was headed for the beach. * * * I determined to push on with the Texas. * * * It gives me pleasure to be able to write that old ship as she is and not built for speed, the Texas held her own and even gained on the Colon in that chase. * * Admiral Sampson was commander-in-chief before, during and after the action.'

"Captain Clark's statement follows:

"'The credit for the blockade which led up to the fight is, of course, Admiral Sampson's. The position of the ships on the morning of the fight, in a semi-circle, head-on to the harbor, in consequence of which we were able to close in at once, was his. In closing, that is, in making the first movements, we were obeying his instructions; though as a matter of fact we would have closed in anyway, instructions or no instructions. When the Spanish ships came out of the harbor the navigator of my ship saw the New York to the eastward, but I received no signal of any kind from the New York during the action, nor was she near enough to signal directly to me until after the Colon surrendered.

"'The engagement may be said to have been divided into three parts, first, the fight proper while the Spanish squadron was coming out of the harbor and until it was clear of the Diamond Shoals and definitely headed westward; second, the running fight with the already damaged vessels as they fled westward until the Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya ran ashore, and third, the chase of the Colon, during which there was practically no fighting. During the first stage I did not see the Brooklyn or receive any signals from her. At the close of this stage the Oregon had passed the Iowa and Texas and when we burst out of the smoke I saw the four Spanish ships going westward, apparently uninjured and followed hard after, at the same time observing the Brooklyn a little ahead and off shore. She was broadside to the Spanish vessels and was receiving the weight of their fire and was returning it. The Brooklyn and Oregon thereafter occupied substantially these positions as regards each other, being about equally distant from the Spanish ships as we successfully overtook them, except when the Oregon attempted to close with the Oquendo. The heaviest fighting was at the harbor mouth and while the enemy was breaking through or passing our line. Not long after the running fight began the Teresa and then the Oquendo turned and went ashore, the Vizcaya continuing for some distance farther before she also was beached. Throughout the running fight the Brooklyn and Oregon were both hotly engaged, being ahead of any of our other ships, and we then constituted the western and what I regard as the then fighting division of our fleet. I considered Commodore Schley in responsible command during this running fight and chase so far as I was concerned, and acknowledged and reported a signal he had flying for close action or something of the kind. As, however, the problem was perfectly simple, namely, to pursue the Spanish ships, as I had been doing before I saw the Brooklyn, he did not as a matter of fact exercise any control over any movement or action of the Oregon nor did I perform any action of any kind whatever in obedience to any order from the Brooklyn, neither as to my course nor as to my speed nor as to my gun fire during the fight or chase.

"'The Oregon always had fires under all boilers. In spite of the speed shown by the Oregon in this fight, she had not been and is not classed as the fastest ship, but during all her service in order that no scale should form in them, not one of our boilers was used for condensing, though the resulting discomfort for all hands was an additional hardship for her commanding officer.'

"Following is Admiral Evans' statement:

"The credit for the blockade, for the arrangement of the ships at the opening of the fight and for the first movements forward into the fight, must of course belong to Admiral Sampson, whose orders we were putting into effect. When the fight began Admiral Sampson's ship, the New York, was in plain sight. I saw her turning to overtake us. Throughout the fight I considered myself as under his command, but I received no orders from him until the Vizcaya was aground. Nor did I receive any orders whatever from the Brooklyn, nor should I have heeded them if I had received them, inasmuch as I considered Admiral Sampson to be present and in command.

"'The heavy fighting was during the time when the Spanish vessels were coming out of the harbor and before they had stretched fairly to the westward. When they thus stretched to the westward we all went after them without orders—of course we could do nothing else. Until the Teresa and Oquendo ran ashore the Iowa was close behind the Oregon and ahead of the Texas, and all of us were firing steadily at the Spanish ships. The Texas then recovered her speed—for she was dead in the water after having backed to avoid the Brooklyn when the Brooklyn turned—and she went ahead of the Iowa. Both of us continued to fire at the Vizcaya until she went ashore. Then I stopped but the Texas followed the Brooklyn and the Oregon after the Colon.

"'When the battle began the New York was not much farther to the eastward of me than the Brooklyn was to the westward. After the Vizcaya had grounded the New York overtook me and signaled me to return to the mouth of the harbor to prevent any other Spanish ship from coming out and attacking the transports. I received no signals of any kind from the Brooklyn. All we had to do was to close in on the Spanish squadron as it came out of the harbor, in obedience to the orders of Admiral Sampson, and then when the heaviest fighting was over and the Spanish ships were trying to escape to the west, to follow them and of course there was no signal necessary to tell us to follow a fleeing enemy.

"'The machinery of the Iowa was not in condition to get best speed though every effort had been made to make it so. Her cylinder heads had not been off for more than six months, owing to the service she was performing. Her bottom was very foul, as she had not been docked for a period of 17 months. The Indiana was unavoidably in even worse shape.

"'The New York had left the blockading line flying the signal 'Disregard the movements of the commander-in-chief,' a signal frequently made, and well understood by the entire fleet. It did not transfer the command. No signal was made for the second in command to assume command of the fleet, which was usually done by the commander-in-chief before reaching the

(Continued on Page 12.)

MINING MEN WERE ROUTED

Only 20 Votes Against Adoption of the Amended Section on Taxation of Mines.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 19.—The miners made another series of attacks against the farmers in the house today but each charge was repulsed with heavier losses than the former and when the last charge was made the miners could only muster 20 men. The house, last evening after adopting the amendment, failed to adopt the mining section as amended and when a motion to adopt the section was made this morning, the miners renewed the struggle. Speaker Montgomery moved to reconsider last night's vote and supported his motion with an able half hour's speech, but the house was not in the mood to reconsider its work, and his motion was lost by a larger majority than that which carried the amendment last night. The miners then began a series of motions to take recesses in order to delay the vote to adopt the section, hoping in the interim to rally their forces, but each motion was lost, and at 12:30, the section as amended was adopted, only 20 men voting with the miners.

The senate is simply astounded at the position taken by the house. Many of the members of the upper house are referring to it as a game of bluff, but when they remember the position taken by the lower body on the state board of assessors proposition last winter, and when they also remember that they were compelled to yield, the most they expect at present is a compromise. The agricultural men of the house say that they have no desire to overtax any mining property, but they do desire to tax at profitable mining investments at the same rate as is paid by other property.

The agricultural men feel that in some way the bill as passed last winter was not understood by them. They claim that last winter they understood that the discussion and fight was made for a valuation upon one-fourth the gross output of the mines when in reality it was made and adopted upon a valuation of one-fourth the gross proceeds. Their idea last year was that a mine would be taxed at one-fourth the value of the ore as taken from the mine, when in reality it was taxed at one-fourth the value of the ore after freight rates and smelter charges had been deducted. They used as an example to illustrate the contention, the output of the Cripple Creek district. It was approximately $20,000,000. One-fourth of this would have made a valuation of $5,000,000. The smelter returns or gross proceeds from the Cripple Creek district were about $32,000,000, one-fourth of this is $8,000,000, which amount the Cripple Creek mines paid taxes on instead of $5,000,000 as the farmers thought the bill intended. Doubtless this had a great amount of influence with the house in voting to turn the entire matter over to the county assessor for him to value it the same as other property.

The senate today, by a vote of 24 to nine, tabled the Clayton bill to repeal the Bucklin bill. This puts that body on record as being against the resolution of the Bucklin amendment. It does not, however, necessarily settle the question in the senate. Should the house pass a repeal bill through second reading and receive an opinion from the supreme court that it is legal, and should it then be sent to the senate, the upper house would doubtless again resume the discussion of the proposition.

The mining section of the revenue bill now reads as follows:

Section 82. That all mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver, lead, copper or other precious or valuable metals, and the gross proceeds of possessory rights in unpatented claims, shall be listed and valued each year, and shall be assessed at their full cash value. All surface improvements and all machinery located upon any mining claim or claims shall be separately valued for taxation. Provided further, that a non-producing mining claim or claims shall be assessed and taxed like other property according to the value thereof; and in ascertaining such value the assessor shall, in addition to other requirements of the act, take into consideration the location thereof the proximity to other mines or mining claims, and any other matter which may tend to assist him in arriving at a fair and equitable valuation of such property."

When the flat tax section of the bill was taken up the amendments as agreed upon by the sub committee were adopted. As the law now stands all domestic corporations not incorporated for $25,000 or over are exempt. No exemption is placed on foreign companies. A tax of two cents per $1,000 is charged on local corporations and four cents per $1,000 on foreign companies. Those foreign companies the par value of whose stock is less than $1 per share shall be charged two and one-half cents per 1,000 shares. One of the sections provided for the publishing in Denver and Pueblo papers of a list of all corporations not paying their flat tax. Mr. Adams objected to the publishing of the list. He contended that it would cost the state $8,000 to do this. He wanted the corporations notified by a circular letter. His amendment provided the sub-committee recommend that insurance companies organized under the laws of this state be exempt from the flat tax but after a spirited fight this amendment was lost by a vote of 33 to 15.

The senate started its day's work with a continuation of the debate over the Clayton bill to repeal the Bucklin bill.

The judiciary committee had brought in two reports on this bill. The majority report was to table the Clayton bill, which would allow the Bucklin bill to go before the people. The minority report was to adopt the Clayton bill. The discussion continued until 4 o'clock when the majority report was adopted by a vote of 24 to 9, those voting in the negative being Arthur, Barela, Clayton, Farwell, McGuire, Newell, Parks, Stewart and West.

This puts the senate on record as favoring allowing the Bucklin bill to go to the people.

The senate then went into the committee of the whole and took up the Bucklin bill, which is the Gunnison canal bill. The discussion was principally over whether or not the bill was constitutionally drawn. The questions at issue were not settled when the senate adjourned.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

By Associated Press.

Cincinnati, Feb. 19.—Hugh McGovern, brother of Terry McGovern, easily knocked out Ching Fong, the Chinese pugilist in the first round at the Blue Grass Athletic club, Covington, Ky., tonight.

JINGOISM IN CANADA

Nova Scotian Member of Parliament Will Capture Washington and Annex the United States.

By Associated Press.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 19.—There was an exciting debate in the house of commons today on the Alaska boundary question. It was brought up by Henry Bourassa, who moved for all papers and correspondence connected with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Alaska boundary. The premier said that the correspondence could not be brought down while negotiations were going on.

Mr. Bourassa did not see how that excuse could apply to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He pointed out that the Canadian interests were always sacrificed by Great Britain to please the United States.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier, said he was not an admirer of the British policy on the American continent, but he did not think that even Mr. Bourassa would ask that Britain should go to war with the United States. What was necessary was a little time to see if an amicable solution could be arrived at.

S. F. Courlay of Picton, Nova Scotia, struck a fighting attitude and declared that he agreed with Mr. Bourassa, although he had never done so before. He accused Britain of always sacrificing Canada in its negotiations with the United States and said that rather than submit he and his family would go into trenches and stay there for two years if need be and fight for the rights of Canada.

"If it is necessary," he said, "to fight the Yankees we will fight within 24 hours and after six months we will capture their capital and annex their country to Canada."

Mr. Bourassa then withdrew his motion

CIVIC FEDERATION TO SETTLE LABOR TROUBLES

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 19.—The first meeting of the executive committee of 36 appointed by the National Civic Federation to arbitrate labor troubles, was held here today with Senator Hanna in the chair. The object of the gathering was to receive a report on a working plan by means of which strikes, lockouts and other forms of disputes between capitalists and the laboring class may be settled. This plan was presented by a sub-committee in the form of a set of by-laws which provide that the chairman of the executive committee of the federation shall appoint a committee on conciliation, to consist of nine members, three of whom shall be selected from each group of the executive committee representing capital, labor and the general public whose duty it shall be at the request of the chairman, on information of a threatened strike or lockout of more than local magnitude, to use its good offices in restoring harmonious relations, reporting its action to the executive committee.

Should the efforts at conciliation prove ineffective and should both parties to the dispute desire the service of the executive committee it is directed that they may be invited to select two employers and two wage earners from the executive committee to serve as an arbitration board. Should the four find it necessary to appoint an umpire to finally decide the dispute they may select a fifth member from the division representing the public.

Should the controversy seem of such magnitude as to justify such action, the officers of the executive committee shall be authorized to call a meeting of the entire executive committee to consider the situation and take such action as may, in its judgment, be required. The executive committee may appoint auxiliary committees to deal with local disturbances, the rules governing the same to be in harmony with the general purpose of industrial department.

TO TEST LEGALITY OF THE MERGER

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Within a very short time a bill will be filed by the United States to test the legality of the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railway systems through the instrumentality of the Northern Securities company.

In speaking of the matter today Attorney-General Knox said:

"Some time ago the president requested an opinion as to the legality of this merger and it was recently given, to the effect that in my judgment it violates the provisions of the Sherman act of 1894, whereon he decided that suitable action should be taken to have the question judicially determined. A bill in equity is now in course of preparation which will be filed within a very short time which will ask the merger effected through the exchange of shares of the Northern Securities company for shares of the two railroad companies be dissolved and such shares ordered re-exchanged to restore the stocks of the two railroad companies to their original holders. The two railroad companies, the Northern Securities company, J. P. Morgan and James J. Hill and their associates, stockholders in the two companies will be the defendants. The district in which the proceedings will be instituted has not yet been determined. Most likely it will be in Minnesota."

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 19.—William A. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., defeated Charles A. Norris, formerly amateur billiard champion of the Chicago Athletic club and now of the Knickerbocker Athletic club for the amateur billiard championship of America at the Knickerbocker Athletic club tonight by a score of 500 to 464.

YOUNG TEDDY MAY BE ABLE TO SIT UP TODAY

By Associated Press.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 19.—Young Theodore Roosevelt has continued to improve today, and it is hoped that he may be able to sit up tomorrow. Owing to the blustering weather Mrs. Roosevelt and Alice have kept indoors all day and have been in close attendance upon the sick boy.

Mrs. Robinson, the president's sister, made a flying visit to Groton today, returning to her home on the evening train. Dr. Rixey is expected here from Washington tomorrow and will remain until such time as Teddy is well enough to return to Washington.

COLORADO CONVICT MAY RELEASE ONE IN UTAH

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, Feb. 19.—James Lynch, a prisoner under sentence of death in the state penitentiary, today made an affidavit to the effect that L. E. King, also under a death sentence, had absolutely nothing to do with the attempted hold-up of a gambling house in this city in September, 1900, when George Prouse was shot and killed and for which crime Lynch and King were convicted. Lynch was captured during the attempted hold-up and King was arrested a few days later on suspicion of being connected with the affair. He has steadily maintained his innocence and being an Italian subject recently enlisted the aid of the Italian ambassador at Washington to assist in securing his release.

Today's affidavit was secured by King's attorney after receiving an affidavit from Colorado to the effect that a convict named John Strange in the Canon City penitentiary had confessed that he and not King was Lynch's companion during the attempted hold-up.

A CONSOLIDATION OF COAL COMPANIES

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.—The Post tomorrow will say:

Plans for one of the greatest coal mining company mergings in the history of the country which include the consolidation of the Pittsburg Coal company and practically all the competing interests of these companies in the Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois fields, are again attracting attention in financial circles.

One of the next steps, according to the coal men, will be the merging of the two big Pittsburg companies into a single-headed corporation, the River combine with a capitalization of $30,000,000 and the Retail combine with $64,000,000, or a total of $94,000,000. The other corporations that are slated for this final merger will in the rough estimates make a combined capital of over $250,000,000.

HAIR WON'T FALL OUT.

If you Kill the Dandruff Germs with the New Treatment.

John N. Fuller, a well known citizen of Colfax, Wash., says: "I had dandruff so badly that it caked on my scalp. Herpicide completely cured me." George H. McWhirk of Walla Walla, Wash., says: "Herpicide completely cured me of a bad case of dandruff of 30 years' standing." They took the only really sensible treatment, a remedy that destroys the dandruff germ—Nebro's Herpicide. Stop dandruff, hair won't fall out, but will grow naturally, luxuriantly. Allays itching instantly and makes hair glossy and soft as silk. At druggists. One bottle will convince any doubter of its merits.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report on a bill reforming the consular service. The bill requires a civil service examination of applicants for consular places.

ANXIOUS AT THE DELAY

Week Has Passed Since Release of Miss Stone Was Expected---Tsilka's Arrest for Complicity.

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, Feb. 19.—The reports of the release of Miss Stone are absolutely without foundation although her liberation is expected momentarily.

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Seres, European Turkey, dated February 18, to the Daily Graphic, says that W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople has gone to that city and M. Gargioulo, dragoman of the legation at Constantinople and Dr. House, the missionary, who are still at Seres are growing very anxious at the delay in the release of the captives which was expected a week ago.

The Turkish government declines responsibility in the matter, says the dispatch from Seres, as the transaction with the brigands was made without its knowledge.

By Associated Press.

Boston, Feb. 19.—Concerning the arrest of Rev. Mr. Tsilka, husband of Miss Stone's companion in captivity, on the ground of complicity in the abduction of Miss Stone and his wife, Samuel B. Capen, president of the American board, said:

"I know absolutely nothing about it. I would not be surprised if it were true that he was arrested, but I don't believe there is a particle of truth in the charge that he was implicated in the abduction."

FACTS IN REGARD TO CRUELTY IN PHILIPPINES

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Responding to an inquiry from Senator Lodge the secretary of war today sent to the senate a number of papers bearing upon the charge that cruelty is practiced by the American troops on the natives of the Philippines. Senator Lodge presented the documents in the senate.

Among the documents forwarded are the records of 13 investigations into such charges and the secretary says that every report or charge of this description which has at any time been brought to the notice of the war department has been made the subject of prompt investigation. He adds that in substantially every case inquired into the report has proved to be either unfounded or grossly exaggerated. He also says the department is engaged in conducting an investigation into the charge made by the senate last week, that "the water cure" is the favorite torture of the Americans and especially of the Maccabebe scouts to force the natives to give information and that a soldier who was with General Funston had stated that he had helped to administer the "water cure" to 160 natives, all but 26 of whom died. He incloses a copy of a letter received from General Funston dated February 2, 1902, in which he declares the statement to be an "atrocious lie, without the slightest foundation of fact," and also a letter from Lieutenant Watson the commander of the Maccabebe scouts to the same effect.

Copies of the army regulations prohibiting cruelty also are forwarded, as are the memoranda in 44 cases of officers, soldiers and camp followers who have been tried and 39 of them convicted for violation of these orders.

Presenting the other side of the picture, Secretary Root says:

"The war on the part of the Filipinos has been conducted with the barbarous cruelty common among uncivilized races, and with general disregard to the rules of civilized warfare. They deliberately adopted the policy of killing all natives, however peaceful, who were friendly to our government and in literally thousands of instances these poor creatures, dependent upon our soldiers for protection have been assassinated. The Filipino troops have frequently fired upon our men from under protection of flags of truce, tortured American prisoners who have fallen into their hands, buried alive both Americans and friendly natives and horribly mutilated the bodies of the American dead. That the soldiers fighting against such an enemy, and with their own eyes witnessing such deeds should occasionally be regardless of their orders and retaliate by unjustifiable severities is not incredible.

That such occurrences have been sanctioned or permitted is not true.

BARCELONA POLICE ARMED WITH RIFLES

Barcelona, Feb. 19.—The strike situation here does not improve and none of the strikers have resumed work. The authorities, finding it necessary to adopt drastic measures, have armed all the policemen with Remington rifles. Throughout the day there have been conflicts in almost every quarter of the city in which many were wounded on both sides and in which the rioters often almost overpowered the police. Two batteries of artillery stationed here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to occupy the principal streets of the city with their field pieces. The street car service has not yet been resumed.

The proprietors of the newspapers here have agreed to suspend publication until order has been restored.

At 8 o'clock this evening the fusilade continues in the different streets. A gendarme has been killed and a lieutenant wounded.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 19.—Special dispatches received here from Brussels declare Germany to be willing to abolish the bounties on sugar and state that the international sugar conference will adopt the British proposals concerning the import duties on sugar.

CRUMPACKER RENOMINATED.

By Associated Press.

Laporte, Ind., Feb. 19.—The Tenth district congressional convention, held at Monticello today, renominated Congressman E. D. Crumpacker, Republican, without opposition.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FIRST CALL ON THE NEW OIL EXCHANGE.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 15.—The first call on the new oil exchange at the corner of Seventeenth and Curtis will be made Monday. Interest in ths new venture is growing daily, and from all reports oil men from many outside cities will be present at the opening.

The Denver Stock exchange has decided to handle oil stocks and will begin listing them Monday.

REPORT THAT GATES CONTROLS THE C. & S.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The Tribune tomorrow will say:

John W. Gates, John J. Mitchell, Isaac Elwood and those associated with them in the control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company appear to have made another railroad venture.

It is learned from good authority that they have purchased a controlling interest in the Colorado & Southern. This road runs from Denver, Colo., to Texline, Texas, 356 miles, and its other division branches and extensions comprise a mileage of 785, making the total length of miles operated 1,142. The company also owns a majority of the stock of the Denver & Fort Worth road and has a half interest in the Colorado Midland railway which runs from Colorado Springs to Grand Junction, Colo., the Rio Grande Western owns the other half interest of the Midland.

The mines and plants of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company are all located on the line of the Colorado & Southern and Denver & Rio Grande. By the acquisition of the Colorado & Southern the Gates syndicate means to give all its business to this road and thus greatly increase its earnings. The stocks, bonds and liabilities of the Colorado & Southern amount to $67,201,870.

IN MEMORY OF TILDEN.

New Yok, Feb. 15.—Democrats prominent in this and other sections of the country met at dinner tonight by invitation of the Brooklyn Democratic club at the Germania club rooms in Brooklyn to do honor to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden. Three hundred and fifty men sat at the tables. Among the guests were former Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, W. Bourke Cockran, Representative De Armond of Missouri, Edward M. Shepard, John E. Redmond, Lewis Nixon, Justice William J. Gaynor and ex-Comptroller Coler. A number of letters of regret were read. Ex-President Cleveland wrote:

"At a time when the beneficence and sufficiency of the principles of pure Democracy commend themselves so plainly to our countrymen who are honest minded and at a time when a Democratic opportunity so palpably awaits their sturdy and consistent advocacy, it is especially appropriate that those who profess our party faith should celebrate this anniversary with enthusiasm.

"In an effort to put the Democratic ship upon its true course, light and inspiration will be afforded by a contemplation of the career of the great leader who, resisting every strange temptation and all false lights, steadfastly followed the old and safe landmarks of Democratic doctrine and those who sincerely labor for a return of the Democratic triumphs will find their strongest hope and encouragement in recalling the victories won under the standard which Samuel J. Tilden held aloft."

Richard Olney wrote:

"I venture to suggest the following sentiment as pertinent to the occasion:

"'The memoy of Samuel J. Tilden—not only a wise and resourceful party leader but a statesman of the first rank. His patriotism was pure and ardent, his knowledge of political science profound, his conviction of the superiority of the American people and in the efficacy of appeals to their reason and conscience unbounded. With him the distinctively American ideals—government only by consent of the governed—no taxation without representation, nor except for the actual needs of the government—personal liberty and freedom of speech limited only by that order which is heaven's first law—equal opportunities under government for all without favoritism for individuals or classes.'"

W. J. Bryan sent a brief expression of regret and in a postscript adds:

"Enclosed editorial on 'Steadfastness' will serve as a sentiment in case you desire one."

The first paragraph of the editorial said:

"A party must have principles or it can have no claim on public confidence and how can it commend its principles better than by standing by them? Who will have faith in the creed of a party if the party stands ready to barter away its creed in exchange for a promise of patronage? A halting, hesitating, vacillating course not only fails to invite recruits, but it alienates and drives away veterans. The party that has no higher purpose than to save its own life will die because it deserves to die; the party that is willing to die, if need be, for the sake of a great cause, will live because it deserves to live."

David B. Hill sent an eulogy of Tilden, and declared that the party should profit by his great example.

Following a brief welcome by Chairman Metz, ex-Governor Pattison, the first speaker, deprecated the policy of the Republicans in the treatment of Cuba and Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Congressman De Armond spoke in the same strain, and Lewis Nixon, Tammany Hall's leader, asked for a united Democracy in Brooklyn, New York city and the state so that victory in future contests would be assured.

Bourke Cockran came next.

"It seems to me," began Mr. Cockran, that at this time when many men believe the disasters which have overtaken the Democratic party portend its final collapse, we will honor Tilden's memory most fittingly by recalling how he led it from disasters even more crushing 30 years ago to a series of brilliant victories and a long season of patriotic usefulness. If there be any difference in the conditions of the Democratic party at the beginning of 1902 and its condition at the close of 1872 it is that its prospects are now less desperate than they seemed to be then. In 1872 the Democrats made an alliance with an offshoot of the Republican party called the Liberal Republicans—and the renewal of the experiment has resulted in a repetition of the experience. The defeat of the party then was so overwhelming that its final destruction was announced by the opposition just as Republican orators and newspapers affect to believe that its extinction has been irreversibly decreed by recent reverses.

"During the 20 years which followed the Democracy elected its candidate for the presidency three times and twice it inaugurated him. It controlled the house of representatives continuously with the exception of two congresses."

Mr. Cockran asked if it was "then unreasonable to hope that what has happened before may happen again," and poceeded to point out at length that "if the Democracy is to win in 1902 it must accept the lesson taught by Tilden's leadership in 1874."

M. Cockran said there was no need to seek an issue and added:

"Imperialism, with its inseparable object, plunder, was the issue in 1874 as it is and must be the issue now. The same predatory purposes dominated the Republican party then that dominate it now. Its defeat is essential to the safety of the republic as it was then."

Edward M. Shepard also spoke.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the state central committee of the Prohibition party in this city today, it was decided to hold the state convention of that party in Colorado Springs, July 4.

BELIEVES THAT BOULDER OIL EXTENDS NORTHWARD.

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, Feb. 14.—F. H. Stickley, president of the Farmers National bank of Longmont, was in town today and spoke very enthusiastically of the oil prospects in that vicinity. Mr. Stickley is one of those who believe that the Boulder field extends to the north rather than to the south and is showing his faith by investing heavily in land around Longmont. Many compales are being organized and at the present time contracts have been let for sinking nine wells.

Professor Lakes, the well-known expert, has been examining the grounds around Longmont for the past few days and reports very favorably upon the oil indications. About a year ago Mr. Stickley and several associates employed an expert to go over the ground in the northern part of Boulder and southern part of Larimer counties, and on the strength of his report, secured from the farmers long term leases on several thousand acres at very low terms. Since the oil excitement has commenced they have sub-leased parts of this land at boom prices and are reaping the rewards of their foresight.

The Headlight people have profited by their experience with the Arnold well and the rest of the wells which they put in will be large ones and under competent management. The timbers for their second well are now on the ground and work on it will be pushed rapidly. The new Keystone is down about 300 feet and has encountered a great deal of water. Work is being delayed somewhat pending the arrival of large casing which has been ordered from the Oil Well Supply company and will reach here in a few days. As soon as it arrives, the water will be cased out and drilling continued.

W. D. Elliott, a Beaumont oil man, who is interested in the St. Vrain and other companies, said today: "I would rather own a 10-barrel well producing the quality of oil found in the McKenzie than the biggest gusher in Beaumont because there is a market for it at good prices, which is not the case with the Texas oil." The St. Vrain company has just placed a block of $24,000 worth of their stock.

The Colorado-Beaumont Oil company will operate on 40 acres of Consolidated land between the Arnold and Lafayette. Charles Page is president; W. Hagerman, vice president; W. Elliott, secretary and J. W. Vaughan, treasurer. They have sufficient money on hand to put down the first well and will begin operations at once.

The break of a few days ago having been repaired, the McKenzie is again pumping. It was thought that the well would have to be cased to the bottom, but experts say this is not necessary and it will not be done for the present. Another tank car has arrived and both cars will be full before the first shipment will be made, which will be on Saturday or Sunday. The Boulder Oil company has ordered the derrick for the second well which will be sunk 500 feet south of the McKenzie. The Virginia company has also ordered a derrick. The papers of the Atlas Oil company have been filed by W. F. Smith, W. B. Cameron and J. A. Houlahan. The Merchants Oil company has secured an additional 80 acres, making 120 in all which this company now controls. Ramsay C. Bogy and other Denver capitalists have secured a lease on Consolidated ground and will organize a company to operate on it.

The following is a letter received from Prof. Low, of the firm of Schultze & Low, chemists, of Denver, and explains itself: "W. H. Allison, Esq., First National Bank, Boulder, Colo. Dear Sir: I have analyzed the samples of crude petroleum you kindly procured for me at the Arnold well yesterday and herewith you will find a copy of results, presuming the same will interest you. I obtained the sample and made the analysis entirely for my own information as a matter of comparison with oil from other parts of the state. The most striking feature of this oil is the high percentage of naptha which, in view of the rapidly increasing use of gasoline as a fuel and motive power, is certainly a most valuable constituent.

"Yours very truly,
"Albert H. Low."

The analysis is as follows:

Below 150 degrees C, per cent. product, 26; nature of product, naptha.

From 150 to 200 degrees, per cent. product, 13 light. From 200 to 250 degrees, per cent. product, 16 heavier. From 250 to 350 degrees, per cent. product, 17.5 heaviest. Nature of product, illuminating oil; total 46.5 per cent.

Above 300 degrees, per cent. product, 25.5; nature of product, mixed lubricating oil and paraffin restaue.

Specific gravity of crude oil at 60 Fahr., .811.

(Signed) Albert H. Low.

MORE GAS AND BRINE FROM A DEBEQUE WELL.

Special to the Gazette.

Debeque, Feb. 15.—At a depth of 665 feet, the drill at the well of the Debeque Oil and Development company opned up another flow of salt water this afternoon accompanied by a strong escape of gas. The water as heretofore was developed in a stratum of hard sandstone. This is considered an excellent indication that another oil sand is about to be tapped. Orders were at once given for the pulling of the casing for the purpose of reaming the present bore below the water flow. It will be several days before the casing can be completed and drilling resumed.

At the well of the Buckeye company this afternoon, the drill entered a vein of poor quality coal at a depth of 440 feet. The thickness of the coal seam has not yet been determined. Drilling has been retarded on account of the heavy flow of water. The escape of gas continues strong.

A carload of timbers and machinery for the Blaine company was being unloaded and hauled to the site of the well today.

Barrett and McMahon, drillers in the employ of the Winchester company, have gone to Canon City, to dismantale a derrick and complete outfit now at that point and ship to this field.

Several sales of real estate at good figures to Denver and Colorado Springs parties were consummated today, including the usual record of town lot transfers.

WASHINGTON TOPICS OF INTEREST TO COLORADO.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The senate committee on Indian affairs is in receipt of a communication from the interior department in which is recommended that a bill be formulated allowing settlers to take their ditches across Indian lands provided consent of the Indians is first obtained. This action grows out of the recent controversy in which S. W. Morrison was interested, he having taken ditches across the Indian reservation and was restrained from use of the water by injunction of the United States federal court. A bill following the lines suggested by the interior department will be introduced.

Senator Patterson has requested the postoffice department to reinstate the Sunday mail service for Gold Hill from Boulder. He has received letters from people there stating that Sunday is the day that they want mail service most on account of newspapers.

Senator Patterson today introduced in in the senate the bill introduced by Shafroth in the house providing for issuance by the secretary of war of duplicates of soldiers, certificates of discharge which have been lost.

He also submitted the petition of the Typographical union of Colorado Springs and many other organizations praying for the construction of war vessels in United States navy yards and a petition of the Amalgamated Wood Workers union of Denver praying for Chinese exclusion.

Senator Teller today introduced a bill similar to the one introduced by Shafroth in the house for the erection of a public building at Denver.

Representative Bell is making vigorous efforts to have the appropriation for the Grand Junction Indian school reinserted in the Indian appropriation bill and today secured a promise from the commissioner of Indian affairs to withdraw his opposition to the appropriation. Judge Bell will have a complete record of the matter placed before the Indian committee and expects to have the appropriation restored.

SMELTER SUPERINTENDENT SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 16.—Harold M. Cole, assistant superintendent at the East Helena smelter, lies dead in an undertaker's establishment, and Olivia Mayne Cole, his wife, is at her home mortally wounded, as a result of shots fired by the husband. The tragedy occurred shortly after 8 o'clock at the residence of the couple. There were no witnesses to the tragedy and the wife is so seriously injured that she is not able to make any statement.

The only story of the affair is given by Mrs. Mayne, the mother of Mrs. Cole. Mr. Cole came in from East Helena about 7 o'clock. Shortly after his arrival, Mrs. Mayne went out and returned in a little while. As she went up the steps she heard a shot quickly followed by another. She was accompanied by her husband, and on entering they saw Cole falling to the floor while his wife was lying on the lounge with the blood streaming from two wounds, one in the head back of the ear and the other in the left breast. Lying at the feet of the woman were a number of letters.

An examination showed that Cole was mortally wounded and he died before a physician could be summoned. He had shot himself through the head.

Mrs. Cole is a young and handsome woman. The theory is that the husband found some correspondence belonging to his wife, that there was a quarrel and then the tragedy.

Harold M. Cole was one of the prominent young mining men of the state. In addition to being assistant superintendent at the East Helena smelter he was chief chemist at the works. He had been with the smelting company since 1893, coming to Montana from New York. He was a graduate of the mining course in Columbia college, graduating with high honors when only 18 years old. When he first came to Montana he was employed by the Helena and Livingston Smelting & Reduction company at Wickes, as chief assayer. Leaving that company he went with the East Helena concern. Cole was 34 years old and leaves relatives in Jersey City. He had no children.

CO-WORKER OF MOODY SUDDENLY EXPIRED.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—Rev. George Carter Needham, the noted evangelist, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart today. He returned last week from a three weeks' evangelistic campaign.

Mr. Needham was born in Ireland about 60 years ago. At 20 years of age he became an evangelist and toured England and Ireland until 1868 with fruitful results and then came to Boston. He did pastoral work in Chicago and Canada several years, but the greater part of life was spent in a constant movement from one part of the country to another. He was one of those who co-operated with Moody and Sankey and was talked of as Moody's successor. Mr. Needham wrote much on Bible themes. One of his books "Father Waffle" has reached a circulation of half a million.

FUNSTON RECOVERED.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17.—General Frederick Funston has entirely recovered from the operation performed upon him here two weeks ago and will, it is stated today, be discharged from the hospital tomorrow. General Funston will review the Third regiment, M. N. G., at Convention hall tomorrow, then proceed to Iola, Kas., on a visit to his parents, later going to Washington and New York.

SELECTED A SITE FOR NEW SMELTER.

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Feb. 16.—The site for the new smelter was selected yesterday by James V. Howard. A 40-acre tract of land about one mile northwest of the city was chosen. A spur railroad track will be built at once and the material for foundation will be on the ground as soon as the track can be completed. Mr. Howard left tonight for Denver to contract for material and arrange for freight rates.

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM CANNIBAL ISLE.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Feb. 16.—La Patrie today publishes a letter received from its correspondent, M. Rouyer, a survivor of the massacre of a French scientific mission by cannibals at Sileraka, New Guinea, January 1. M. Rouyer relates that the yacht Salvatti with the mission on board had anchored off the coast of New Guinea and that several of the explorers landed. After an apparently friendly reception from the natives the latter treacherously attacked them during the night, murdering 25 of the party, including Baron Villars and Mm. Hagenback and Vries and wounding 33, including the writer of the letter, M. Rouyer, the chief of the mission and another Frenchman named Reimer.

M. Rouyer writes:

We were sleeping peacefully when there was a great uproar and we were attacked by hundreds of natives carrying torches and several of us were felled to the ground with clubs and spears. Others were overpowered, carried away and bound to trees. I was among this number. I received a blow on the head from a club and fainted. When I recovered consciousness at 5 o'clock in the morning I found myself tied hand and foot and surrounded by savages who, believing me to be dead were keeping me for themselves.

I saw the body of Baron Villars near me bound to a tree. His body was naked, his head had been split open, his eyes had been gouged out and his groin was horribly mutilated. The Count Saint Romy had been decapitated and his head stuck on the end of a spear as a trophy. M. Hagenback was spitted on a bamboo and was being roasted over a fire. The savages were about to cut him up. I waited my fate. I was afraid to move. My head hurt me dreadfully. All around me the ground was strewn with corpses.

"Suddenly a great clamor arose, followed by a fusilade. I opened my eyes and saw Dr. Foriter and the remainder of the mission from the yacht firing on the cannibals. I shouted and the rescuers ran to me and cut the bonds which bound me to the tree. The cannibals fled, leaving 32 dead. The clothes of M. Vreis were found but his body was missing. He had evidently been devoured by the savages during the night."

WESTERN CAYUSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, Feb. 16.—Three thousand western horses, known as cayuses, gathered from the ranges of the intermountain states, are to be shipped to South Africa for use in the British army. The animals were purchased by agents of the British army, who have been scouring the country for weeks, and have been concentrated in corrals in this city and Grand Junction, Colo. The first shipment was made from here today, a train load being sent direct to New Orleans over the Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific. Shipments will be made daily until the entire lot is disposed of.

MRS. GRENFELL AT FOWLER CONFERENCE.

Special to the Gazette.

Fowler, Feb. 16.—The public educational meeting held at Fowler yesterday was well attended and full of interest. A large delegation arrived via the Santa Fe on the regular passenger train due here at 1:06 p. m., from Manzanola, La Junta, Rocky Ford and the rural districts throughout the county. The entire teaching force of Otero county was well represented. Among the distinguished guests were F. N. Bolles, superintendent of schools at Rocky Ford; O. J. Blakesley, superintendent of La Junta schools, and Mrs. Helen Grenfell, state superintendent of public instruction. Miss Mary Lyons, county superintendent, who was to have delivered an address, was unable to be present on account of sickness. About 50 visiting teachers were present. The people of Fowler furnished free entertainment to all visiting teachers and many expressions of a pleasant and profitable gathering were left by the guests.

The afternoon session was called to order promptly at 2 o'clock by the president of the Fowler Teachers association, Prof. F. A. Boggess. After a vocal solo by J. R. Spofford, a paper on "Construction Work" was read by Miss Cora M. Gwynn, of Olney. The paper was full of interest. It was supplemented by the author by a number of sheets of drawings illustrating the work. These were distributed through the audience for inspection. The paper drew out an animated discussion. This was followed by a paper on "Inauguration" by M. J. Mayes. The paper was very carefully prepared and showed thoughtful preparation. Since the ground was quite thoroughly covered, the discussion which followed was not very lengthy. After a solo by Miss Ada Savory, Miss Grace Miller read a paper on "Humane Education." The paper was well prepared and elicited much praise for its author. The afternoon session closed with some practical remarks by Mrs. Grenfell.

At 7:30 p. m. the M. E. church was packed and nearly all standing room taken by the audience for the evening session. After a short program, consisting of "America," by audience, a recitation by Annie Balch, and a vocal solo by Mrs. F. A. Boggess, Mrs. Grenfell was introduced and delivered an address on "The Need of Training in Citizenship." After the address resolutions were passed instructing the secretary to arrange for the publication of the papers and the address which were presented, in the local papers.

The meeting was adjourned in time for all teachers from the east to take the 8:50 train for home.

HELENE FOUGHT THREE DAYS WITH THE SEA.

By Associated Press.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 16.—The Head line steamer Torrehead arrived in port today with a shipwrecked crew of 18 men. Captain H. Kohlsadt, master of the ship Helene which went to pieces in a hurricane on February 3, in latitude 37 degrees, 13 minutes north and longitude 40 degrees, 43 minutes, is included in the shipwrecked crew.

Helene went down after a three days' battle with the sea. She left New York for Liverpool on January 19 with a cargo of naptha, valued at $30,000. On the morning of January 31, the ship encountered the hurricane and for three days the crew fought to keep the ship afloat, five of the crew having succumbed to exhaustion before the end of the second day. For 38 hours the 18 men aboard worked without food, pumping the water from the hold. What food escaped the water was saturated with naptha. The Torrehead having steered 120 miles out of its course to avoid the hurricane, came across the Helene which was sinking rapidly and before leaving his vessel Captain Kohlsadt fired the Helene and she sank in 10 minutes. The crew of the Helene were brought to Galveston and delivered to the German consul here. All but four have recovered from their awful experience and they are now out of danger.

UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF WRECKED SAILORS.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The crew and master, Frederick J. Toole, of the British bark Savarnoke which was wrecked in the Society islands last November, arrived here today from Tahiti on the steamer Zealandie after an unusual experience. The Savarnoke, bound from this port to the channel for orders, went ashore November 14 on the Isle of Clement Tonnere of the Pomotu group of the Society islands. Captain Toole and the crew, 18 in number, remained by the wreck a month in the hope of sighting some passing vessel. December 17 Captain Toole and two of the crew started in a small boat for Manga Reva, 300 miles away for assistance. There was no help at Manga Reva and it was determined to start for Papeete, 1,200 miles away, but the French commandant refused to let him go to sea in the small boat.

On January 10 a trading schooner put in at Manga Reva and offered to take the crew of the Savarnoke to Papeete for 1,200 French dollars. While they were negotiating over terms the gunboat Zelee came into the harbor with the crew of the Savarnoke. After Captain Toole left the wreck it appears that the crew waited for his return until January 2 on which date the mate and three of the crew left the island for Papeete. They were picked up by the schooner Maurice 200 miles from Papeete and taken to their destination where the Zelee was found. The Zelee returned for the crew and then went to Manga Reva for Captain Toole. The reunited crew was then taken to Papeete, arriving there January 21.

"LONG HENRY" DEPARTS FOR HIS LONG HOME.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 16.—A special from Glasgow, Mont., says:

Henry Thompson, who is known as "Long Henry," one of the most desperate characters in Montana, was killed at Saco, a small place about 60 miles from here, yesterday morning by Eddie Shuffelt, another tough character.

The killing occurred in a saloon and was the result of a quarrel over a woman. The first shot fired by Shuffelt killed "Long Henry," but Shuffelt continued to pump bullet after bullet into the stomach of the prostrate man.

Thompson has killed three men in his time and has served a sentence for bank robbery.

IRRIGATION FOR LANDS OF SOUTHERN UTE INDIANS.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Senator Teller has secured the promise of Secretary Hitchcock that immediate efforts will be made to obtain from the Montezuma Ditch company, of southwestern Colorado, a sufficient supply of water to irrigate lands of the Southern Ute Indians. Senator Teller has for several years endeavored to secure water for these Indians and have payment for the same made from moneys belonging to the tribe, derived from the sale of their land and now in control of the Indian office. Recently, at Senator Teller's request, a special agent of the department was sent to the reservation where a thorough examination was made of conditions. It was found that the only practicable method of securing water for irrigation purposes was by purchase from the Montezuma company, which controls the waters of the Dolores river. It will be necessary, however, to construct a storage reservoir, as the present use of water by farmers exhausts the supply of the system. The secretary has called upon the Montezuma Ditch company for a proposal to supply the water needed for the Indians and when this is received, he will recommend proper legislation by congress so that desired plans may be adopted.

Representative Bell has secured from Chairman Sherman of the Indian committee positive assurance that the appropriation for the Grand Junction school stricken from Indian appropriation bill by the committee last week will be reinserted. This action was taken after several conferences by Mr. Bell with the Indian commissioners and the submission by Mr. Bell to the chairman of records furnished him by the Indian commissioner explaining the situation more fully.

Mr. Bell has filed a petition in the house from the Durango board of trade favoring a right of way for irrigation ditches across Indian reservations.

J. W. Shea, private secretary of ex-Senator Wolcott, who was appointed assistant journal clerk of the senate upon the senator's retirement, today resigned his position and will resume his position with Mr. Wolcott.

HUERFANO COUNTY RESENTS DENVER ATTACKS.

Special to the Gazette.

Walsenburg, Feb. 17.—A Saturday evening's Denver paper denounces Walsenburg's county officials because they have permitted the Japanese, who were sent from Florence here, to work in the Sunshine and Victor Fuel company's mine at Maitland. The officials are men, who are working for the interests of the county, and they resent being run down by a yellow sheet. The C. F. & I. company, it is true, have brought 32 Japanese here to work in the mines, but if the yellow journal can show in any way where the county officials are not simply doing their duty in protecting the people, they are ready to throw up their positions that they may be shown by newspaper writers how things should be done. But it is generally known that this Denver sheet has been for many years against the county and its citizens. Just why no one knows unless it is because this is a Republican county, which alone is sufficient cause of attack by this paper which falsely boasts that it is "not Democratic, not Republican, just independent." It seems that it wishes to class the people of this county with uncivilized people, and believes that they do not know enough to tend to their own affairs. Not long ago a representative of that paper was run out of a certain camp at the point of a gun, and told to hit the road, because the people here know the ways of the paper and its reporters. The Japs will work at the above named mines for several months. The Denver paper says there is likely to be a breaking out in tragedy at any moment here. This is wholly an error, as the Japs are peacefully at work in the Maitland mine, and no interference whatever has been made, nor is there likely to be. It also says that the C. F. & I. company has become alarmed and will ask Governor Orman for troops. This is equally false for the company is not at all afraid of an attempt to rid the county of the Japs. So far nothing has been said against them, nor is there likely to be.

GERMAN DUELING.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—During the discussion today in the reichstag of the military budget Herr Lenzmann (Radical) moved that measures be taken to eliminate duelists from the German army. Herr Lenzmann said he thought that Emperor William used his power of pardoning dueling among officers too freely, thus rendering the penalties attached to dueling illusory.

After various members of the reichstag had asserted the theory that honor required dueling, General von Gosster, the minister of war, said that duels in the army were diminishing, now averaging not more than four or five a year and that there was no occasion for the reichstag to adopt special penalties against army officers who fought duels.

HOUSE VOTE UNANIMOUS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The unexpected happened in the house today when the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes was passed unanimously without a word of debate. This action was the outcome of a challenge thrown down by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the minority leader, after the adoption, by a strict party vote, of a special order for the consideration of the bill which permitted debate upon it until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, but cut off all opportunity to offer amendments except such as had been agreed upon by the ways and means committee.

The adoption of the rule had been preceded by a stormy debate, in the course of which the Democrats protested against the application of the "gag" which Mr. Hay of Virginia charged was meant to prevent a free expression, not only by the Democrats but by some of the Republicans, attention being especially directed toward Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, the father of the bill to amend the steel schedule of the present tariff law. They also charged that such a method of procedure was minimizing the influence of the house and making it simply a machine to register the decrees of the few men in control.

When the rule was adopted by a vote of 158 to 120, Mr. Richardson, to emphasize the fact that debate on the bill could accomplish nothing and that deliberation upon it would be fruitless, asked unanimous consent that the bill be placed upon its passage. Not an objection was voiced and the vote was taken. Every vote, 278 in number, was cast in the affirmative.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 17.—There was a large attendance upon the floor of the house and in the galleries today in anticipation of the debate on the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes.

After some minor business had been cleared away, Mr. Dalzell (Pa.), from the committee on rules, presented the special order agreed upon by that committee.

Mr. Dalzell explained the effect of the rule. This measure, he said, was presented to redeem a pledge made when the war revenue taxes were imposed that when the necessity for them ceased they would be repealed.

This was a measure on which, he took it, there was practically unanimity of sentiment on both sides of the house. It was a simple repeal measure and it was deemed wise that it should be brought to a vote without complication on the extraneous issues. At the conclusion of this brief statement, Mr. Dalzell yielded 30 minutes to Mr. Underwood (Ala.), also of the committee on rules.

The Alabama member protested against the adoption of the rule, not, he said, because it provided for the consideration of a bill to reduce taxation, but because it prevented individual members from exercising their own judgment or carrying out the wishes of their constituents as to what portion of the excessive taxes should be repealed.

As an instance of a tax which it was not advisable to repeal he cited the inheritance tax, a tax which, he said, was levied on a class that was not reached by other taxation. Mr. Underwood said he did not think a general tariff revision should be made, because such a revision, whether good or bad, would unsettle present conditions and might lead to disorder. He referred to the stagnation in business which existed pending the enactment of both the Wilson and Dingley bills in support of that statement. He thought the proper method of reducing duties at this time should be through reciprocity agreements made in pursuance of congressional enactment, and sent to the clerk's desk and had read an amendment representing his ideas in this particular.

Mr. Ball (Texas) denounced the rule as but another step in the parliamentary evolution by which individualism in the house was being crushed and a few men were enthroned as the autocrats to dominate its will.

The reason for the presentation of the rule, he declared, was because it was necessary to gag two Republican members of the ways and means committee, a number of the Republicans on the floor and all the Democrats of the house. He referred to the report in the newspapers that even the president had become converted to the view that the "iron hand" was necessary to prevent a wholesale revision of the tariff.

At this point Mr. Babcock (Wis.), one of the Republican members of the ways and means committee to whom Mr. Ball had referred, read a statement of his reasons for favoring the adoption of the rule. It was to the effect that after consultation he and his colleagues did not consider it wise to jeopardize the passage of the repeal bill by complicating matters, and he gave notice that at the first opportunity he would press for the consideration of his bill to amend the steel schedule.

Mr. Hay (Va.) declared that the pending rule would humiliate every member on the floor because it prevented the offering of a single amendment to this bill. It was such a display of cowardice as never before had been witnessed in the house. (Applause.)

When the bill went to the senate it would be debated and amended, but by this rule the house would be deprived of its rightful function.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois argued earnestly in favor of the adoption of the rule. Even if other revenue reduction was advisable it should not stand, he said, in the way of the repeal of taxes gathered in the treasury from the people, there to constitute a prize upon exploitation.

"Let us," said he in conclusion, addressing his side of the house, "take the responsibility for the repeal of these taxes, as we took the responsibility for their imposition."

Mr. Richardson closed the debate for the minority. In doing so he offered to yield half his time to any one of the Republican side who cares to oppose the adoption of the rule. He paused when he had made the offer, but no Republican rose. Smiling faces looked over at him from across the aisle.

"No gentleman on that side is opposed to this rule," said he, sarcastically. "With your majority of 40 it will be very easy then to adopt it, but is it not strange that with such a majority such a rule should be necessary?"

He insisted that there were members on the other side who were restive under the demand of their constituents for a revision of some of the tariff schedules and that they would have hard work explaining their action. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Babcock), he declared, could not go back to his constituents with the lame excuse he had offered on the floor.

"This is his last opportunity," said he, "and the gentleman knows it. There will be no other opportunity to give his people relief and if he tries to explain his course let one of his constituents ask him why he voted for this rule."

In concluding Mr. Richardson said that those on his side favored the repeal of the war taxes; in fact, that if they had their way they would have been repealed long ago.

Mr. Dalzell closed the debate on the rule. In view of the solicitude of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Hay) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Ball) regarding the situation in the house he said he would refer to some history. After calling the attention to the fact that not a member on the other side had raised his voice against the adoption of the rule for the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill, a rule which he said was as drastic as this one, he told how the Democrats in the Fifty-third congress had swallowed 600 amendments to the Wilson tariff bill without even having them read in the house.

The previous question was then ordered. After several motions which were ruled against by the speaker a vote was taken. There was no break on either side on the adoption of the rule, which was carried, 158 to 120.

Upon the announcement ofy the vote Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, sprang a surprise. Rising in his seat, he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a request for unanimous consent. In view of the fact that we are not permitted to amend the pending bill, and in view of the fact that two days' debate is absolutely fruitless under this rule, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be put upon its passage now." (Applause on both sides.)

Members looked at each other in amazement. Only a few of the Democrats had knowledge of the contemplated coupe and none of the Republicans had wind of it. The speaker put the request and raised his gavel.

"Is there objection?" he asked. He waited a moment. Not a sound was heard. "The chair hears none," said the speaker, as he brought the gavel down with a whack. Then spontaneously from both sides the applause rang out. At one moment all debate was wiped out and the clerk, by direction of the speaker, read the bill.

The verbal amendments were agreed to in gross. Mr. Payne, the majority leader, demanded the yeas and nays upon the final passage of the bill.

The bill was passed unanimously, 278 members voting "aye." The announcement of the result was applauded on both sides of the house.

At 2:50 p. m. the house adjourned.

DANISH TREATY RATIFIED BY SENATE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The senate today ratified the Danish treaty without amending it in any particular.

The senate resumed its open session at 2:15 p. m. Consideration was resumed of the permanent census bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Tillman, providing that the director of the census should issue monthly bulletins from October 1 each year until and including March 1, of the production of cotton as reported by the ginners.

Mr. Money proposed an amendment to the amendment so that the bulletins should be issued weekly, beginning September 1 of each year and extending to and including February 1. The amendment to the amendment was agreed to and the amendment, as amended then was adopted without division.

Mr. Allison moved that the paragraph authorizing the director of the census to collect cotton statistics be stricken out, but the motion was lost.

Section 4 of the bill, on motion of Mr. McComas was amended so as to provide that the four chief statisticians should be appointed by the director, with the approval of the head of department to which the census bureau shall be attached.

The bill was passed.

The following bills then were passed:

To promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service, the principal feature of the measure being provisions for the retirement of revenue cutter officers; authorizing the secretary of the navy to give to Harvard university certain colors, a silver cup and a Nordenfeldt gun; providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the navy, to provide for the extension of the charters of national banks; (Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, explaining that the measure extended no new priviliges to national banks, but simply enabled those whose charters were about to expire to renew them); authorizing the commissioner of internal revenue to return bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit and orders for the payment of money having imprinted stamps thereon to the owners thereof; to place Henry Biederbick, J. R. Frederick, Francis Long and Maurice Connell, survivors of the Lady Franklin bay expedition, on the retired list of the army.

The senate then at 4:47 p. m., went into executive session and at 4:55 p. m., adjourned.

GROUND BROKEN FOR DENVER WOMEN'S CLUB.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 17.—At 9:30 this morning ground was broken for the new Women's Club building which is to be erected on Glenarm street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The first shovelful of dirt was loosened by Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, president of the club.

GRAND JUNCTION BANK IS READY TO OPERATE.

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Feb. 17.—Max Buchmann, cashier of the Grand Valley National bank, when asked today about the new bank, said:

"We are ready to open our doors. The capital is all paid in and as soon as the government completes its investigation our charter will be granted and we then will be open for business. The following are our officers: John E. Phillips, of Denver, president; W. J. Moyer, of Grand Junction, vice president; Max Buchmann, of Grand Junction, cashier. Our directors are Verner Z. Reed, capitalist, of Colorado Springs; Oliver H. Shoup, of the Reed Investment company, Colorado Springs; John E. Phillips, capitalist, Denver; William R. Freeman, treasurer Midland Railway company, Denver; U. G. Ramey, of the Ramey Investment company, Grand Junction; W. J. Moyer, of the Fair, Grand Junction; Max Buchmann, Grand Junction."

Reliable

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, Feb. 14.—The first of the cases against the gamblers charged with assaulting two members of the Law and Order league several nights ago resulted in an acquittal. Archie McDonald, the faro dealer, was tried before a jury of six men in Justice Harrington's court today. The trial occupied several hours and the jury, after being out of the box five minutes, rendered a verdict of not guilty. Testimony of the defense showed that the defendant was in the Delmonico cafe at the time Faris and Bradway were assaulted. The other defendants in this case will be tried tomorrow in Justice Harrington's court.

Israel Schwartz and Ed Schwartz, two brothers who sell fruit upon the street, were arrested today upon a warrant charging them with larceny. It is alleged that these men stole three sacks of sugar from the confectionery of Blackwell & Siebert on East Bennett avenue, between Third and Fourth street. The sugar was valued at $17.25. The two men each gave $300 for their appearance at the preliminary hearing to be held before Justice Harrington.

The coursing meet to be held at Sportsmen park at Gillett, on Sunday, gives promise of being a big success. Interest in the meet is quite general throughout the state and entries are being received from the different valley points. The members of the Colorado Springs Coursing club will attend in a body, and lovers of greyhounds from Denver, Pueblo and Central City will also be on hand. Joe Kenyon of Colorado Springs, has entered his champion dog Corbett. The promoters of the meet have secured some fast Kansas jackrabbits and the dogs will have to go some to bring them down. If the weather is good, the largest crowd that has assembled for some time at Sportsmen park will be in attendance.

The case of the people versus S. T. Miller, will come up for trial in the district court tomorrow before Judge Seeds. The trial gives promise of being hotly contested. Miller has been held in the county jail for the past several months upon the charge of embezzling several thousand dollars from the firm of S. T. Miller & Company, stock brokers. Before his arrest, Miller was quite prominent throughout the district both in a business way and socially. He will be defended by Attorney J. M. Glover. The state will be represented by District Attorney Trowbridge, Deputy District Attorney Cole and Attorneys Temple & Crump.

Charles Hollenzamp was today found guilty by a jury in the district court of assault and battery upon the person of N. W. French and was sentenced by Judge Seeds to serve four months in the county jail. The assault occurred on September 6 last.

Among the deeds filed for record today with the county clerk were the following: L. B. Matteson to I. L. Matteson, lot 33, block 34, Hayden Placer company's sub-division of the Hayden Placer, $250; J. W. Felty to W. W. Bottenman, the Iceland, Shetland Pony and Emily B. lodes, No. 14493, $1; the Londonderry Mining company to the C. S. & C. C. D. R. company, right of way across the Londonderry, High Five and Fairview lodes, $1.

Mrs. George Nelson had her husband arrested recently on the charge of assault and battery. The husband, Frank Nelson, was brought back from Colorado Springs for trial and the case was to have been heard this morning before Justice McCullah. When the husband and wife met, bygones were forgotten and they made up. The case did not come to trial.

Articles of incorporation of the Ft. Pitt G. M. Co., capitalized for $1,000,000 shares, $1 each, were filed with the county clerk today. The directors are: C. B. Shaffer, W. G. Fraser, William J. Friday, William H. Aldred and J. T. Keil. The principal office of the company is to be at Pueblo, with a branch office at Pittsburg, Pa.

Sheriff Robertson today isued a deed to George A. Joslyn for the Alice lode No. 10726. On January 5, 1900, Mr. Joslyn secured a judgment in the district court of Teller county, against the Alice Raven G. M. Co., for $23,725.31. The property was afterwards sold to Mr. Joslyn at auction and the time of redemption having expired, a deed was given to him for the property.

Location certificates were filed today with the county clerk as follows: The Bonanza Nos. 1, 2 and 3 lodes, by M. C. Hillock; the Battery Canon Nos. 1 and 2 lodes by the Metallic G. M. Co.; the Star No. 1 lode, by H. C. Neilson, et al.; the Molvena lode by Fred Primrose, et al.

E. W. Bown, an old man 60 years of age, died this afternoon at his home, No. 233 W. Warren avenue, of heart failure. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made.

Out of town arrivals at the National hotel today were: W. McMillan, James E. Burns and J. Elmer Parkinson of Colorado Springs; J. E. Phillips, L. MacPherson, F. H. Bostwick and T. E. Fisher of Denver; H. A. Blair of Escanaba, Mich.; A. B. Corr and N. A. Cobb of St. Louis; W. M. Schraeder of Philadelphia; Duncan Major of New York; H. Starkweather of Silverton; Mrs. Getchel and Mrs. Steibel of Kansas City; J. D. Cuddihy of Calumet, Mich.; Philip Carrol and J. R. Carroll of Hancock, Mich.; H. J. Woodword of Peoria, and E. C. Burke of Salida.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 15.—The committee appointed by the board of directors of the Cripple Creek chamber of commerce to recommend an amendment to the revenue law with reference to unproductive mines has reported as follows:

"That a careful examination of the condition of affairs of Teller country compels the belief that the present method of taxing unproductive mining property is unfair and injurious. Unproductive mining property has simply a speculative value. The vicinage of producing mines may for a time give an unreal value to unproductive property. However, experience has demonstrated the fact that mining property is of no value whatever until there is ore in paying quantities in that territory. It is the ore in the ground that gives the value to the ground—two pieces of property side by side, one producing and the other non-producing, have entirely different values—the non-productive property has no real value until it becomes a producer. The vast area of territory embraced by the Cripple Creek district is largely composed of non-producing property. The system of taxation evoked in the past several years has been such as to put an extremely high, unjust and unreal value upon non-producing property. The taxes levied under this unjust assessment have been in some cases a practical confiscation of the property, and in some cases the assessed valuation was far in advance of even the speculative value of the property. Large tracts of unproductive land are owned by mining companies which have very limited means. In order to make the property valuable, it is necessary for them to develop the property and endeavor to discover ore in paying quantities on their property. The taxing of such property in the way it has been done in the immediate past has had the effect of discouraging and preventing the development of non-productive property and especially the properties that lie without the boundaries of the mineral belt or producing area.

"We believe that it is of interest not only to the people of Teller county, but to the people of the state of Colorado that some just and equitable method of assessment of non-productive property be ascertained and agreed upon. The discovery of mineral in paying quantities adds largely to the wealth of the state and is one of the most potent factors in the prosperity of the commonwealth. Anything which prevents or retards the development of mining property interferes with the material prosperity of the people. We regard these facts as indisputable and therefore recommend that the legislature be memorialized by this body and requested to so amend the revenue bill as to prevent unfair and unjust assessment of mining property, whether lying in the county of Teller or elsewhere in the state of Colorado. Respectfully yours,

"Frank J. Hangs.
"Curtis J. Smith."

Frank J. Hangs is county attorney for Teller county and Curtis J. Smith is a well-known broker and mining promoter. The report of this committee has been handed to Robert Graham, chairman of the committee on legislation, and Mr. Graham will formulate an amendment to the revenue bill to be presented to the state legislature for action.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 17.—Deputy District Attorney Cole in the justice court today made a motion for dismissal of the cases against John Dalton, William Wacker, James Riley and Ben Roberts, who were charged with riotous disturbance and assault upon two members of the Law & Order league. The cases were dismissed. The testimony introduced at the trial of Archie McDonald, charged with the same offenses, was not sufficient, and as the trial of the balance of the cases meant quite a little expense to Teller county, the district attorney's office moved for a dismissal.

The last day's session of the seventh annual Conference of Charities and Corrections will convene tomorrow, Tuesday afternoon, at Odd Fellows temple in this city. The session will open at 2:30 o'clock and the paper of the afternoon, "Truancy and Parental Neglect," will be read by Albert A. Frost, county judge of Teller county. Mr. Frost having had wide experience in his court room along this line, is very able to make an address on this subject. The discussion will be opened by J. M. Brinson, who for some time was county attorney for Teller county. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Richard E. Sykes will address the conference, taking for his subject, "Organized Charities." The discussion will be opened by Rev. E. Evans Carrington.

The lady minstrels given under the auspices of the Women's club were greeted by a large audience at the Grand opera house tonight. The performance was practically the same as that given several evenings ago. The first performance was given to help defray the expense of bringing Sam Jones, the well-known lecturer, to the district. Tonight's performance was given at the request of many people who unfortunately failed to see it before. The show tonight was in every way a success.

Segil Bros., the proprietors of the dry goods store at 205 Bennett avenue, have gone into bankruptcy and their case is now in the hands of the United States court. The assets and liabilities will not be known until an inventoryof the stock is taken. The stock is now in the hands of a deputy sheriff, who holds a distraint warrant from Teller county's treasurer for $3,000 taxes due the county.

Location certificates were filed today with the county court by J. Lesher et al. for the Jessie lode and by F. A. Whitesides for the Dewey Nos. 1, 3 and 4, Black Cat and 1900 lode claims.

Upon a change of venue from the district court of Garfield county the case of Nellie Barter versus Mattie A. Sherman and M. T. Sherman, was filed in the district court today. The suit is brought to compel the delivery of trust, or to compel the payment of 20 $25 promissory notes.

The opening addresses to the jury were made this afternoon by the attorneys in the case of the People versus S. T. Miller, charged with embezzlement from the S. T. Miller Inv. Co. The district court room was crowded with persons interested in the outcome of the case. W. L. Stone, bookkeeper for the S. T. Miller Inv. Co., was the first witness called for the state. Before he had gotten well started in his testimony, an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Among the deeds filed for record today were the following: William Kenley to William Worley and Samuel Fowler, lot 5, Beard's block, town of Rhyolite, $750; W. H. Goodrich et al. to E. E. Hunter, the Schley lode in the Fountain Creek mining district, $1; James H. Freeman, Jr., to the Stratton Cripple Creek M. & D. Co., portions of the City of Paris, Jubilee and Sylvanite lodes, $1; Henry Huber to Peter Knute, lot 23, block 1, Altman, $200.

A United States patent was filed today for the Omaha No. 1 lode by the B. P. O. G. M. Co.

The local police are making a roundup of the vagrants who have for some time past infested the city. In the police court tonight Judge Whiting fined five vagrants from $25 to $50 and costs. In one instance the prisoner was given 30 minutes to get out of town.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 18.—The last day's session of the seventh annual Colorado State Conference of Charities and Corrections held in the First Baptist church in this city today was a success as regards work accomplished, but on account of the inclement weather and a misunderstanding as to the place of meeting, the attendance was not as large as was expected. The visiting delegates numbered 25, and a number of them in charge of County Commissioners Pfeiffer and Saunders were shown through Teller county's new jail and the county hospital building now in course of construction. These two buildings are models of their kind and were very favorably commented upon by the visitors.

James H. Baker, president of the State university, who is also president of the state board of charities and corrections, called the conference to order at the Baptist church shortly after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. After a brief introduction to his remarks he told of the interest Mr. E. W. Pfeiffer had in the work outlined by the board and how this gentleman had prevailed upon the conference to give one day of this year's session to Cripple Creek. The work for the afternoon was in relation to truancy and parental neglect. The paper of the afternoon was to have been read by Mr. A. S. Frost, county judge of Teller county, but this gentleman being absent, the discussion of this subject was commenced by C. L. Stonaker, secretary of the state board of charities. In the discussion the various speakers seemed in favor of making the truancy law apply to the parents more so than to the children. James M. Brinson of this city spoke along this line and stated in addition that a public school teacher in his opinion should enter into this work not for the salary, but for the love of the work. He thought that the parents and teachers should study the cause of truancy and pursue rather a peaceful course than militant.

Rev. Mr. Schofield, pastor of the Episcopal church of this city, spoke on the causes of truancy. He thought that this was due more to poverty at home and lack of interest on the part of the parent and teacher than through any fault of the child. Rev. Mr. Ray, pastor of the Congregational church, was of the opinion that many teachers are not competent and that in Cripple Creek everything else is regarded as of more value than are the children. Rev. Mr. Ray is a firm believer in outdoor life and gymnasium exercise for the children. J. L. Wallace, an attorney of this city, thought that truancy began with the parents and if the children were started in right by their parents they would continue in the right path. Mrs. George Bushnell of Denver was of the opinion that parents and teachers should give more attention to the work of building up character for the children.

Mr. Cowen, superintendent of the Home for Dependent Children at Denver, thought that teachers and parents should study the causes of truancy and find out the inclination of the boys and work along this line. Mr. Shermerhorn of Denver, who is a member of the board of control of the State Industrial School for Boys, and Rev. E. Evans Carrington, pastor of the M. E. church, South, of Colorado Springs, also took an active part in this discussion. At tonight's session the subject of discussion was "Organized Charities." Rev. R. E. Sykes, who was to have read a paper on this subject, was absent. Rev. E. Evans Carrington discussed the subject at length and gave the conference much valuable advice upon the subject. He believed in going at charitable work patiently but scientifically so that those who received the benefit of charity may not continue to receive it but be in a position to help themselves. The discussion was continued by several other members, after which President Baker called E. W. Pfeiffer to the chair for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of a charitable society in this district.

Upon motion of Rev. Mr. Schofield, a committee of five consisting of Mrs. J. W. Brewster and Rev. Mr. Schofield of this city, Miss Josie Donahue and P. J. Lynch of Victor and Miss Bertha Clink of Goldfield was appointed to do the preliminary work necessary for the organization. Previous to adjourning, C. L. Stonaker announced that the proceedings and addresses of the conference would be published in pamphlet form for distribution. Mr. Stonaker also presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the State Conference of Charities and Corrections extend its heartfelt thanks to the local committee in Colorado Springs for the complete arrangements made for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates; to Dr. Parsons and the board of managers of Colorado college, and the trustees of the First Baptist church who without cost provided comfortable and suitable places of meeting; to W. K. Argo, superintendent of the State School for Deaf and Blind for an entertaining and instructive demonstration of the excellent work done by him and his corps of teachers in the intellectual, moral and physical training and development of pupils coming under their charge; and to the daily press for their assistance in presenting to the public full reports of the proceedings and some of the valuable suggestions made by the delegates to the conference.

"Resolved, That we desire to express our gratitude to Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, for her presence and the inspiration and encouragement which she left with all who had the pleasure of listening to her words.

"Resolved, That it has been a pleasure for the delegates to visit Cripple Creek and assist the board of county commisioners of Teller county in their continued efforts to meet the conditions caused by the establishment of a new county and new centers of population and involving the many problems that have come to them.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the subject of poor laws and outdoor relief deserves the most serious and earnest attention of all boards of county commissioners, and we recommend that immediate steps be taken by them to hold a conference at an early date for the consideration of this and other allied questions.

"Mrs. S. S. Decker, Chairman,
"Mr. J. R. Shermerhorn,
"Mr. H. J. Wilson."

Write This Down

In the book or memory: There is no such thing as a harmless cough. Every cough is a warning of a confidence that goes from bad to worse unless it is remedied right away. Opium-laden medicine is a delusion. Allen's Lung Balsam cures the worst of colds. It clears the bronchial passages, so that the lungs get plenty of air. Why not get a bottle today?

---

25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

VICTOR

Victor, Feb. 14.—Dan Dougherty, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of felonious assault sworn to by Jack Duckett, was up for his preliminary hearing in Justice of the Peace Corbin's court this evening. After examining a dozen witnesses to the fracas, Assistant District Attorney Cole ordered a dismissal of the case.

J. W. Kendrick, a Midland Terminal freight conductor, sustained a badly sprained wrist this afternoon. He was jumping on the footboard of the engine when he slipped and fell. Dr. Davison attended the injury.

E. D. Cooley of Colorado Springs and M. H. Sinclair of Pueblo are business visitors in the city and are stopping at the Richelieu.

Owing to a beak in the machinery at the Gold Coin mine, the day shift at that property was laid off today. It is stated that everything will be running smoothly again tomorrow.

F. P. Mannix, Scott Ashton and E. H. Newland went to Colorado Springs this morning on business.

Judge E. J. Kavanagh will leave tomorrow for Pueblo where he will visit over Sunday.

James P. Devine of Colorado Springs was a business visitor here today.

Victor, Feb. 15.—The finishing touches are being put on the new opera house building. The scenery and seats have been shipped from the eastern manufacturers and the opening of the house will be in the near future.

James Cunningham, a miner employed at the Independence mine, sustained a bad scalp wound in that property shortly before noon today. Cunningham was at work in a stope when a rock became loosened above him, and fell striking him on the back of the head. He was rendered unconscious for a time. Although the bruise was a painful one, Dr. Deemer who attended the injured man found that the skull was not fractured. Cunningham was brought to his room on North Fourth street.

A party of Victorites, including A. W. Shoemaker, F. Fryberger, John Carter and John Daily, will go to Colorado Springs tomorrow to make arangements for the State Odd Fellows anniversary celebration which takes place in this city on April 26.

Victor, Feb. 17.—A party of miners is to be outfitted in this city and sent to the Thunder Mountain district in Idaho. The party will be made up of experienced gold miners, and among them will be John Graham who formerly leased on Beacon hill.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at 8 o'clock this evening in the court room of Justice of the Peace Corbin. The contracting parties were Mr. David J. Ninemire and Mis Grace Leonard, both of this city. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of friends and relatives. The happy couple will make their home in this city.

The chairs and scenery for Victor's new opera house will arrive here tomorrow and the opening performance will be given some time during the next few weeks.

The regular weekly shoot of the Victor Gun club took place yesterday on the range near the Independence mine. The fine scores of Messrs. Huff and Dingman were features of the day.

Arrangements for the observance of the anniversary of the Knights of Pythias have been completed. The affair takes place on Wednesday night at Miners Union hall and will comprise musical features, speaking and a banquet.

J. H. Davis has returned from a business trip to Pueblo.

J. M. Pine has returned from a two weeks' visit in the east.

Attorney C. E. Brady returned home this morning from a trip to Colorado Springs.

Funeral services over the body of Elmer Lusher, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lusher were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the family residence on North Seventh street. The interment was at Sunnyside cemetery.

Victor, Feb. 18.—Three inches of snow fell in the district early this morning, but during the day the weather cleared and was quite pleasant. Tonight a lower thermometer and a high wind indicates that another storm is coming.

At Armory hall tonight Victor Miners union No. 32 entertained its many friends at a grand ball. The music for the occasion was furnished by an orchestra made up of members of the Musicians union who volunteered their services.

J. Howard Davis has sold his home on Lee avenue and Fifth street to Mrs. Knight, for a consideration of $450.

Fred R. Haines, night foreman at the Portland property, has sold a homestead of 3,000 acres near the recent oil strike at Boulder. Mr. Haines has been reported to have been offered $35,000 for the ground.

Attorney W. C. Swisher left this morning for Denver where he will be gone for several days on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Holland left this morning for Pueblo, where they will remain for several weeks.

PUEBLO

Pueblo, Feb 14.—A fire alarm was turned in this afternoon at 4 o'clock from Moch Bros'. dry goods store on the corner of Second and Main streets. The fire started in the millinery department, which is in the rear of the store. It was thought at first that the firemen would not be able to save the building, but by hard work and good management they saved the front part of the store. All the stock was damaged by smoke and water. Almost everything in the rear of the store was destroyed. Several of the clerks had their hands and hair burnt while trying to save the stock. There has been no estimate placed on the loss but it is safe to say that it will run up into the thousands. The rear of the Baldwin Drug Co.'s store adjoining Moch Bros. was burned. The stock was damaged by smoke and water. All the fire departments were out and the firemen deserve great credit for their work. All traffic on Main street was blocked for almost one hour.

After being out for 30 minutes, the jury in the Antonio Papa murder trial brought in a verdict of not guilty. The defendant showed his appreciation of his attorney's efforts by weeping tears of joy and embraced each of his counsel.

The Prudential G. M. Co., by E. L. Reckwith, its attorney in fact, filed application in the U. S. land office for a patent on the Burlington and Good Hope mining claims, situate in the Cripple Creek mining district.

Ernest Thalman of New York city, by deeds filed with the county clerk yesterday, transferred a number of valuable lots in Holland park to O'Donnell Bros. of this city and several lots in Holden place to George E. King.

The Buckeye Oil, Gas & Development company has struck oil in Debeque, where it owns extensive properties. This was the cheerful burden of a telegram received in this city last evening by some of the stockholders in the company. Nearly all of the investors in the company are Pueblo people. Natural gas was encountered Wednesday and yesterday the drill ran into oil and salt water. The drilling will be pushed with all possible speed, and it is believed that a strong flow of valuable fluid will result. Six thousand acres in this vicinity are controlled by the company.

Bishop Henry Whitewater will arrive in this city tomorrow evening and will preach at both the morning and evening services of the Broadway M. E. church. While in this city the bishop will be entertained by J. H. Buchanan at 509 Broadway. Sunday will be rally day at the Broadway M. E. church and a large congregation is expected to attend all services, and many outside of the regular congregation will go.

Miss Etta Wilson entertained about 50 of her young friends this evening at her home on West Fifteenth street. All present pronounced this as the most enjoyable evening of the season.

Pueblo, Feb. 17.—Chairman Flynn called the council to order at 7:45 o'clock this evening. After disposing of several matters of small importance, they adjourned without making any headway in regard to the sewer question or a special election to elect a mayor to serve out the unexpired term of the late Mayor George F. West.

Tuesday and Wednesday of this week are the days set for the meeting of the state convention of the Grocers & Butchers association in this city. The visitors will be tendered a banquet tomorrow evening at the Hotel Maine. Willisford Dey will act as toastmaster. Among the prominent speakers will be former Governor Alva Adams, J. E. Rizer, W. J. Kerr, Judge N. Walter Nixon. The convention will be held in the Grand hotel tomorrow and Wednesday mornings.

Joe Hubersberger came down from Cripple Creek yesterday. All of his Pueblo friends wondered what made him look so pleased. It was learned today that he will take for his bride Miss Nellie Stevens, of 722 East Seventh street. The wedding will take place tomorrow noon at the bride's home. They will leave for Cripple Creek on the 11:30 train, where he is employed by the Atlantic Tea company. Their many friends wish them success in life.

Street Commissioner James P. Martel tendered his resignation to Mayor Rizer today, effective immediately, and the same was read at the meeting of the city council this evening. James R. Sneath is circulating a petition among the business men for signatures, asking that he be appointed as Mr. Martel's successor.

Mrs. Mary L. Glen has filed with the county clerk a plat of a new sub-division known as Glenwood. It is sub-division on lots 15 and 16, block 34, country addition, and is located between Ninth and Tenth streets, west of Greenwood. It consists of 14 lots.

The social meeting of the Arkansas Valley chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be held February 22 had been indefinitely postponed, on account of sickness in the chapter.

Mineral applications have been received in the land office for Sunrise and Bertha D. lodes, Cripple Creek mining district, Teller county, from Fred Geogelein of Cripple Creek.

Papers were filed with the county clerk this afternoon by the Co-Operative Broom & Brush company, and work will be commenced in the new factory on the east side about next Monday. The company owns its own buildings and machinery had been ordered and is now on the way here. The stock has been subscribed and J. W. Magnusson was elected president, and V. A. Roe, secretary at a recent meeting.

A party of several bricklayers arrived here this morning from Pennsylvania to go to work for the C. F. & I. company. They were met by representatives of the local bricklayers union and told of the difference between that organization and the C. F. & I. company. This forenoon a committee of union bricklayers held a conference with J. B. McKennan of the steel works, the result of which was not made known. The union is endeavoring to secure recognition from the C. F. & I. company and to establish an eight-hour a day schedule at the work. The company maintains its position of not recognizing labor organizations.

The Colorado district of the United Mine Workers of America will hold its annual convention in this city beginning March 2.

County Clerk Fairfax will have his semi-annual statement completed and ready for publication in a few days.

The funeral of Bruce Viller who died yesterday, will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the undertaking parlors of McMahon & Collier. The deceased was 23 years old and has lived in this city since childhood.

"Shiloh," a musical cantata, will be rendered by the Broadway M. E. church choir Tuesday evening.

Pueblo, Feb. 18.—The second annual convention of the Retail Grocers and Butchers association of Colorado met at the Grand hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon. About 200 delegates were present at the opening of the session to listen to an address of welcome by Major J. E. Rizer. The address was listened to with great interest and was given great applause. A well-timed response was made by the first vice president, the president being absent. Following this the convention devoted its time to the appointment of committees, the arrangements of organizations and plans for active business tomorrow which is to be the big and interesting day.

Miss Blanche Allen of Cripple Creek, was married to John M. Hughes of the same city this afternoon, by Justice of the Peace McKallip.

A mineral application has been received at the land office for Lylien and Albert No. 4 lodes, Cripple Creek mining district, from Joseph E. Shipler of Victor.

The banquet given at the Hotel Maine this evening for the Retail Grocers and Butchers association of Colorado, was a grand success. Several good speeches were delivered and all present enjoyed the evening.

Joseph Carrick, 79 years old, died at the C. F. & I. company's hospital last night. Deceased has lived in Pueblo since 1869. The funeral will be conducted at 10 tomorrow morning at the undertakers, No. 112 North Main.

It is rumored that the library will be built at Royal park.

Almost all the bricklayers who came here from the east have gone to work for the C. F. & I. company.

E. R. Chew, superintendent of irrigation, says that all the channels and ditches are cleared and irrigationi s beginning very heavily. There is a great demand for water for farming lands.

W. R. Jackson, a negro, 19 years old, was crushed by a Santa Fe switch engine and a box car, near the Grande avenue crossing of the Santa Fe road at 9:45 o'clock this morning, and injured so badly that he died at the Pueblo hospital shortly before noon.

Ezra Sanders, 64 years old, died last night at his home, 511 Central avenue, after a brief sickness. The deceased was a veteran of the civil war and leaves a family. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning from McMahon & Collier's undertaking parlors, corner of D and Union avenue.

This morning a deed was filed for record in the county clerk's office, signed by J. J. Langdon, conferring to the Franciscan Sisters lots No. 3 and 4 in block 29, Uplands park. The property consists of nine and one-half acres and is located just southwest of the Catholic cemetery.

The Pueblo W. C. T. U. will hold a Frances Willard memorial service Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Fountain Presbyterian church. Everyone is invited to attend.

FLORENCE

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Feb. 14.—The Victor Fuel company, operating the Chandler mine, today hoisted the mules used in hauling the coal in the interior of the mine and also the greater portion of the mining machinery. When the mine is idle the water floods it to such an extent that the company thought the machinery would be greatly damaged. After being given a rest of several days, the mules will be taken to Hastings to work in the mines there. The miners received their wages today for last month, and also for duty performed in this month. They rent the cottages from the company by the month, and a four months rental was deducted from their wages, which makes a payment to March 3. The houses are already being vacated, and there is already quite an exodus of miners to other coal fields where they will attempt to secure employment. After tomorrow the mine will be shut down probably for months.

The Keystone Oil company today awarded the contract for a 2,500-foot well to John Patterson and John Irwin. The well will be started with a 7⅝ inch hole.

The Columbia Crude Oil company of Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs this afternoon let the contract for putting a well down 2,000 feet. The site is not a great distance from the Keystone company's grounds. The derrick is up and drilling operations will shortly be commenced.

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Feb. 18.—Mass meetings have been held at the several coal camps this week for the purpose of adopting measures to assist the Chandler Creek miners in finding employment elsewhere and also in aiding them financially.

D. Q. Williams of Coal Creek has made what seems to be a rich strike of gray copper ore 14 miles from Florence in the Greenhorn range. The strike has been made in a boulder formation which can be traced for more than 1,000 feet, the rock all the distance protruding more than a foot above the surface of the ground. The body is nearly 50 feet wide and what were once crevices between the boulders is filled with lime which will prove valuable for flux in the treatment. The ore gives returns of 17 per cent. copper, and $6 in silver. The assayer says that the ore is worth $56 per ton owing to the high grade of the copper. The mineral is found on cleavage of the rock. Those who have examined the mineral say that it is almost identical to the sylvanite bearing rock of the Cripple Creek district, and it is said to be the only find of its kind in this vicinity. The ore will be shipped to the Rocky Mountain smelter for treatment.

The Colrado Springs and Florence Oil and Gas company's well, located near Chandler, is about to be reopened after a year of idleness. This ground has recently been examined by Prof. Arthur Lakes and he urges a resumption of the work, as he claims that the oil indications there are equally as good as at Florence. Colorado Springs and Florence capital is interested in this proposition and the well will be drilled to a depth of 2,500 feet. Its present depth is 1,000 feet and the hole is filled with water.

BOULDER

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, Feb. 17.—Development work in all parts of the oil field is being pushed rapidly; the Interstate derrick is up and several others will be up by the end of the week. The timbers for the National were placed on the ground today, and work has commenced on the Blue Jacket and Crystaline derricks. The Consolidated company has let a contract to an experienced Pennsylvania driller to drill a well on their property, and he has gone east for tools and equipments. The workmen are unloading tools from the wagon this morning, preparatory to beginning work on the Rose Crude derrick. A pick which was thrown from a wagon lit in the center of a horseshoe lying on the ground. This was taken as a sure sign of the good luck which will attend the sinking of the Rose Crude well, and the horseshoe is on exhibition at the company's office.

The oil in the Arnold tank was measured today by parties outside of the company, and it was found by taking the time during which the pumps have actually been working, that the production has averaged nine barrels per every 12 hours. Although this is very much lower than the original estimate made, even at this rate it will be a paying well, and experts claim that on account of the depth of the oil sand found here, the flow is assured for many years.

John W. Shackleford, C. M. McAfee and associates will at once put down a well about 1,000 feet west of the McKenzie. They will commence taking the rig to the ground tomorrow, and as they intend to use native lumber in their derrick, they expect to have it up within six days and commence drilling right away.

The Phoenix company reports the sale of 36,000 shares of their stock today.

THE WEEK IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 14.—Two of the most important subjects in the revenue bill were under discussion today in the house, namely, the flat tax and the mining tax; neither was completed. Under the old law local corporations were assessed a flat tax of five cents on every $1,000 of capital, while foreign corporations were assessed 10 cents on every $1,000. When the matter came up this morning Representative Sprague who has presided over the house during its deliberations while in the committee of the whole, resumed his place on the floor and made one of the hardest fights during the session for the reduction of the flat tax on all corporations to a rate of 1 cent per thousand dollars. Just before noon a rate of 2 cents per $1,000 was adopted. Later in the day Representative McGuire offered an amendment providing for a rate of 2 cents per thousand shares on all companies the par value of whose shares are worth less than $1 per share and a rate of 2 cents per $1,000 on all companies the par value of whose shares is worth $1 or over. The entire matter was sent to a special committee to determine whether or not the McGuire amendment is constitutional. During the discussion of the mining section Representative Neeley offered an amendment providing for the assessing of mines at their full cash value.

Representative Lubers supported the amendment in a speech which was given the closest attention. He contended that the mining industries of the state had been protected long enough.

Just before adjournment another hour was lost over the question of employes.

The matter came up over the engrossment of the resolutions relating to the late President McKinley. The chairman of the engrossment committee stated that there was no one competent to properly engross them. The Republicans wanted to employ a competent engrossing clerk, but the entire matter was postponed.

When the house opened this morning Representative Riley introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, That in the present extraordinary session of the legislature of the state of Colorado, there have been introduced in the house of representatives about 16 bills; and

"Whereas, There are but few bills for consideration by this house, the most important of which are revenue bill, No. 1, by Mr. Montgomery, house bill No. 2, by Mr. Adams, recalling the Bucklin tax amendment, and the railroad tax commission bill by Mr. Hammond; and,

"Whereas, The people of the state are vitally interested in the question of reform and the economical administration of all of the finances of the state; and,

"Whereas, The people of the state also demand of their representatives and senators in the general assembly, that none of the people's money be spent for any employes that are not absolutely necessary; and,

"Whereas, There are many persons upon the pay rolls of the house of representatives and that the names of such employes and the positions they hold and salary they draw per day are as follows, to-wit:"

Then follows a list of the employes and a statement of their salaries. The total number of employes is 41, and the total compensation per day is $146. Riley recommended that 14 employes, a sufficient number to do all the work, be retained.

A motion to table the resolution was carried by a vote of 39 to 12.

The house then went into the committee of the whole on the revenue bill. The first subject that came up was the flat tax question. A motion was made by Mr. Sprague to lower the rate on local corporations from five cents on every $1,000 to one cent on every $1,000. Mr. Rawalt offered an amendment to change the amount to two cents per $1,000. He was of the opinion that all corporations, domestic and foreign should be treated alike. With the reduction to two cents per share he believed the state's actual receipts would be much larger.

Mr. Lubers argued that the purpose of mining companies was to rob the unsophisticated. They should be treated as other corporations.

Mr. O'Connell differed with Mr. Lubers and succeeded in getting the latter to admit that he had reference to "wild cat" companies. "But," said Lubers, "more than half the companies in the Cripple Creek district are wild cat companies." Mr. Sprague of El Paso, made a vigorous reply to Mr. Lubers. Said he:

"The gentleman from Bent (Lubers) admits that he represents the railroads and those of us who have watched the progress of events know that the railroads have determined to attack the mining section. They wish to make it appear that the mines are escaping taxation and to that end they will not hesitate to malign the organizations which have done so much to develop the state."

Speaker Montgomery was the next speaker. In referring to the incorporations of Colorado companies under the laws of Wyoming, he said that the reason was to be found in the fact that in Colorado the par value of the stock must be $1 per share while in Wyoming the par value could be made one cent per share.

Mr. Dickerson of Elbert, argued that the flat tax should be based on the number of shares instead of the par value.

"A company with shares of a par value of one cent is in existence to swindle the uninformed," he declared.

Mr. Sprague defended the low-priced stock and used as an illustration the case of the Portland company stock which once sold for five cents per share and now commands $2.60 per share.

The Rawalt amendment carried.

Representative McGuire offered an amendment which provided that an annual flat tax of two cents per 1,000 shares should be charged on all corporations whose par value was less than $1 per share and that two cents per $1,000 should be charged on all corporations whose par value was $1 or over per share. A general discussion arose over whether or not the amendment is constitutional. At last the entire matter relating to the flat tax was referred to a committee of five. Their duty shall be to pass upon the constitutionality of the amendment and report back to the house tomorrow morning.

Shortly after this the mining sections were reached. Mr. Munion moved to adopt the amendment as printed in this morning's Gazette. Mr. Neely offered the following amendment:

"That all mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver, lead, copper or other precious or valuable metals and possessing rights therein, shall be listed and valued each year and shall be assessed at their full cash value; and the property owned by any mining corporation shall be held to represent the value of its capital stock for the purpose of taxation. All surface improvements and all machinery located upon any mining claim or claims shall be separately valued for taxation. Provided, further, that a non-producing mining claim or claims shall be assessed and taxed like other property according to the value thereof; and in ascertaining such value the assessor shall, in addition to other requirements of this act, take into consideration the location thereof, the proximity to other mines or mining claims and any other matters which may tend to assist him in arriving at a fair and equitable valuation of such property."

Mr. Lubers supported the amendment. He was in favor of assessing mining property at its full cash value. He scored the mining men for changing the bill so that a non-producing mine shall be assessed according to the lowest producing mines in the county instead of "locality." He contended that this was put in so that some of Mr. Stratton's acres in Cripple Creek worth $10,000 per acre could be assessed at $250 per acre. He charged that this change was made for the benefit of a few large owners of mining acreage.

He admitted that the mining men had done much to build up the state but he contended that they had done no more than have the railroad men, the agricultural men or the real estate men. He could not see why they should be protected any more than other speculators. "It is no more of a courageous act to find and develop the Bull hill district than it is to build the railroad over Marshall pass.

"The speculator expects to lose a part of his money and why need we protect the mining speculator more than the other speculators? True there are many mines standing idle as a monument to courage and wealth, but are there not other industries standing idle? The strikes we have had in this state which cost $810,000 were a direct result of this mining business. The

state has spent this great sum in protecting their properties and now they are shirking their proportion of the cost of conducting this commonwealth. The Portland mine is worth more money than the entire mining valuation of the Cripple Creek district. Teller county, with its mines, its cities, its railroads, its tramways and its millions, is not assessed as high as Weld county with its two towns and a few farms. Teller county representatives are great to talk about full cash values and yet its merchandise is valued at $1,400,000, while Weld county merchandise is valued at $1,900,000. You may talk about the "Jack Rabbit" districts of this state, but it's those district that carry the burdens of our taxations. Don't be misled by the statement that it all depends upon the mines. I admit it would be a calamity to lose this industry, but any business that can pay $12,100,000 in annual dividends can pay taxes on a higher valuation than $22,000,000. You can not do good by starting a wrong. All we want is fairness in this matter. I believe we owe a duty to the other industries of our state. I believe we should say to these mining men, 'Your threats and pleadings will be in vain. We have protected you to the detriment of other industries and now you must pay your just share of taxation.'

"I believe that these laws have worked to the protection of W. S. Stratton, Jim Burns, David Moffat and others. If you will assess our farms at one-fourth their gross output we will join you in passing the bill. Why gentlemen, it's absolutely a crime to put that amendment as proposed by the finance committee, in this bill. The greatest nations of previous ages are gone because of their taxation which favored a few as gainst the masses, and this is the same class of valuation. Be just and fair. Don't ask at our hands that which we don't ask of you."

His remarks brought forth the greatest applause of the session.

Representative O'Connell spoke against the Neeley amendment. He read extensively from a speech delivered by Judge Belford regarding the taxation of mines which held that if mining property did not pay 1 cent of taxes directly, it would, in an indirect manner, pay a large amount of the taxes of the state.

After the committee arose, Representative Dickinson asked if the resolutions regarding the death of Mr. McKinley had been engrossed.

Mr. Pitschke, the chairman of the engrossing committee, said they had not and gave as an excuse that there was no clerk competent to do the work. He wanted an extraordinarily good piece of work done on these resolutions. His admission regarding the incompetency of the clerks brought forth the old discussion over employes. At last the entire matter was postponed.

The senate spent just 25 minutes in session this morning and adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Roe of Creede introduced the following bill, designed to encourage manufacturing in Colorado:

"A bill for an act concerning corporations; to encourage manufactures.

"A bill for an act concerning corporations; to encourage manufactures.

"Be it enacted by the genral assembly of the state of Colorado:

"Section 1. That any company formed under the laws of this state, for the purposes of manufacture, shall be permitted to incorporate by payment to the secretary of state of the state of Colorado a fee of $10 and the additional fee of 10 cents upon every thousand dollars of the capital stock in excess of $50,000.

"Sec. 2. That any company incorporated under the laws of any other state or territory outside of the state of Colorado, for the purposes of manufacture, may be allowed to file a certificate of its incorporation with the secretary of state of the state of Colorado upon the payment to said secretary of state of like fees as mentioned in section 1 hereof.

"Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 4. In the opinion of this general assembly an emergency exists; therefore this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

The senate finance committee, under pressure from labor organizations, has cut out that section of the Uncompahgre canal bill which provides for employment of convict labor on the canal.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 15.—Speaker Montgomery will on next Monday morning introduce a bill in the house which will have for its purpose the compelling of the corporations to pay their taxes for 1901. It has long been a question among the fusion leaders whether or not the assessment of the corporations by the state board of assessors was legal or whether these taxes could be collected if collection were pressed under existing laws. The new bill has been framed with the hope to reach this class of property and compel the payment of last year's taxes. The measure is the first of its kind ever introduced in Colorado and will be known as a remedial or curative statute, which means to remedy or cure past defects in the state laws. In order to enact such a law, certain conditions must be complied with in its drafting. The first section of the new law will be descriptive matter, compiled in a series of whereases which will recite the status in which the corporation revenues for 1901 are now before the courts. In this recital will be given a history of the passage of the revenue bill of 1901, its particular features for collecting corporation taxes, the testing of its validity in the courts, and its present status in the courts. The second section will resolve that the facts as outlined in the descriptive section are correct, and will state that therefore, because of such facts, be it enacted, etc. The enacting clause will direct the county clerks of each county to turn over to the county treasurer the assessment rolls as certified to by the state board of equalization a few weeks ago for collection. The treasurer is directed to proceed to collect the taxes.

There are a few precedents for this kind of legislation, one of which was in Wisconsin. In 1872 the general assembly of that state passed a remedial act to apply upon some real estate that was not valued for taxation during the years 1855 to 1857, inclusive, or 17 years preceding the passage of that act. In many instances the property had changed ownership and buildings which were standing in 1855 and '57 had been destroyed, and new ones erected in their stead, yet after a series of litigations, extending through every court in the state, the supreme court finally held that the law was constitutional, and the real estate was made to bear the taxes for the years missed even to the payment of taxes upon the buildings long since destroyed. The measure which will be introduced Monday has been framed after the above law and was drafted by Speaker Montgomery, Attorney-General Post, Representative Schweigert and Senators Taylor and Whitford.

Denver, Feb. 17.—It is certainly a battle royal that is being waged between the agricultural men and the mining men on the floor of the house, over the assessment of mining property. Both sides are contesting every inch of the ground, and whatever the result of it, it will be a compromise. The mining men are contending that producing mines should be assessed at one-fourth their gross proceeds, and non-producing mines, at a valuation not to exceed the valuation of the lowest producing mine in the county. The agricultural men are contending that mines should be assessed by the county assessors the same as other property, that no limit should be placed which acts as a barrier against the assessor, but that he should use his own judgment as he does in valuing all property. Then there is a middle class of men, headed by Representative Ballinger who believe that both propositions are wrong but that a compromise should be affected, and it seems that this class of men will win. In fact, two of the mining men told your correspondent tonight, that a compromise had been agreed upon in regard to a producing mine. The compromise is to value a producing mine at not to exceed one-half of its gross output, but that a mine not producing $5,000 annually shall be classed as a non-producing mine. The two sides are still divided on the question of the valuing of the non-producing mines. The mining men wish to value them at a rate not to exceed the value of the lowest producing mine in the county, while the agricultural men claim that a non-producing mine should be valued by the assessor the same as any other property. Should the compromise on the producing mines be enacted, and should the mining men succeed in getting the non-producing mines valued at a rate not to exceed the value of the lowest producing mine in the county, the largest sum that could be assessed against a non-producing mine would be $2,500. The agricultural men are against the word "county." They are of the opinion that the word "locality" should be inserted if either is used.

A delegation of Cripple Creek business men headed by W. T. Booth, a hardware and furniture dealer, were at the state house today in the interests of the business men of Cripple Creek. They wanted the producing mines assessed at 50 per cent. of their gross proceeds, and the non-producing mines assessed by the local assessor at their full cash value, the same as any other real estate.

Only a few of the mining men were prepared to discuss the proposition today. Representatives Schweigert and Scott made able arguments for the mines, and the other mining men will address the house tomorrow. In their arguments today, the agricultural men had statistics galore. These statistics were compiled from the assessors' books in every county of the state, and were meant to show that the mines did not bear their just burden of taxation. The mining men were wholly unprepared for such an array of figures, and consequently allowed the discussion to last during the day, in order that they could use tonight in order to prepare their answers for tomorrow. The arguments as advanced by the agricultural men are that the mines have been protected long enough; that a business which pays annual dividends of $12,000,000, should pay taxes on a higher valuation than $22,000,000; that the revenue law of last year increased the value of all other property three times, while the value of mining property was not increased, and that it should increase in similar proportion to other property, that the assessors are just as well able to judge the value of a mine as any other property, and that they should not be handicapped with any proviso; that while the shipping of ore from a mine does reduce its value, still the shipping of cattle from a stock farm reduces its value and if the mines should be valued for taxation on a certain part of its gross proceeds, so should the stock farm. The agricultural men contend that they are not asking for the assessment of mines that are not paying dividends, but that mines that are should be reached and assessed.

The mining men are contending that with the mines not assessed at all, they still bear a large per cent. of the burden of taxation, that every pound of ore taken from the mine reduces its value to the extent of the value of the ore, that practically all nations have found after years' trial that mines should not be assessed, that the state owes its existence to the development of the mines, that where there is one that is paying a dividend there are hundreds that are not, that a mine is of such a nature that no one can tell the amount of ore yet to be taken out. Other reasons will be advanced tomorrow.

At the opening of the house this morning, Mr. Bell introduced a bill providing for the repealing of the submission clause to the Bucklin bill. This measure is introduced so as to legally get around the opinion of Attorney-General Post which is to the effect that the Bucklin bill cannot be rescinded. Mr. Bell contends that there is nothing in the opinion to prevent the repealing of the submission clause. This would amount to the same thing as the rescinding of the bill.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the revenue bill. The section which provides for a rate of interest that can be charged by tax deed buyers, was changed so as to reduce the rate 33 1-3 per cent. and adopted. The rate now stands 15 per cent. per annum for the first six months, 12 per cent. per annum for the second six months, and 10 per cent. per annum for each subsequent six months.

The mining section was then taking up and Mr. Ballinger lead the debate for the compromise. He was not in favor of the Neeley proposition to tax the mines at their full cash value, neither was he in favor of taxing them at one-quarter of their gross output. He was in favor of valuing the producing mining property at not to exceed one-half its gross proceeds and to allow the non-producing properties to be valued by the county assessor, the same as other real estate. He contended that the mining section as passed by the 13th general assembly which absolutely fixed the value at one-fourth the gross proceeds is unconstitutional. Among other things he said:

"Our new law raised valuations on all other property three times what it was under the old law, and it is nothing more than right that mining property should stand an equal raise. This would place the limit at not to exceed three-fifths of the gross output and I am willing that it should be one-half. The total output of Teller county for last year was approximately $20,000,000; allowing 40 per cent. for smelter and railroad charges would leave them a total gross proceeds of $12,000,000. With a law assessing them at one-fourth their gross proceeds, their assessments would be $3,000,000. Is there anyone in this house who dares say that that assessment is fair when compared with the valuations placed on other property? Of course there is not. The mining men have controlled the assemblies before, but the time is not far distant when your property must take its place and be assessed by the assessors the same as any other property. The section as introduced by the finance committee relative to the unproductive mine, places its maximum value at $2,500, while every person on the floor of this house knows that many an unproductive mine is worth at least $10,000."

Representative McLean was in favor of the Neeley amendment. He contended that if one class of business should be taxed according to its gross output, all other business should be assessed at one-fourth the amount he received from the sale of the stock, because the sale of the stock certainly depreciated the value of his farm to the extent of the value of the stock sold. "If you can trust the county assessor to treat all property fairly, can you not equally trust the same man to value the mining property? In this bill you take the tax off of the mining lands, while in the Bucklin amendment which you passed last winter, you provide for the land to bear all the taxes. Oh, consistency thou art a jewel that has never glistened among the fusion lights of this room!"

Representative Stubbs supported the mining clause as reported by the financial committee. He claimed that the product of the mines is what has developed this state. He claimed that the product of the Portland, Independence and other mines, erected the magnificent buildings in the state which now pay the taxes. "I have expended thousands of dollars for mining property and never derived $1 in return," explained Mr. Stubbs. "You're easy," yelled McLean, and the laugh that followed considerably embarrassed the gentleman from Arapahoe.

Bell of Las Animas, spoke next. He contended that the agricultural interests asked no favors of the mining men and the latter should ask no favors from the agricultural men. "I believe if a county assessor can value all other property, he should be allowed to value the mining property. All that we ask is that the law of assessments shall be equal throughout the state. Some of the contenders for the mining section have said that the kind providence had willed that the mines should not be assessed."

FARMERS WON OUT

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 18.—By a vote of 30 to 27 the house this evening adopted the Neeley amendment to the revenue bill which provides that mining property, both productive and unproductive, shall be assessed by the assessor at its full cash value.

Speaker Montgomery voted in the negative, but as soon as he discovered that the amendment had carried, he changed his vote and gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

The adoption of the amendment was a complete victory for the agricultural men. The debate over the proposition has lasted two days and a half. Representative Lubers leading for its adoption. When the house adjourned last night, it was conceded that the agricultural men had the best of the struggle. The mining men were confident, however, that they could stay the sentiment which was daily growing in favor of a full valuation and at least effect a compromise. That they worked hard to protect their mining constituents is certain, but nothing could save them.

Representative Sprague held the attention of the house for nearly two hours in an able argument for the mining interests. His discussion proved that he had devoted many hours of hard labor in its preparation, but the odds were against him. Speaker Montgomery spoke for an hour against the amendment, and for once his eloquent appeal went for naught.

The debate was interesting during the entire day. Men representing mining and agricultural interests whose voices have never been heard before in debate on the floor of the house took the floor and argued pro and con on the question. Everyone seemed interested to the extent of a personal matter.

At the opening of the house this morning, Representatives Martin and Fall spoke for the mine owners. For a time it seemed as though they would carry the day, but just then Representative Hollenbeck of Cripple Creek arose and in a short and able speech supported the Neeley amendment. He argued that the producing mine owners were just as able to bear their share of the burdens of taxation in Teller county as was the man who owned the humble home in Victor and Cripple Creek. He was perfectly willing to allow the assessor to fix the value of a mining property, believing that that official would do his duty in the assessment of mines the same as he did in assessing any other property. Probably his speech carried the amendment. When he, representing Teller county, supported the proposition those who were undecided before decided to vote for the amendment.

Not a cheer was heard when the trouble ended and the result of the vote was announced. The mining men plainly showed their disappointment, and the agricultural men were too generous to follow victory with applause.

Very few in the house believe the section as adopted today will pass the senate. In fact, it is expected that that body will probably re-insert the section as passed last winter. The two houses will then effect a compromise, and already many compromise propositions are being circulated.

Senator Bucklin today during a debate in the senate took occasion to criticise a portion of the press of this city because of its unfairness, as he believed, in printing legislative proceedings. During his talk he said "There is a Republican paper down in Colorado Springs which wields more influence in the Republican party today than the combined Republican press of Denver. Why? Because it is perfectly fair, because it is perfectly just, because while it may be opposed to a measure, it is never abusive and never refuses to hear and print both sids to any controversy. I refer, gentlemen, to the Colorado Springs Gazette."

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, February 14.)

Fire threatened the destruction of the residence of Mrs. M. L. De Coursey, 730 North Cascade avenue, yesterday morning.

Teachers of the public schools will have a general teachers' meeting at the High school auditorium this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The 11th annual ball of the Colorado Springs police department will be given tonight at the Temple theater.

Owing to a dispute between the proprietors of the Schiele Bros. & Moreland cigar factory and the local Cigar Makers union, a lockout went into effect at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the factory.

Girls basket ball team of the High school will give an entertainment at the school auditorium tonight for the benefit of the team.

Cripple Creek rate war has not yet been settled.

(Saturday, February 15.)

The 11th annual ball of the police department at Temple theater last night was the most successful ever given by the department.

There is a strong probability that the Short Line will be extended from the Cripple Creek district to the Arkansas river valley, with the lower terminal at either Canon City or Florence.

On account of trouble with their employes, Schiele Bros. & Moreland have placed an order for 100,000 cigars to be made in an eastern factory.

County Surveyor Woodside has just completed the survey of 1,000 acres of placer claims for a syndicate which will develop the supposed Fountain oil fields.

A local oil company will immediately commence operations on a well four miles southwest of Florence.

(Sunday, February 16, 1902.)

The steam fire engine will be moved to the north end hose house until the high line reservoir is built.

City council last night concluded its work on the appropriations and passed the necessary ordinance.

Two fires which broke out nearly simultaneously gave the department a busy morning but caused little damage.

High schools girls basket ball team netted about $30 from their entertainment Friday evening.

Colorado college has extended an invitation to Booker T. Washington to deliver the commencement address to the class of 1902 on June 18.

President E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska has accepted an invitation to be in Colorado Springs March 3, upon the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new science building at Colorado college.

The bailing out of the old Iris gas well in Colorado City has revealed unmistakable signs of petroleum and with further sinking a good flow seems probable.

Five women's clubs of the city effected a federation yesterday with Mrs. W. C. Robinson as president; 125 names are enrolled.

First session of the annual conference of charities and correction will be held at the First Baptist church this evening. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago will be the principal speaker.

H. W. Fullerton, manager of the Telluride Reduction works, has purchased the site of the old glass works south of Colorado City.

Rock Island has announced its low rates for the summer; the popular "Rocky Mountain Limited" train will be put into service again.

Professor Parsons will deliver an illustrated lecture on a "Swiss University Town" at Perkins auditorium Tuesday evening; no charge for admission.

(Monday, February 17, 1902.)

The seventh annual State Conference of Charities and Corrections opened its sessions at the First Baptist church last night. Miss Jane Addams, of the famous Hull house of Chicago, held an audience that filled the church in rapt attention. The conference will be continued today.

Miss Jane Addams will address the students of Colorado college at Perkins hall at 9:20 this morning.

A mass meeting will be held at Perkins hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon under the auspices of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women. Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house, Chicago, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker and Mrs. Ellis Meredith of Denver, will speak.

The first work on the roof of the new court house will be done this morning.

Water department figures show that 1,000 new houses have been constructed in this city in the past nine months.

Bailing continued at the Iris well in Colorado City yesterday. It is expected to find gas today.

Plans for the state oratorical contest to be held here Friday night are now complete. Representatives of the State university, Denver university and Colorado college will contest.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

Colorado City council last night appropriated a total of $30,000 for use during the coming year.

National Irrigation congress may meet in Colorado Springs this year.

Professor Parsons gives an illustrated lecture at Perkins hall this evening on "A Swiss University Town." No charge for admission.

The ordinance redistricting the city into eight wards was introduced in the city council last evening.

Thief entered the residence of Miss Burns at 423 North Tejon street, Sunday afternoon or evening and secured $1,100 worth of jewelry and silverware.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

Brick business block is in course of construction on the east side of North Tejon street north of Acacia park, the first in that locality.

Immanuel Presbyterian church, formerly known as Spruce Street chapel, contemplates extensive improvements to its present building.

Passion play pictures will be exhibited at Waycott opera house in Colorado City this evening.

Prof. Lancaster's lecture in the child study course at the Ferris school today at 3:30 will be on "The Relation Between Motor Activity and Mental Action."

Schiele Bros. & Moreland have formally appealed to the Federated Trades council to settle the trouble existing between the firm and its employes.

STATE

(Friday, February 14.)

Cripple Creek chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution opposing the Bucklin amendment.

The Indian appropriation bill omits the usual appropriation for the Indian school at Grand Junction, owing to a local controversy, it being claimed that the government is made to pay for sewers and other improvements which the public enjoys. The estimate was $44,725 for this school, but the bill cuts off the school entirely. It is said that Senator Teller's influence will have the appropriation restored.

Representative Shafroth has announced that he will introduce a bill at the present session of congress for the construction of a new public building in Denver at cost of $1,000,000.

Italian miners at Chandler coal mines succeeded in driving the 32 Japanese miners out of town and as a consequence the mine has been shut down, throwing 100 coal miners out of employment.

Attorney-General Post holds that the legislature has no power at this time to rescind its action relative to the Bucklin amendment.

(Saturday, February 15.)

Legislature discussed flat tax on corporations and mining tax; Lubers of Weld attacked the mining industry and declared that it ought not to be protected.

Fire yesterday afternoon damaged Moch Bros.' dry goods store on the corner of Main and Second streets, Pueblo.

(Monday, February 17, 1902.)

A successful coursing meet was held yesterday at Gillett, in the Cripple Creek district. Springs dogs had bad luck.

Seventh annual conference of charities and corrections convenes in Cripple Creek tomorrow.

Representative Whitelaw has addressed a letter to President Roosevelt on the character and record of Ben Daniels, recently appointed to a marshalship in Arizona and whose commission has been withheld.

A bitter fight is expected this week in the state assembly over the mining section of the revenue bill. The agricultural interests claim they will increase tax valuation of mines from one-fourth of the gross output to one-half. The committee on the question of the flat tax is not yet ready to report.

Trinidad Elks have arranged for a four days' race meet to be held at the Trinidad fair grounds in May.

James V. Howard has selected a site for Grand Junction's new smelter, about a mile northwest of the city. Mr. Howard is in Denver making contracts for material and railroad rates.

Jewish synagogue in Denver at Twenty-fourth and Curtis streets, was gutted by fire. Loss, $12,000.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

The Western Oil association's exchange in Denver, for trading in oil stocks, opened yesterday with a good attendance. Sixteen companies have already been listed.

State convention of the Grocers and Butchers association meets in Pueblo today and tomorrow.

Colorado District United Mine Workers of America will hold its annual convention in Pueblo beginning March 24.

W. E. Cooper has been appointed postmaster at Las Animas.

House of representatives was chiefly occupied with the mining section of the revenue bill, the agricultural interests presenting arguments for increased assessment of mining property.

Last day's sessions of the seventh annual Conference of Charities and Corrections will be held in Cripple Creek today.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

A rich strike of gray copper ore is said to have been made 14 miles from Florence in the Greenhorn range.

Colorado Springs and Florence Oil and Gas Co. intends to resume drilling on its well near Chandler.

The house passed an amendment to the revenue bill to the effect that mining property, both productive and non-productive, shall be assessed by the assessor at its full cash value; it is said that the amendment will not be accepted by the senate and a compromise will result.

WASHINGTON

(Saturday, February 15.)

The Indian appropriation bill, completed yesterday, carries $8,841,500. The item for support of schools is $3,247,920.

The house, for the fourth time, adopted a resolution for the election of senators by direct popular vote.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan, author of a bill to provide for the laying of a government cable from San Francisco to Manila, addressed the house yesterday in behalf of his project, directing his address chiefly against congress yielding concessions to cable monopolies.

Vote on the Philippine tariff bill in the senate may be had next week.

(Saturday, February 15.)

Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky yesterday made sensational speech in the house in denunciation of what he termed "flunkeyism" to foreign countries; Messrs. Boutelle and Grosvenor replied.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

Senate passed the bill establishing a permanent census office.

In executive session the senate ratified the treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies.

House passed the bill for reduction of taxes by a unanimous vote.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

Senate agreed that a final vote on the Philippine tariff bill and the pending amendments should be taken next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock; Senator Wellington spoke in opposition to the pending bill and Senator Stewart of Nevada in support of the measure.

In the house a number of representatives took occasion to disclaim any responsibility for the recent speech of Wheeler of Kentucky.

GENERAL

(Friday, February 14.)

Former Governor Robert B. Lindsay of Alabama, aged 78 years, died yesterday after a short illness. He was the first governor of Alabama after the reconstruction period. His induction into office was resisted by his predecessor, Governor William M. Smith, and the contest over the office induced one of the most exciting periods in the history of Alabama.

Ex-President Cleveland and D. Paul Van Dyke of Princeton university have started for a week's duck shooting on the preserves of the Back Bay Gunning club in southeastern Virginia.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation army has taken the oath of allegiance as a citizen of the United States in New York city. He said he was already half American, as his ancestors were Virginians and he had long since adopted this as his country.

Rea H. Smith, aged 36, a prominent business man of Minneapolis, manager of the Munson Stationery company, is dead of tetanus; he was vaccinated nearly four weeks ago and the wound became infected.

Young Theodore Roosevelt is now believed to be practically out of danger and the president has returned to Washington; Miss Alice Roosevelt will start for Groton to see her brother tomorrow.

Booker T. Washington has been selected as commencement orator at the University of Nebraska.

(Saturday, February 15.)

Gates and those associated with him in control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company have purchased a controlling interest in the Colorado & Southern.

It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan is investing in real estate in San Francisco and will erect a fine hotel and many other buildings.

Peter Busch, a pioneer real estate dealer of Chicago, was found dead in his office under circumstances which indicate suicide.

Dr. John L. Million, one of the most prominent physicians in Springfield, Ill., is dead, aged 75 years.

The town of South Mills, N. C., near the Dismal swamp, was destroyed by fire today and at last reports the flames were heading toward the swamp. Four hundred families are reported homeless. A rough estimate places the loss at $120,000.

The supreme court of Minnesota handed down a decision sustaining the Torrens system of land title registration in every particular.

New Orleans has been selected as the next meeting place of the Woman Suffrage convention.

Three men were killed, four probably fatally and two seriously injured as the result of a collision between two sections of a freight train on the Pennsylvania railway on the steep grade a few miles above the Horseshoe curve, near Altoona, Pa.

Dr. Thomas Neall Penrose, medical director, U. S. N. (retired), is dead at the United States naval hospital in Philadelphia.

A summons has been issued against E. W. Gilham, proprietor of the Empire hotel, St. Louis, in which 11 persons lost their lives last Sunday, commanding him to appear in the first police court and show cause why he should not be punished for violating sections of the city ordinances which require fire escapes on hotels three or more stories high.

(Sunday, February 16, 1902.)

First call on the new oil exchange in Denver will occur tomorrow.

Peoria is to be awarded the remaining franchise in the Western league.

John J. Mitchell, mentioned as one of the men associated with John W. Gates in the alleged purchase by the "Gates company" of the Colorado & Southern railroad, declares that the report, so far as he was concerned, was "inexcusably untrue."

The state department has received cable advices confirming the report that the ransom money for Miss Stone has been paid to the brigand captors. It is not known when her release will occur, but it is understood that the brigands have made a condition that they shall have a period of a week or 10 days in which to make sure their safest retreat before the prisoner is delivered up.

Democrats prominent in various sections of the country met at dinner in Brooklyn in honor to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden; letters of regret from Grover Cleveland and W. J. Bryan.

(Monday, February 17, 1902.)

Florence Burns, arrested on suspicion of knowing something of the death of Walter S Brooks, the young commission merchant of New York, remains remarkably cool and refuses to talk of the case.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., continues to show much improvement.

Captain Benjamin Parker, who will take Emperor William's yacht, Meteor III., to the other side, has arrived in New York.

Admiral von Bandissin, by command of Emperor William, yesterday sent a wreath to the Goelet mansion, to be placed on the tomb of Miss Beatrice Goelet, who died February 10.

Charles M. Schwab returned from Europe yesterday and will attend annual meeting of the United States Steel corporation in Hoboken today.

Edward McFarland, a leading resident of Hawaii and proprietor of Royal Hawaiian hotel at Honolulu, died at Auditorium hotel in Chicago. Two weeks ago he married Miss Florence Ballinger of San Francisco.

Harold M. Cole, a prominent citizen connected with the American Smelting & Refining company, shot his wife and committed suicide last night at Helena, Mont.

Henry Thompson, better known as "Long Henry," a Montana desperado, was killed at Saco, Montana, by another tough character.

At Sandusky, Ohio, yesterday, David Winget was convicted of the murder of Fred Blancke. He was twice convicted and sentenced to be electrocuted and may again be condemned to death.

Representative John L. Shepard of Texas, is critically ill.

The "Diamond Special" of the Illinois Central was in rear-end collision with a freight train. Two were killed and five injured.

Four lives were lost in a head-on collision on the Iowa Central near Gifford, Iowa.

Rev. George C. Needham, noted evangelist and co-worker of Dwight C. Moody, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart.

Employes of negro labor at Wheatland, Indiana, have received threatening notices from men who say they will burn their houses if they employ negroes after March 1.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

Brigadier General William H. Copper, commander of the Second brigade, National Guard of New Jersey, died of apoplexy in his office in Camden. He was born in Bristol, Pa., in 1841 and was a veteran of the civil war.

A fight to regain 36 sections of land in Indiana has been begun by the Miami Indian nation. Two local lawyers experienced in this line have been retained and the campaign will be pushed both in the courts and at Washington.

George Ertel, of Quincy, Ill., inventor and manufacturer of incubators and hay process, died last night at Pinta, Arizona, on a train crossing the desert en route to his home from California.

Henry C. McEldowney, president of the Union Trust company, his wife and their three children were rescued from their burning home in Pittsburg by neighbors with ladders.

Edward S. Isham, senior member of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, and one of Chicago's most eminent lawyers, is dead in New York. Heart failure was the cause.

With only one negative vote the Minnesota state senate passed the bill appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses of the legal contest against the so-called merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways.

Unprecedented floods have occurred in the southeastern portion of Cape Colony, resulting in great destruction of houses, bridges and railroad property. Twenty-five persons have been drowned.

John Henry Dole, of Chicago, a charter member of the board of trade, one of the promoters of the old Chicago exposition and vice president of the art institute, is dead.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was re-elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage association for the ensuing year.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

William M. Tweed, aged 55, son of the late Tammany chieftain of that name, dropped dead at his home in Stamford, Conn., of heart disease.

Charle L. Tiffany, senior member of the jewelry firm of Tiffany & Co., died at his home in New York city of pneumonia. He was 90 years old.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says "Bob" Crockett, father of Secretary of State Crockett and grandson of David Crockett, hero of the Alamo, died at his home in Stuttgart, Monday night. He was 70 years of age.

The Kellogg, or Seventh Day Adventists, sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., was destroyed by fire; loss estimated at $300,000; patients had very narrow escapes.

Fire in the Jefferson rooming house in Cleveland, O., did $100,000 damage to that and adjoining property, the Jefferson being destroyed.

MINING

(Friday, February 14.)

The mining stock market yesterday showed good activity in the preferred list but little strength. In the mines list El Paso recovered to 61 and Isabella to 21. Calera dropped off a cent to 35 and Portland was a light trader at $2.60.

General Manager De LaVergne of the Isabella mine returned yesterday from an examination of the property and reports some surface improvements to be made, and the physicial condition of the mine as satisfactory. Development work will be carried on cautiously.

The Golden Fleece mine near Lake City is preparing to make very heavy shipments of ore in the near future, and the management is anticipating an early resumption of dividends.

President Herring of the Des Moines company has just returned from an inspection of the property and reports good showings on the Bob Tail claim, where two veins carrying some values have been opened. A lease is to be executed at once on the Mud Hen.

Lessee Kellum has had his lease on the Sedan ground extended to April, 1904, and, having secured a good backing of capital, will start in sinking an additional 100 feet at once and carry on thorough development.

(Saturday, February 15.)

The mining stock market yesterday showed some good advances in the mining list. Elkton advanced four cents to $1.90 and Isabella sold at 24½. Sunset-Eclipse closed at 13⅝ and Portland sold at $2.60. C. K. and N. was active at 3¼ and Calera fell off to 34.

The output of the Golden Cycle company for the month of January amounted to $48,000 net, with about $20,000 profit after all operating expenses and development had been paid for. The property is in a constantly better condition.

Active preparations are being made by the Virginia Oil company to start work on their property which is located between the two producing wells in the Boulder district. The company is managed by some of the best known local and professional men.

The Colorado Springs and Florence Oil & Coal company has resumed work, this time on its own account, on its property six miles north of Canon City. Professor Lakes made an encouraging report on the geological indications of oil.

The Elkton company has opened the rich Walter shoot in the north portion of the seventh level and finds it entirely as valuable, so far as can be told at the present time, as it was in the upper levels, where vast riches were mined from it.

The Anaconda company has called its annual meeting to be held in Cheyenne on March 22 and issued its annual report showing good ore in lease ground, but very little produced from company workings.

William A. Otis & Co. announce a list of the claims which they are now ready to lease out on favorable terms.

(Sunday, February 16, 1902.)

The mining stock market showed a loss of two cents in Elkton but otherwise prices held fairly firm. Isabella sold at 24½, Portland at $2.60 and Butterfly at 15. Acacia declined to 10¾ and C. C. and M. was very low at 2½.

Secretary Kinney of the exchange has prepared figures showing the monstrous increase in the taxation on unproductive mining properties of Cripple Creek in the last three years; the great discrepancy between the levy on this class of territory in Teller and other counties of the state and other interesting information.

C. M. MacNeill of the Commonwealth Mining & Milling company returned from the east yesterday, where he put through a deal for the sale of about 1,000,000 shares of that company's stock for $100,000. The control of the company will consequently be changed.

The board of directors of the Isabella company and of the Empire State company visited Cripple Creek yesterday to go over the situation between these two corporations. It is thought that the matter can be settled amicably.

J. M. Parker returned yesterday from Denver, reporting a growing activity in the oil fields and the tapping of a large flow of natural gas in the Buckeye well. The incorporation of the Debeque T., O. & D. company has been completed and work starts on the property at once.

The operations of W. S. Stratton are resulting in the development of a great deal of valuable ore. Work is being carried on very comprehensively and results grow more apparent every day.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

Colonel Arkell left last evening for Debeque where he will see to the beginning of work on the property of the Full Dinner Pail Oil company. Interest in the Debeque oil district is increasing right along as its resources and advantages become known.

President Lennox of the Isabella company states that the results of the joint visit of the Isabella and Empire State boards to the properties has not yet resulted in anything definite.

The mining stock market yesterday witnessed several declines. Calera lost over five cents. Elkton, Isabella and Findley lost slightly but Golden Cycle was strong at 68. Doctor sold at 15 and C. K. and N. was in demand at 38.

The Golden Cycle mine has wrought a great improvement in the value of the mine, the average value of the ore having been increased several dollars a ton in the last few months. Practically the old management will be elected at the forthcoming meeting.

President Johnson of the Blue Bird company gives out some interesting information about a property which is justifying his faith in it by showing up very finely in the 1,100 and 1,200-foot levels. Sinking is to be carried on at once to the 1,350-foot point.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

The mining stock market yesterday was panicky, owing to a sensational decline in Alamo from 12 to 3 cents. Elkton fell off to $1.81½, Isabella to 22½, Doctor to 8 and Mobile to 27. Calera was slightly stronger at 35 and C. K. and N. continued in demand at 3½.

The production of the Vindicator company for January approximated $50,000. The ore is coming largely from the tenth level, where it is averaging $40 per ton. Developments in the eleventh and twelfth levels are awaiting the arrival of supplementary pumping facilities.

There is a prospect that the producing mines will also be made to suffer under exorbitant taxation of a recommendation of Governor Orman to tax on selling value of the property instead of on 25 per cent of the gross output as adopted by the legislature.

The Golden Fleece mine has just shipped a car of ore under the escort of an armed guard which is expected to net the company $20,000. The ore is coming from the tunnel level, where a very rich shoot as well as bodies of lower grade are being developed.

The quarterly report of the Argentum Juniata company shows that the mine has been doing better and the company's indebtedness has been somewhat reduced, but the production has gone ahead of development work.

The Colorado Title & Trust company will have charge of the books of the Isabella company, W. T. Doubt serving as secretary and treasurer.

At a meeting of the members of the exchange last evening President Donaldson was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange a plan whereby the exchange seats will carry $1,000 worth of insurance. The smokers of the members are so successful that it has been decided to hold them fortnightly.

Excursion Rates.

To all southern and southeastern tourist points; also Ft. Worth, Texas, via Rock Island route. Full particulars at City Ticket Office, No. 2 Pike's Peak avenue. 'Phone 78. W. W. Wood, general agent passenger department.

Written for the Gazette

THE CITY OF MEXICO

By HENRY RUSSELL WRAY

PICTURE the streets of Paris filled with peasants, or the streets of New York crowded with farmers in their working clothes, and you will have some idea of the incongruous appearance of the City of Mexico. Architecturally it recalls many parts of Paris. The buildings are dignified and substantial and many of the more important streets are paved with asphalt. Except in carriages, in the late afternoon, one sees but few high-class Mexican women.

The entrance to the city in the early morning, say at 6:30, is quite a revelation. The place is actually sound asleep, save for the moving cabs and head-laden peons. After leaving Guanajuato's warmth, the day before, the chill air of the city is penetrating and biting and the street sprinkling seems absolutely unnecessary. You take a cab which shows a red strip over the door, and for 75 cents an hour, (37 cents American) you push forward in the chill air. Your cabby wears the usual high-crowned, broad-brimmed straw sombrero, and the brilliant red



THE VEGA CANAL

bed blanket which is so rapidly succeeding the old hand woven zarape. Barefooted women, with the eternal blue shawl, heavily laden burros, men with huge loads of boards strapped to their foreheads and backs, in fact, almost the same appearing crowd as that in Guanajuato, slowly increases in numbers as you near your hotel.

If you do not speak much Spanish, try to go to a hotel where English is spoken. Also beware of engaging rooms too long in advance, as you are expected to pay from the time the letter reaches the clerk. At the San Carlos the rooms are clean and the prices are reasonable, but the English spoken is so slight that it is a hindrance rather than a help. If you should by chance ask what time the train leaves, the probabilities are that an hour later you will find your trunks in the corridor and another person's luggage in your room. French is even more useless than English. In fact, as a rule, a Frenchman not speaking English, could get along in the United States about as well as an American speaking no Spanish, in Mexico. This digression is simply to advise anyone contemplating a tour of Mexico, to study at least a list of useful words before starting.

Reaching your hotel, say at 7, and traveling on the European plan, you start out for breakfast, and don't get it. The people of the city are not early risers. After some tramping you are successful in finding a cafe open and you get a well-cooked meal. Coming out on the streets again you appreciate the reason of sprinkling. The sun is out and doing conscientious work, and you wish you had left your overcoat at home.

National Museum, Art Gallery and Cathedral.

A visit to the National museum does not occupy much time. There is a good collection of Aztec and Toltec idols and sacrificial stones—some stuffed animals, a few relics of Maximilian, a silver service, swords, clothes, etc., and some Indian relics in the way of arrowheads and the like. You are surprised at first by the meagerness of the exhibit, but you recall a long list of wars and revolutions and their consequent pillage and destruction. The National Art gallery is close by. There are half a dozen rooms filled with paintings of no particular interest.

Next comes the cathedral. It is a magnificent and impressive building outside, but like the other 139 Catholic churches in the city, the interior is more or less gaudy and modern. Near the cathedral is the national pawn shop. It is a combination of an auction room, an old clothes shop and a small jewelry store. There, exposed for sale, are unredeemed beds, clocks, sewing machines, mirrors, paintings, clothes and jewels. The place is well patronized by second-hand dealers, not only from the city but from the republic generally, so that the amateur has little chance to get a prize. The business of the institution is operated in a peculiar manner. It is a government monopoly. When an article is not redeemed, a price is put upon it, and it is exposed for sale. At the end of the first month the price is lowered and this system of reduction continues month by month until the article is sold. If the price received is larger than the sum loaned with interest, the surplus is given to the person who pawned the article.

At 1 o'clock all places of business are closed and the employes go off for a lunch and a siesta until 2:30. This is not to be wondered at, since the midday heat is somewhat enervating. The Mexicans always avoid the sun and they are reported to say that only Americans and dogs take the sunny side of the street.

In the capital, as in all other cities, all the windows are protected by heavy iron gratings. This is to allow the Mexican Romeo and Juliet to do their courting. Romeo plays the bear, as it is called. If he finds a young girl who pleases his fancy, he stands under her grated window, throws her notes and plays the devoted generally. After this long distance love making, has continued for a year or two, without parental interruption, the youth is allowed to call, and marriage follows almost immediately.

Side Trips.

Two side trips well worth taking are to Guadalupe, and to Santa Anrita, by way of the Vega canal. It takes about 20 minutes over a fast electric line to reach the shrine. The car stops almost before the famous church of Our Lady of Guadalupe. It is a beautiful time stained cathedral, famous for its miraculous painting, its priceless crown and its solid silver railings. The whole atmosphere of the place is one of worship. Close to the cathedral is a small Moorish-looking temple enclosing the sulphur spring which bubbles from the ground on the very spot, tradition tells one, where the Sainte appeared to the poor smithy. The little grave ward of the church, fully 200 feet above the street, is laid out like an Italian garden, every suggestion of the grewsome being eliminated. The story of Our Lady of Guadalupe is briefly this: In 1531, one Juan Diego, had a vision of the virgin. He told his bishop, who refused to believe him, and asked for better proof. After the vision had appeared to him several times, Juan told her that the bishop wanted material evidence. Accordingly the virgin plucked some roses from what was a barren rock, and with this proof Juan Diego filled his leather apron. Going to the bishop he opened his tilma, but the roses had disappeared and in their place, on the apron, was a picture of the Virgin, as she had appeared. The tilma has been reverently preserved and is now an object of worship for thousands of people who make annual pilgrimages to the shrine. Artists and scientific men have examined the picture and cannot discover how it was painted. In the church are thousands of native offerings, in the shape of small silver arms, legs, ships, etc.

The Vega canal trip may also be taken by tram. The peons for miles about the city bring in their flat-bottomed boats or dug-out canoes, the products of their little farms. It is on this canal that one sees the now stationary "floating gardens" which were the wonder and amazement of Cortez and his followers.

Old experienced travelers say that nowhere, outside of the Nile, exists a similar scene.

Everyone drives to Chapultepec. The road from the city suggests in miniature the famous Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. It is bordered by trees and statuary and is watered continually. The castle itself is on a great hill surrounded by a picturesque park. A portion of the building is occupied at certain seasons by President Diaz. There is a tradition that visitors are admitted on presentation of a permit, which is supposed to be obtainable at the national palace. Your correspondent spent a good hour, principally shaking hands with officials and bowing to them—pointing to the notice posted on many doors, to the effect that permits could be had, and using all his vocabulary of Spanish, but the result was a series of journeys up and down stairs, smiles, bows and gestures, but no permit.

The American going to Mexico should be fortified with New York drafts. The highest rate of exchange is always secured on this negotiable paper. All over the city are to be found so-called banks and cigar stores, any of which are ever ready and willing to convert American dollars, greenbacks or drafts into Mexican money at a profit to themselves. A recent banking institution—the American bank—should be visited and patronized by all people from the states. It has branches in all the principal cities of Mexico and for one-eighth of one per cent. it does exchange business.

Your correspondent has had some experience in England, France, Holland and Belgium, but no where has he met with such courtesy as from the officials of this bank, and any traveler properly identified will be treated with the same consideration and attention. In this bank Manana, the torment of the tourist, is unknown, and "today" means the same as in the states. Mr. W. W. Graham is the cashier of the American bank.

In the City of Mexico there is quite a colony of Colorado people, the majority of them more or less interested in Guanajuato and the republic generally. Mr. Richard Hutton, Mr. Frank Brennan, Mr. Chevrillon, Mr. J. H. Hampson, Mr. W. D. Murdock and Messrs. Judd are at present residing in the capital. Mr. Frank Gilpin, Mr. J. P. Pomeroy, Mr. John Inglis, Mr. John H. Hobbs, Mr. A. C. Baldwin, Mr. D. G. C. MacNeill, Mr. Robert Lees Armit, were among those making a brief stay.

A Bull Fight.

A bull fight is always a part of the traveler's program. It doesn't necessarily follow that it takes a stout heart to endure one, but it comes uncomfortably close to demanding a strong stomach. Every Sunday afternoon hundreds of carriages and cars push along toward the suburbs where is located the bull ring or Plaza de Toros. The "game" is called at 3 prompt. Long before that hour arrives the boxes and benches are crowded. Fully 8,000 were there this particular Sunday. Rich and poor, old and young. The ring is about 150 feet in diameter. The lower seats are protected by an outer fence built about four feet away and about five and one-half feet high. Seats ranged from 30 cents on the sunny side to $70 for a box accommodating 10 people on the shady side. Just as the clock struck 3, every eye was turned toward the president's box—not the president of the republic, but the general, call him umpire, of the fight. During the performance his bugler signals for the bull, for the banderilleros and for the killing of the bull by the matadore.



ANTONIO FUENTES,

One of Spain's Greatest Modern Bull Fighters.

The Start.

The howlings of pleasure at the presence of the president had just subsided when the bugler bugled and from the opposite side to that occupied by the president a gate opening on the arena was swung and a courier on a fiery steed side-stepped to a point in the arena before and below the president's box. All was hushed, as he saluted, and in polite language stated that all was ready. After a few complimentary words in reply the bugle blew again and the prancing charger and his charge flew back to the gate. Then out came the great procession of fighters, two mounted, the rest afoot. They were clothed in brilliant colors heavily garnished with gold and silver and some carried capes of various hues. They approached the president, saluted and took positions, only just in time, for the signal was given for the release of the bull. The swinging of two low heavy arena doors, to the left of the president's box, released the bull. He had been kept in the dark for some hours. As he rushed forward into the light a small steel barb covered with colored ribbons, showing his stock and breeder, was thrust from above into his shoulder. Blinded by the light and maddened by the slight pain, he leaped almost to the center of the arena. What a moment of excitement. The two picadors, mounted on blind-folded horses, moved as if to root themselves more firmly in their seats, the men with the beautiful capes, lined with rich colors, hugged the inside fence closely, ready to jump over it in a second.

It was a benefit day for the great Spanish bull killer, Antonio Fuentes. He alone seemed to dare make the first move, and it is a cautious one. Advancing a few steps, he twirled his soft cape into waves of a serpentine skirt dancer before his prey. In a second the bull charged, a step to the right and Fuentes was safe, but that charge was a wicked one and after the daring tormentor flew the bull. Fuentes had just time to clear the fence and crashing into it went the horns of the bull. At this stage two or more men with capes played the animal while the picadors with long thin poles in the end of which was a lance possibly two inches long, drew nearer, mounted on their blind-folded horses. Maddened now to desperation the bull saw in his path a horse and rider. He charged furiously and got a lance thrust in the shoulder, but his great hulk was never phased. His horns had struck under the belly of the horse and you could almost hear the horns sink in their full two feet of length. The horse was lifted bodily from the ground. Its snorting groan was plainly audible. As it fell over on its side the picador's shell armored leg was under the poor beast. The bull, realizing now what a perfectly harmless creature a horse was, attempted to make another charge on the fallen but the cape men threw before his eyes that fascinating, tantalizing bit of color and while thus diverted, quick attendants rushed to the picador and released him. If the horse had strength to rise—two streams of blood flowed from the great gaps in his stomach, or perhaps, his entrails come pushing out with every breath. While the picador mounted, the bull had repeated the disemboweling on the second horse and the first one was being urged, by his spurred rider to get into another position. All the while the horse was kicking vigorously at his entrails which were dangling against his hind legs and dragging fully 12 feet after him.

But it is blood that people want and blood they get.

The first horse dropped in his track and the bull charged the other. In a second one forgot the sickening brutality, for two picadors and two horses were down and the now infuriated bull charged. Capes were thrown forward to attract him, the heavy armor of the picadors prevented them from rising—you close your eyes—those horns would go through a human being like scissor blades through paper. You open them to see a matadore hanging on to the wild beast's tail—that act saved two human lives. Then a bugle blast and the two picadors who rode in so proudly a few minutes before, now hobbled out.

Perhaps then the bull charged the dead body of the horse, lifting it well off the ground. Now follows less blood and more dexterity. The bull had become a trifle tired, but he was still vicious. The handler of the banderillas (a steel barb about two feet long) must stick them into the neck of the bull while that animal is charging. It is exciting to say the least. Two were successfully placed, then four, then six—what yelling and yelling—how close the man came to being everlastingly gored. Again the bugle and now comes the time for the exercise of an eagle eye, a steel nerve, and a sure thrust—or death. The matadore—it was the famous Fuentes, all decked with gold, advanced. Selecting the particular part of the audience he desired, he made a speech. With one eye on his people, the other on the bull, whose attention was diverted temporarily by the capes, he said he would toast the people with the blood of the bull. Turning he threw his hat to the crowd. In his left hand he carried a red cape about four feet by four. In the right a long thin Toledo bladed sword. It was a battle of the giants from now on. Grace, agility and daring were illustrated every second by the man—determination, strength and swiftness by the bull. With snorting and lowered head the bull charged for at least the tenth time, at that hated bit of red. Fuentes seemed sure to be struck, but no, with a short quick step to the side, like lightning the sword in his right hand went forward to its mark, and three and a half feet of it—right up to the hilt, penetrated the vitals of the brave fighter against odds of brain and practice. The blood came pouring from the bull's nostrils. He made one more desperate lunge, but the forward legs bent under him and it was all over.

More howlings of pleasure. The ring was cleared of dead horses and a dead bull and in three minutes the bugle blew, and this same performance was repeated with some variation. Perhaps every horse gored did not suffer alike and when eight bulls had been killed and 16 horses had been butchered, we left.

The horses were laid out in a row, close to the exit, evidently to show the people that they were really dead, and no deception had been practiced. The horses used are usually old worn out animals. They cost the management about $5 a head.

Turning our backs on the arena, the setting sun had thrown its cloak of soft colors over the snow capped peaks of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl but even Nature in her most fanciful and poetic mood could not efface the horrible sight of those dead horses.

Cuernavaca.

When you hear that Cortez and Maximilian were willing to take a 75 mile carriage ride over the mountains from the City of Mexico, to a garden spot called Cuernavaca, you feel it worth while to take a modern equipped train carrying a Pullman to see the place. Imagine an exaggerated "Short Line" similar to that from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek and you get a vague idea of the scenery. If you come from Colorado Springs and meet the president of the line, Mr. J. H. Hampson, you will get a wholesome taste of hospitality. Colonel Hampson is very loyal to the Springs and its inhabitants, and justly very proud of his road.

The Mexico Cuernavaca & Pacific railway is about 182 miles long. It starts from the City of Mexico with its altitude of 7349 fet and climbs within the short distance of 39 miles, to an altitude of 10,017 feet. Then within a distance of 36 miles it winds and descends 5,000 feet, through a country of marvelous beauty to the door of a sleepy and most charming town. The effect of the drop is readily appreciated by the traveler. One wants to sleep for hours, but there is too much to be attended to in sightseeing. The sanitarium at Cuernavaca is in charge of an American physician and surgeon. Adjoining it is an old building used as his quarters. It was once the home of Cortez. The great conqueror occupied it while constructing his castle, which is used today by the municipality. The castle is not over a block away. It is the doctor's intention to restore the old spot as nearly as possible as used in Cortez' time. In the tearing down of the great four-feet walls, an act necessary for modern improvements, two immense tunnels were discovered—one leading to the castle, the other to the cathedral which the foxy Spaniard had built. One of the greatest sights of the place is the Jardin de la Borda. It was laid out at the cost of $1,000,000 by one Jose de la Borda, who from a poor boy made some 40 or 50. it's immaterial, millions, out of mines. Here is a veritable fairy land, down just a little at the heels, but the decay lends an additional attraction.

You walk through avenue after avenue, shaded by fruit trees of the tropics, you pause before lakes and cascades and playing fountains in the carved stone basins of which lazily float great fish and swans. It is not a small area, but covers acres. It was in this place that the ill-fated Maximilian passed many a leisure hour.

The cathedral of Cuernavaca covers a full block. It is connected with a series of chapels, all forming a hollow square. In the center are tombs fast falling into decay. The churches themselves, with one exception, are centuries old. They are tinted a peculiar yellowish-brown and artists have striven in vain to make any thing like an adequate reproduction. This group of edifices, is as dignified and impressive as any of the overly advertised cathedrals in Mexico.

Guadalajara.

Fortunately for the world, its people see things with very different eyes. Guadalahara has been as well boomed by guide books and tourists as any spot in the republic. Cuernavaca possesses, to your correspondent much greater interest. The city of Guadalajara is new and attractive as half modern new things go. It is very clean, living is cheap and the people beg less than at other points.

The chief object of interest is an original painting by Murillo. It is in the sacristy of the cathedral, an old building "done-over"—more's the pity.

A side trip to Barata is the only excursion of any importance. It is made by train, in about two hours. At Barata is a canon some 2,000 feet deep. The scenery repays one for a dusty ride.

Guadalajara is noted for its beautiful women and in truth its reputation is well-deserved. The only good-featured Mexican women we saw were at that place. The lower class Mexicans, the masses, as a rule are short, dark as mulattos with thick, black, straight hair, large black eyes and white shining teeth. Their mouths and noses are often homely. Their hands and feet are small and wrists and ankles delicate. They are naturally shy, but considerate and polite. That they do not love the Americans is not to be wondered at. The following clipping from La Patria de Mexico, explains itself:

"The Mexican Herald which is certainly the most reasonable and impartial of the papers edited in this city, printed a few days since a good article, referring to the American tourists who visit us continually, parading their extravagances, their lack of good breeding, their obvious presumption, and all absence of consideration and courtesy towards our country.

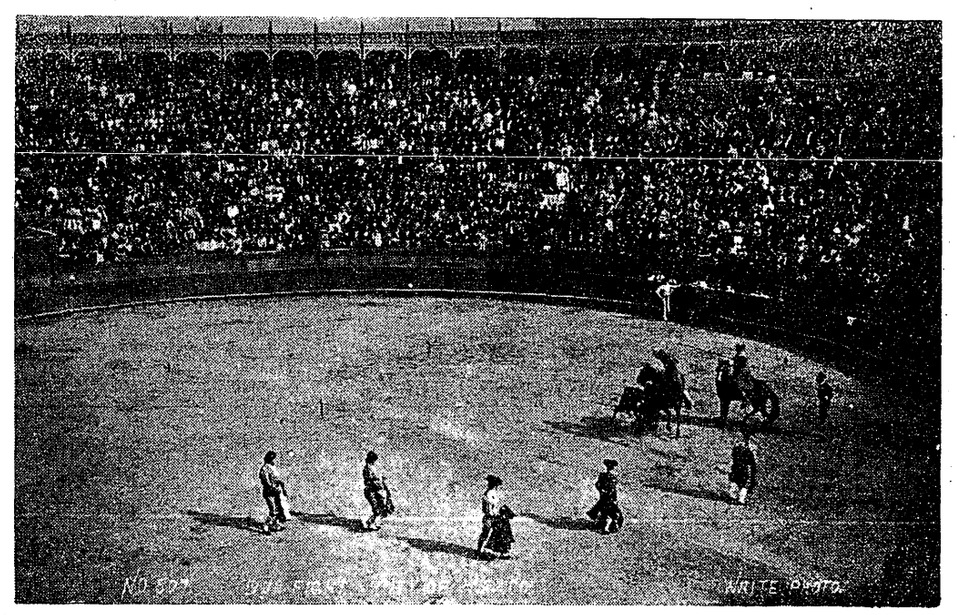
"The truth is that for one cultured and considerate Yankee who arrives in Mexico, there arrive fifty uncouth individuals, with the manners of cowboys, and firm in the belief that Mexico is already conquered by the American union. In everything they show themselves domineering; they consider themselves above the Mexicans, are insolent to an incredible degree, and have continually the name of General Clayton on the tip of their tongue, as a constant menace to convert their affairs and pretensions into a "casus belli" and a matter for international reclamation.

"It is surely not by means of this aggressive system that we are to attain closer relations of friendship and respect."

Guanajuato.

Reviewing the trip and advising future travelers who have a short time to stay in the Republic I should suggest a visit to Guanajuato by all means. It embodies more picturesqueness in both natives and buildings, more clinging to traditions—in a word, more novelty, than all the other places.

Henry Russell Wray.

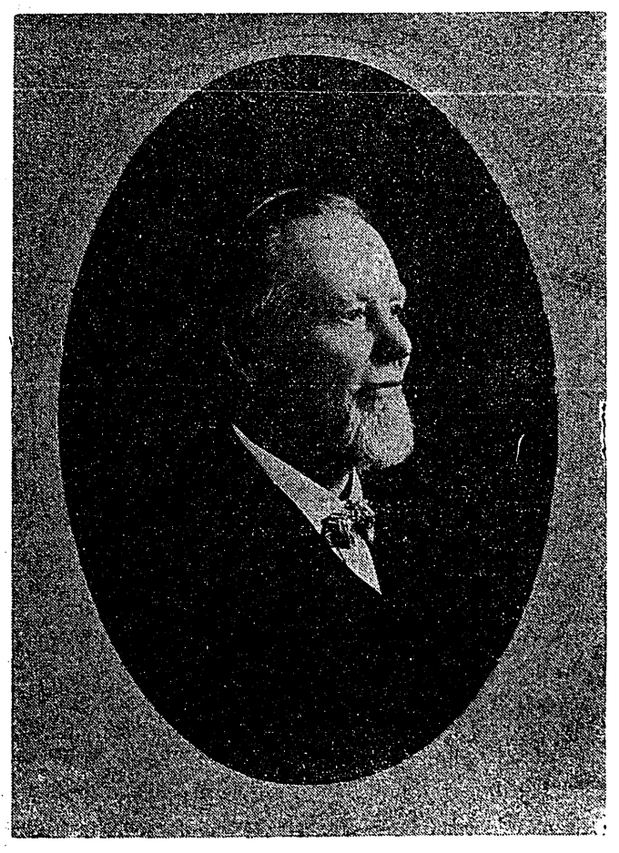


THE BULL RING.

City of Mexico.

LIEUT. WALTER CRAWFORD

General S. H. Hastings, of Denver, Colo., was surprised a short time since by a call from Lieut. Walter Crawford, who was an officer under him while colonel of the Fifth Michigan cavalry. Mr. Crawford has been a prominent druggist in Detroit, Mich., for some years. His father, Judge Crawford, was a pioneer, coming to Michigan in 1836. Walter was the fourth son and remained on the farm until the guns of Sumter best his plowshare into a sword. He entered the cavalry service at the age of 18, serving until the end of the war in 1865. He considers himself the luckiest man in the service, having participated in 52 battles and skirmishes without being seriously wounded and was a prisoner but once, and then only for a few hours, taking his chances of being shot on a run for the woods rather than accept the hospitality of Libby prison or Andersonville. His regiment, the Fifth Michigan cavalry, belonged to General Custer's brigade, and for actual loss of killed in battle it stands fifth in the cavalry service during the civil war. Everybody under Custer had to fight. He was in the charge at Gettysburg when Stuart's famous black horse cavalry were defeated for the first time. At Cedar Creek, when General Sheridan was 20 miles away, his regiment led the charge. On Sheridan's raid to Richmond and around the rebel army he had two horses shot under him. He tells of the Wilderness, under Grant and at Winchester protecting the flank of General (afterwards President) Hayes' brigade; Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Richmond, Five Forks and the final surrender, all as clearly as if they were but yesterday. He has shaken hands with Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland and Roosevelt, and most of the prominent union generals of the civil war. He has a personal acquaintance with General Alger and regards him as a good soldier and an able statesman but far too honest for politics. He says the people of Denver have but little idea of the stuff General Hastings is made of. He took dinner with him while at Denver. Even the general's own family learned much of his ability and daring that in his modesty had been kept to himself. He came up from the ranks and is idolized by his regiment. Mr. Crawford tells many very interesting incidents in connection with Generals Sherdian, Custer and Kilpatrick that have not found their way into print, and he thinks never will. Lieutenant Crawford has spent the past three months in this city, at 802 North Tejon street, where he has given several informal talks on his experience in the civil war. He left this week for a business trip through the southwest.



LIEUT. WALTER CRAWFORD.

THE JAPAN CURRENT.

"In one sense, the Kuro Siwo, or Japan current, is the most interesting in the world, because many oceanographers believe it was the direct means of peopleing America. This much, at least, is certain: If a boat were to be set adrift on parts of the Asiatic coast and survived all storms, the Japan current could be depended upon to carry it across the Pacific and deposit it on the American shore. Such a thing happened almost within the memory of man. In 1832 nine Japanese fishermen were left derelict and unable to find their way back to the shore. They went with the current, and after a drift lasting during several months they were carried to Hawaii.

"Trees, torn by storms from the banks of Asiatic rivers, frequently float across the Pacific to the American coast. Between Kakatag and Kyak islands, about 1,200 miles northwest of Seattle, enormous piles of this driftwood cover the beaches. There can be no question of the Asiatic origin of the timber. They are the trunks of the camphor tree, the mango, and the mahogany. Logs 150 feet long and eight feet in diameter are frequently found. Many of them are seen floating shoreward, with fantastic roots standing above the waves. In places the logs are piled 20 feet high. They are generally without bark, which has been peeled off by the waves, and most of them have become white and heavy from impregnation with salt water. As they pile up, the sands drift over them and gradually they sink out of sight, and new beaches are formed. This progress has been going on for ages, and the shore line is being steadily extended. Excavations along the beach show that the texture of the buried timber gets harder and harder the further in you go, until in some instances petrifaction has taken place. Other excavations show logs that have turned to coal.

"The presence of Siberian driftwood on the shores of Greenland convinced Nansen that his idea of drifting across the Polar sea in the Fram was logical. Great quantities of the wood are annually cast on the coasts of Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemblya, and there are tribes of Greenland Eskimos who depend for sledge runners and other wooden implements on the drift from Siberian forests. For years they depended for iron implements on the hoops of casks which came to them over seas."—(Theodore Waters in Ainslee's.

The Extent of Our Railroads.

From a little wooden-track line along the Lackawaxen Creek, where the first locomotive in the country had its trial in 1829, the railroad systems of the United States have grown in 73 years to a network of rails which, straightened out, would make a single track extending eight times around the world. Visualize this eight-fold girdle. Beside it a new track is progressing twelve miles a day on the ninth circuit. On every five mile stretch is a locomotive with a train of eight cars. There are [illegible] at work for every mile and two hundred and forty new men coming to work every day. The road carries [illegible] tonnage than all the ships on all the seas together with the railroads of the busiest half of Europe. From the lines that make up the imaginary manifold belt one wage earner out of every 15 in the country, directly or indirectly, secures a living for himself and his dependents, if not as a fireman or a conductor or a superintendent, then as a locomotive builder or a steel worker, or even one of the lumbermen engaged in hewing down the three thousand square miles of timber employed every year for ties.—(M. S. Cunniff in the World's Work.

COPYRIGHT, 1902, BY
ROBERT HOWARD RUSSELL

Mr. Dooley On the Bad Man From the West

By F. P. DUNNE

"I see," said Mr. Hennessy, "th' sinit has rayfused f'r to confirm th' nommynation iv a man f'r an office out west because he'd been in jail."

"Pro-fissyonal jealousy," said Mr. Dooley. "Ye see, th' fact iv th' matther is th' sinit don't know what th' people iv th' far west want an' th' prisidint does. Th' sinit thinks th' jooty iv th' counthry to th' land iv th' tarantuly is done if they sind out a man too weak in th' lungs to stay in th' east an' wan that can multiply com-pound fractions in his head. But th' prisidint he knows that what's needed in th' far west is active, intilligent officers that can shoot through th' pocket. Th' other day it become necess'ry to thrust on th' impeeryal terrytory iv Aryzony a competint person f'r to administher th' laws an' keep th' peace iv said community, an' th' pollyticians in Wash'nton was f'r givin' thim somewan fr'm Connecticut or Rhode Island with a cough an' a brother in th' ligislachure. But th' prisidint says no. 'No,' he says, 'none but th' best,' he says, 'f'r th' domain iv th' settin' sun,' he says. 'I know th' counthry well,' he says, 'an' to cope with th' hardy spirits iv Aryzony 'tis issintial we shud have a man that can plug a coyote fr'm th' hip at 50 paces,' he says. 'How can you dhraw to yon hectic flush so's to make him good again th' full hands iv thim communities where life is wan gay an' tireless round iv shoot,' he says. 'Ye can't expict him to riprisint th' majesty iv th' govermint iv Wash'nton an' Lincoln. He'd be bucked off before he got his feet in th' sturrups. No sir, th' man iv me choice is Tarantula Jake, th' whirlwind iv Zuma Pass. This imminint statesman has pocketed more balls thin anny other disperado west iv Tucson an' anny docymints iv state entrusted to his hands is sure to be delivered to their object,' he says, 'or,' he says, 'th' heirs iv th' object,' he says.

"'But,' says th' sinit, 'he lost an ear in a fight.'

"'A boyish error,' says th' prisidint. 'Th' man threw th' knife at him,' he says.

"'An' he kilt a man,' says they.

"'Ye do him an injustice,' says th' prisidint. 'Kilt a man, says ye! Kilt a man! Such is fame. Why,' he says, 'he's kilt more men thin th' sinit has repytations,' he says. 'Ye might jus' as well say me frind Sinitor Bivridge wanst made a speech, or that Shakespere wrote a play or that it's a fine tooth I have. If all th' people Jake has kilt was alive today, we'd be passin' congisted disthrict ligislachion f'r Aryzony. Kilt a man, is it? I give ye me wurrud that ye can hardly find wan home in Aryzony fr'm th' proudest doby story-an'-a-half palace iv th' rich to th' lowly doby wan-story hut iv th' poor that this flagrant pathrite hasn't deprived iv at laste wan ornymint. Didn't I tell ye he is a killer? I didn't mane a man that on'y wanst in a while takes a life. He's a rale killer. He's no retailer. He's th' Armour iv that particular line iv slaughter. Ye don't suppose that I'd propose f'r to enthrust him with a lofty constichoochinal mission if he on'y kilt wan man. Me notions iv th' jooties iv public office is far higher thin that, I thank hiven. Besides in th' case ye speak iv 'twas justifiable homicide. He had ast th' man to dhrink with him. No, sir, I have examined his record carefully an' I find him fully equipped f'r anny emergency. He niver misses. Th' coroner follows him like a horse afther a hay wagon. He's th' man f'r th' place, th' quick dhrawin', readily passionate, hammerless gun firin' Terror iv th' Great Desert.'

"But th' sinit didn't approve iv him. Th' sinitor fr'm Matsachoosetts where human life is held so cheap that no wan thinks iv takin' it, pro-tested again him an' 'twas fin'lly discovered that early in his career he'd been caught runnin' off a bunch iv cows an' pushed into jail, an' that was too much f'r th' hon'rable body, hardly wan mimber iv which has iver been caught. So they give Jake th' go-by.

"But it'll come out all right in th' end. Th' prisidint knows what th' west wants an' he'll get it f'r thim. Th' west is no offete community, where th' folks likes a quiet book-keepin' life, an early supper, a game iv cards, lock th' windy, wind th' clock an' so to be. that may do f'r th' east. But in th' west, we demand Sthrenuse Life an' Sudden Death. We're people out here on th' des'late plains where th' sun sets pink acrost th' grey desert an' th' scorpion clings to th' toe. We don't want pianny tuners or plasther saints to govern us. We want men who go to bed with their spurs on, an' can break a gun without spikin' their thumbs. We'll have thim, too. Undher precedin administhrations, th' job wint to th' la-ads with no more qualifications thin is needed to run a dairy lunch. Some iv th' bes' places in th' west is held be th' poorest shots, while men capable iv th' mos' sthrikin' gun plays is left to devote their talents to private functions. An' they call that th' merit system! I expict th' time is near at hand whin justice will be done these worthy citizens. At prisint whin a man is needed f'r a governmint office, he is called on to set down with a sheet iv pa-aper an' a pot iv ink an' say how manny times eight-an'-a-half will go into a line dhrawn fr'm th' base iv th' hypothenoose an' if he makes th' answer bright an' readable, they give him a place administherin' th' affairs iv a proud people that cudden't tell a hypothenoose fr'm a sea-lion. But whin things gets goin' right undher this administhration, th' civil sarvice commission consistin' iv' th' Hon. Bill Cody, th' Hon. Texas Jack, an' th' Hon. Bat Masterson will put th' boys through an examination that'll bring out all there is in thim. I'm preparin' a pa-per f'r an examination iv candydates f'r sup'rintindint iv th' Smithsonyan institoot:

"1. Describe a round-up.

"2. Name five iv th' best brands (a) cattle, (b) whisky, ye have used.

"3. Afther makin' a cinch, is it proper f'r to always kick th' critter in th' stomach or on'y whin ye feel like it?

"4. Undher what circumstances shud a Mexican not be shot, and if so, why?

"5. How long shud a tinderfoot dance befure he is entitled to live?

"6. Name eighty reasons f'r dhrawin' a gun.

"7. State ye'er opinyion iv sheep men.

"8. Write a brief account iv th' life an' death iv Billy th' Kid.

"Iv coorse, Hinnissy, this is on'y a part iv th' exercise. They'll be practical tests as well. Th' iligible list'll be taken out into th' yard an' required to shoot at movin' an' stationary targets, at pedesthreens an' horsemen, fr'm th' pocket, fr'm th' hip, over th' shouldher, fr'm a window with a sawed-off shot gun, an' so on. They'll be required to bust a buckin' bronc, cut out a steer fr'm th' herd without stampedin' th' rest, lassoo movin' objects an' give other exhibitions iv science. An' th' la-ad that wins out'll have to defind his job again all comers f'r a month.

"I want to see this day. We're a nation iv hayroes an' none but hayroes shud enjye th' sjoils. Thin we'll read that th' Hon. Mike McCorker has been appinted ambassadure to England: 'Mike is wan iv th' mos' detarmined statesmen between Rapid City an' Rawlins. His early life was spint in seclusion, 'owin' to a little diff'rence about a horse, but he had no sooner appeared in public life thin he made his mark on th' marshal iv Red Gulch. He applied himsilf to his chosen career with such perseverance an' so thrue an aim that within two years he had risen to th' head iv his pro-fission, a position that he has since held without interruption excipt durin' th' peryod whin th' Hon. Grindle H. Gash shelled him f'r three days with a howitzer. His remarkable night attack on that gallant but sleepy statesman will not soon be f'rgotten. A great ovation will be given Bill whin he pulls his freight f'r th' coort iv Saint James. Some iv th' boys is loadin' up f'r it already an' near all th' Chinese has moved into th' hills. Ambassadure Gash was a Rough Rider durin' th' late Cubian war.

"'Th' appintment iv Judge Rufus Flush to be chief justice iv th' United States supreme coort is hailed with delight by all citizens iv New Mexico. Judge Flush is th' recognized authority on gun shot wounds an' lynch law in th' southwest, besides bein' in private life a pretty handy man with knife or gun himsilf. He was wan iv th' first men up San Joon hill on th' mim'rable day.

"'Th' sicrety iv state was visited yisterdah be throop B iv th' Rough Riders, includin' th' sicrety iv th' threesury, th' postmasther gin'ral, nine disthrick judges, forty postmasthers, an' wan hundherd an' eight collictors iv intarnal rivinoo. Th' conversation was informal but it is undhershtud that th' advisability iv an excursion to Boston to shoot up th' anti-impeeryalist saloons was discussed. Th' prisidint dhropped in durin' th' conference an' greeted all prisint be their first name, which is Bill. There was some good natured chaff as to which iv th' gintlemen was first at th' top iv San Joon hill befure th' meetin' broke up. Th' postmasther gin'ral is sufferin' fr'm a slight knife wound.'"

"Ar-re all th' people west iv th' park shootin' men?" asked Mr. Hennessy timidly.

"I think so," said Mr. Dooley, "but a man that's been out there tells me not. He says annywan but an Englishman cud go fr'm wan end iv th' west to th' other without carryin' a gun an' that people that kill each other are not considered rayspictable in Tucson anny more thin they wud be in Eyesther Bay, but that they are mostly dhrunk men an' th' like iv that. Th' towns, he says, is run be men that sell ribbons, milk, yeast, spool thread, an' pills an' pull teeth an' argye little foolish law suits, just as th' towns down here are run, an' th' bad men are more afraid iv thim thin they are iv each other. He says there are things doin' out west that niver get into th' dime novels an' that whin people lose their lives they do it more often in a saw mill or a smelter thin in a dance hall. He says so but I don't believe him."

"I suppose," said Mr. Hennessy, "a man iv me peaceable disposition wud niver get a job."

"Make a repytation," said Mr. Dooley. "Buy a gun."

STRANGE STONE DEITIES IN MEXICAN FORESTS

Adventure and Romance Found in a Central American Jungle—Teobert Maler's Researches for the Peabody Museum in the Usumatsintla Valley.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 15, 1902.—A remarkably interesting story of adventure, with a strong thread of romance and many amusing happenings as asides, is told in the report of the researches which Teobert Maler, the distinguished German explorer, has made among the prehistoric ruins of the Usumatsintla valley, Central America, for the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard. Mr. Maler spent the whole of the years 1898 to 1899 traveling and excavating, in his many sketches and securing a large number of excellent photographs which add vividness to the printed account of his work.

The Usumatsintla valley lies close to where Mexico touches Guatemala and the path to it is rough and lonely. Mr. Maler found some difficulty in making the authorities on whom he must depend more or less for aid understand his errand, and, when he had succeeded in that, found it hard to get satisfactory guides and native assistance for his expeditions, but the excellent results he accomplished evidently repaid him for all of his hardships and his painstaking studies have added much that is of value to what is becoming more generally recognized as the most important archaeological work to today.

With considerable difficulty Maler and his party penetrated the wilderness through which the Chinikiha river runs, in search of a large ruined city which they found especially hard to rediscover because of the thick undergrowth which smothered it completely as the result of forest fires. Indeed, it became necessary to send for the most experienced of the older mountaineers from a village at some distance before any trace of the ancient buildings and monuments could be discovered. Then, Maler records, with true scientific pathos, he found that woodcutters had busied themselves about the place in a manner quite uncalled for by archaeology, had taken out from a great pyramid a slab covered with inscriptions, and, finding it too heavy to carry off with them, had left it lying nearby, after they had chipped pieces off from it as "specimines," seriously injured for any information it might give. Indeed, he had frequent reason to complain of the ruthless destructiveness of previous visitors—natives, no doubt—whose only interest in the old temples they broke into came from a suspicion or superstition that they might be treasure houses. An amusing note of the explorer says that the "honest woodcutters" apologized for their meddling at one place by saying that they could not foresee that some time he would penetrate such a hidden corner, and adds evidence that one of the "mozos" once found a particularly perfect sculptured stone which he carried off to sell, only to get discouraged at its weight and the possibility of not being paid for it after all, and hid it in some unknown part of the jungle.

These must have been the petty annoyances of the expeditions, however, for some of the difficulties encountered were very real physical distresses. In order to secure pictures of one spot it was necessary to tie ropes to the trees which fringed the top of the steep walls of a ravine and, descending by them, carry the delicate photographic apparatus to the rocks below. Once, while camping in the open, the piercing screams of a panther at midnight terrorized Mr. Maler's native companions, whom he describes as "not exactly heroes." Again, a river was crossed only by sending one man over on a hastily built raft and following him in a rude boat which, by good fortune, the advance guard had found concealed on the further bank.

Perhaps the most trying experience of which Mr. Maler tells was incident to a trip he made to the long since forgotten Lake of Petha. There he found remarkable painted rocks from which he determined to copy the designs. Scarcely had he finished his tracings from the dizzy perch afforded by a projecting stone when his men warned him of the approach of an Indian boat. As soon as the newcomer spied Mr. Maler he set up a terrified outcry in broken Spanish, saying that the rock was sacred and that he must leave it. Finally pacified, the native was induced to take the exploring party to the nearest Indian settlement, which he did by the most nerve racking path he knew, apparently, leading them through a large waterfall, over a bridge made of a fallen tree-trunk submerged in the violent stream, and across another bridge of similar construction which, however, by way of variety, was suspended high above the water.

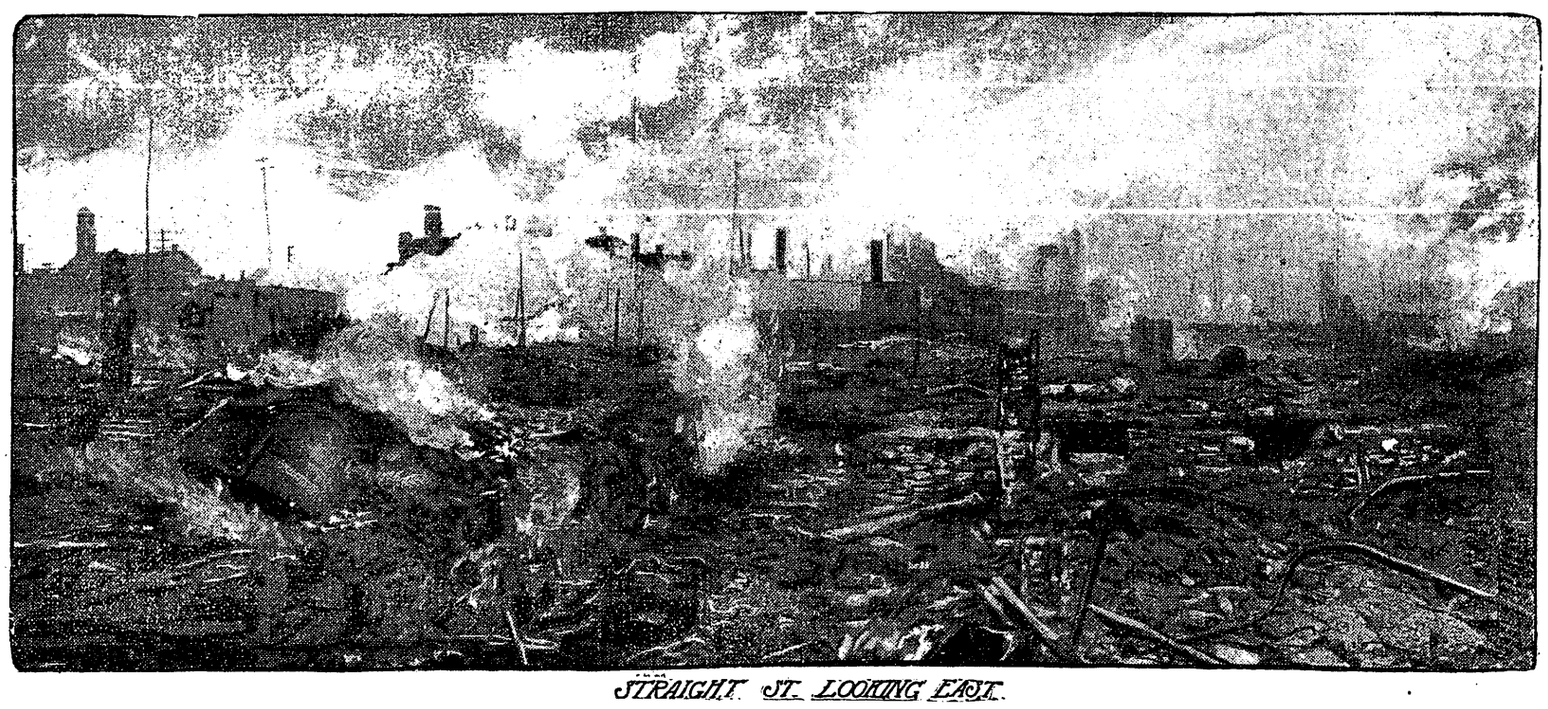
The most important ruins which Mr. Maler examined were those at Piedras Negras, in which he found many beautiful pieces of stone work and a large number of well-preserved inscriptions. It was the second time he had visited the place and he was the better equipped for his work there.

The hills and valleys are here strewn with the remains of old buildings, chief among them a great acropolis to which a monumental stairway leads. On a broad terrace are the ruins of a pyramid once connected with a large temple, in front of which now lie the fragments of eight stelae, or monumental stones, and of a lesser temple. Among the fallen stones was a sacrificial table, broken and worn by centuries of storm and rain, but interesting in its partial destruction. The great slab of rock rested upon three square pillars, each of which was elaborately carved, and the whole altar had to be carefully cleaned and the surrounding forest growth cleared away to procure the excellent photograph which is reproduced in Mr. Maler's report.

The description which the explorer gives of the carvings which he found about the temples of the acropolis at Piedras Negras is very interesting. In his more recent examination he gave special attention to the temple at the foot of the pyramid, where the stelae stand, and the graving of the lintels of its entrances developed important significance, or, at least, which is in excellent preservation, showing the consecration of warriors. One of the stelae tells the story of "The God and the Victims" in vivid pictures. The god sits on a high throne while below him priests are bringing several captives for sacrifice. Among the captives is an old man who holds in his left hand a curious little box which leads Mr. Maler to think his arts of magic may have caused his predicament. Close beside him is a "savage," distinguished by a hairy face, and through the half-parted lips of the condemned men is evidence that in their time the custom of filing the teeth in the shape of a saw prevailed.

The colors with which they were originally illuminated had disappeared from most of the carvings, red seeming to have withstood the wear of time better than any other. That they must once have been gorgeous is easy to imagine, for Mr. Maler tells of one or two which he found particularly well preserved. On a stela which once stood at the edge of the second terrace was a god—probably the god of Ketsalkoatl. He was represented in full face, almost wholly in high relief. His breast-cape was green, as were his cuffs and his round ear-pegs, and the naked parts of the body—face, arms and thighs—showed bright red. A green serpent's head, with red eyes and red open jaws, out of which developed a great ribbed turban, surmounted the god's head, and the scroll work at either side was partly red and partly green. All of the feather work with which the figure was adorned was tinted in a bluish green, and the rest of the background a deep red.

Mr. Maler's report, which represents so much labor and expense, so much learning and energy, is published by the Peabody museum in the same finished form as the preliminary report on its recently completed work at Copan, which excited so much discussion and such world-wide interest. Like the Copan researches and the investigations at Quirigna, also conducted at the instigation of the museum, Mr. Maler's efforts have formed a valuable addition to the museum's exhaustive study of American archaeology and well represents the work which the institution is doing, and which it intends shall eventually penetrate every part of Central America. As is the museum's custom, Mr. Maler's report has been put on sale at a price intended to cover merely the bare cost of manufacture.



STRAIGHT ST. LOOKING EAST.

A VIEW OF THE BURNED DISTRICT IN PATERSON, N. J.

A White Night in Sleepy Hollow.

The old Dutch church that Irving loved
Shows all its windows thick with frost,
Deep are the snows upon its roof,
Its ancient groves in drifts are lost,
The icy pond and ruined mill
Lie in the moonlight white and still.

The bridge beyond the willows where
The headless horseman rode by night
Is built of carven marble now,
The winding road is smoothly white,
The bushes sheeted spectres pale
In Sleepy Hollow's haunted vale.

But in the woodland's snowy heart
A little brook I cannot see
Among the stiffly frozen reeds
Still keeps its merry spirit free,
And with a steadfast faith sublime
Sings of the joys of summer time.

—Minna Irving.

OCEAN CURRENTS.

United States Using Sealed Bottles to Study Currents.

"The United States government is making a concerted effort to obtain information concerning ocean currents by observing the conduct of sealed bottles thrown overboard to drift. The bottles are distributed by ship-masters who co-operate with the Hydrographic office. Each bottle contains a printed blank on which is written the date, the latitude and longitude where it is set adrift. The blanks or bottle papers are printed with instructions in six languages, so that if the bottle be picked up by a sailor of whatsoever nationality he will readily understand enough of its object to write on the paper the date, the latitude and longitude of the spot where he finds it, and to forward it to some American consul, who, in his turn, will send it to the Hydrographic office in Washington. Here the drift of the bottle as indicated by the filled-in blank will be projected on a bottle-paper chart. This system has been in operation for years, and the result is a series of charts covered not with numberless criss-cross streaks, but with long lines running almost parallel with one another, showing how after each bottle floated into the path of an ocean river, it followed the stream as accurately as though the latter were enclosed in precipitous banks, instead of being bound merely by a medium of its own kind.

"The voyages of these bottles are in many cases remarkable. Some travel slowly and remain years in the water. Others go swiftly to the spot where they are found and get back to Washington within a few weeks of their departure. Some are picked up in mid-ocean. Some roll on island beaches. Many are found on the mainland. One bottle thrown into the gulf stream November 16, 1896, was recovered March 26, 1898. In the meantime it floated 4,700 knots, its average daily drift being 9.5 knots. Another bottle made 4,500 knots between September, 1894, and May, 1897. Still another drifted 4,000 knots at the rate of 22.7 a day for 181 days intervening between March 11 and September 8, 1897. The swiftest daily drift was made by a bottle thrown overboard from the steamship Frederik Hendrik, May 7, 1899. When it was picked up six days later it had traveled 190 miles or over 31 miles a day.

"Perhaps the most significant drift was that made by a bottle thrown overboard from L'Hirondelle by the Prince of Monaco, who spends most of his time investigating ocean rivers. This bottle was cast adrift July 28, 1887, just off the Banks of Newfoundland. It was picked up October 8, 1894. Meanwhile it had floated eastward across the Atlantic toward the Bay of Biscay. It described a great circle skirting the coast of Spain, passing between the Canary islands, under the shadow of the peak of Teneriffe, down past the Cape de Verde islands and westward to the West Indies, where it brought up finally on San Salvador. It traveled 5,700 miles in 2,625 days. But it did more. It rediscovered America. That is, after going over to Spain, it followed the route of Columbus, and it justified clearly the contention that he discovered America more by reason of a favoring current than by his skill as a navigator."—(Theodore Waters in Ainslee's.

Mr. Frederick William MacMonnies, one of the leading sculptors of the world, born an American, has just come home to live and work in his native land. After 17 years' residence in Paris, it would be natural to suspect a man of Parisian leanings. Not so with Mr. Monnies. "I have come back because I am homesick," said he. One must go, in his opinion, to the hot-bed of his art or his profession, work there a long time, always studying, and "then with the training of years in the best school let the man return to his own country and apply what he has learned to its needs. The possibilities in this country for sculpture are magnificent. I can't imagine anything finer. There is a splendid, unmistakable movement in the United States toward having all that is beautiful and true. Some of the finest things in the world's sculpture have been called forth by patriotism. There are no people in the world so patriotic as the Americans." That does not sound as if the American nation was composed of money-grabbers and stock-brokers alone. When we can remind ourselves of Abbey and Sargent and MacMonnies, and know they are all Americans, wherever they may be, and when every now and then one or the other speaks thus of the outlook—Mr. Abbey yesterday, Mr. MacMonnies today, Mr. Sargent or some one else tomorrow— then there is much to be said of the future of American arts. These men have sought the best place to learn, and they come home from time to time to do their work in their own land. It was not so a quarter or half a century ago. It is so today, and George Meredith was right when he said that soon—in twenty-five, in fifty years— the center of creative art would be in America. Even if Boston did not like Mr. MacMonnies' "Bacchante," it is a work of great art. And so was the fountain at Chicago, and so is the equestrian statue of General Slocum, soon to be set up in Brooklyn. So, let us hope, will be many more pieces of sculpture from the clay of the newly returned American.—(Harper's Weekly.

Japan as Our Commercial Rival.

To the many potent arguments in favor of ship subsidies made in years past the twelve months now expiring have added others of equal if not greater potency. Within this period the startling fact has been made apparent, for example, that it is no longer England but Japan which threatens our commercial supremacy in the orient, and that because the Japanese government has for years past allowed the wise policy of making liberal grants, to native steamship lines, while we have done nothing for ours. The result is that the little island nation, the latest comer among the world-powers, is not only underselling our manufactured articles in the markets of Asia, but is actually passing us by, with every indication that another decade will see her supreme mistress of the Pacific. And this at the very time that we are expanding our territory in that quarter of the world and are coming into possession of every natural facility and every opportunity for an equal expansion of our trade. Nothing can save us from this humiliation but a merchant marine, rehabilitated and developed by just and generous subsidies until it shall be commensurate with our needs.—(Leslie's Weekly.

The Age of Luxury.

Milady's gowns and wraps and lingerie and gloves and handkerchiefs are fit for any queen, and every daughter is a princess in wealth of apparel and comforts. In amusement there is no limit to luxury. Millions and hundreds of millions are annually spent at the theater, on yachting, golf, football, receptions, dinners, teas and balls. We have our pianos, our phonographs, our automobiles, our bicycles, and our carriages for adult, baby, and doll. We have our sealskins and furs, our silks and satins and fine linen, our feathers and boas, our velvets and laces, our paintings and roses, our hand-painted ware and ornaments, our diamonds and rubies and pearls, our watches and clocks, our sweets and perfumes, and so on ad infinitum.

We spend over a billion a year in drink, outside of tea and coffee; we spend over half a billion in tobacco, and a quarter of a billion in confectionery, fruit, and flowers. It is estimated that our present annual bill for luxuries exceeds ten billions of dollars. And only half a century ago our fathers would have been amazed at even the thought of such expenditures, and would have termed it folly.—(Francis Curtis in Leslie's Weekly.

WHY?

By William Glendenning.

(Written for the Sunday Gazette.)

Why do I prize, thro' ling'ring days,
As tho' 'twere relic rich and rare;
Why shield it from all careless touch,
With more than selfish miser care,
This withered flower—this crimson rose
E'er kept 'twixt leaves of this old book?
This cold, dead thing—mere ashes now—
Whose scent it long ago forsook?
Why press it to these fond lips,
And thus embalm it with a kiss?
Why, in my shadowed loneliness,
Caress a faded flower like this?

Ah! 'tis no theme for laugh of fool,
No food for jibe, or scoff, or jest,
For earth hath naught so sacred dear,
So cherished deep within this breast,
As this frail thing, this withered rose,
I've secret hid as if 'twere wrong,
Since that night it bloomed 'mid her hair—
That one glad night of mirth and song!
Its crimson 'mong those tresses dark,
Shone bright that night, an envied flower;
Soft stealing rarer perfume there,
Than e'er it knew its bonniest hour;

And in the music's throbbing pulse,
Now loud, now low, now sad and sweet,
This flower fell from the dusky coils
And fluttered fragrant at my feet;
None saw it; nay, none even cared—
What was a flower to that gay throng?
To me 'twas all; yet but a jot
Of what I'd hungered for so long;
Hungered! nay, nor pariah e'en
E'er craved so for a rest and name
As I for touch of hand, a word,
A smile, a love, that never came.

She never knew—may never know—
Tho' oft we meet, as strangers meet—
That thoughts all hers, and hopes, and prayers,
Are part of every lone heart-beat;
No glamour of a maudlin love
Speaks now, but truth of manhood's truth;
No passion throbs a single pulse—
I am "not passion's slave," forsooth!
Nor speak I of a boyish love,
Born or each passing face that's fair;
But of love cradled in the soul,
And brooded o'er with silver hair.

Ah! 'tis a love born of itself,
That scorn, or praise, or blame ne'er harms;
Fed only by rare, fleeting glimpse
Of one dear, winsome woman's charms.
Yes, darkly frown now, if ye will,
Nor statute brand it as a sin,
If now I vow, unbonnetted,
I'd give a world her love to win!

Yea, call me dreamer of vain dreams
That deep within my being burn;
Yea, chide for cherishing a love
Unknown, and ne'er may have return.
Who can command the errant wish,
In this strange human life of ours?
Who shackle his own strong desire,
Or bend it with his own frail powers?
Who can forbid dreams that will rise
Within his soul and have birth there?
Quench "idle tears" that will spring forth
"From depths of some divine despair?"
Who can control his own heart's fate
By stern resolve, deed, will or word?
Who hush the sigh that, spite of all,
Will tremble o'er the broken chord?

Are Colds Catching.

According to this Edinburgh doctor, the person suffering from a cold, who attends a public or private indoor gathering, perhaps with children and people troubled with delicate chests, throats, etc., is an immediate source of perilous infection, to be guarded against as sedulously as though it were a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever. The minute creatures whose special business it is to desseminate misery in the shape of colds and catarrhs rejoice in the title of anaerobic saprophytes, a name sufficiently dreadful in itself, one might think to give a delicate person nervous prostration. Our Edinburgh authority says that whenever he calls at a house and finds a patient suffering from cold, he always warms the members of the household of its infectiveness and advises the avoidance as much as possible of all immediate personal contact. Kissing must be a common source of contagion, he says, and children and babies are often martyrs to this injurious custom. Good ventilation is declared to be the best preventive of infection from this source.—(Leslie's Weekly.

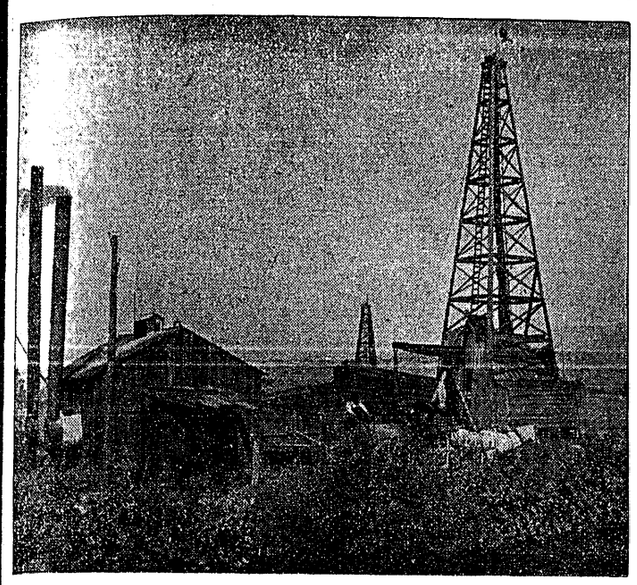
25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

AUTHENTIC COMPLETE AND FIRST

THE FLORENCE OIL FIELD

COLORADO'S GREAT OIL PRODUCING WELLS

PREPARED FOR THE GAZETTE BY E. H. CARRINGTON.



UNITED OIL CO.'S WELL NO. 257.
Probably Deepest Oil Well in the World Outside of Pennsylvania.

TAKE a tank 1,000 feet in diameter and 2,800 feet deep and fill it full of oil. You will have just 500,000,000 barrels of oil containing 42 gallons per barrel. This is a conservative estimate of the amount of oil in the Florence district, 49 miles southwest of Colorado Springs.

Florence has 20,000 acres of well defined oil territory. One-fourth of one per cent. of this acreage would give you a plot of ground 1,000 feet in diameter, if taken in circular form. The lowest zone in the district is 2,800 feet. If you could congest all the oil in the three known zones of the district into this space you would probably have a pool 1,000 feet in diameter to the full depth of the lowest zone. One-fourth of one per cent. of the total oil bearing area is a reasonable area to take for storage purposes if you could get all the oil out at once. A depth of 2,800 feet, in view of the small surface area, is also reasonable. It seems reasonable, then, to suppose that the Florence field, confined to its present limits, should produce 500,000,000 barrels or 21,000,000,000 gallons of oil if drained dry. It would take years to drain it.

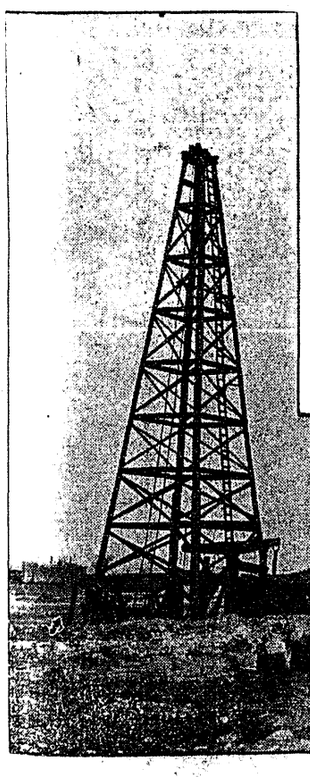
In 17 years, beginning with one well and reaching a total of 400 producers today, Florence has produced over 11,000,000 barrels of oil and not more than 1,000 acres have been developed.

New acquaintances are sometimes pleasant and turn out to be good friends, but the new acquaintance with suave manner and polished appearance is apt to impress us so much that we forget, for a time at least, the old friend who has been tried and found faithful and reliable.

This is true in all walks of life and in all parts of the world, but especially in the commercial and business life of this western country where communities and commonwealths are subject to booms or speculative excitements. The west is noted for its "rushes." Gold is found here, and there is a "rush" to the new camp; then a find is made yonder and the first camp is deserted for the new one. What applies to gold camps applies with equal force to oil fields. It is well for us to be reminded, occasionally, of old friends lest we forget them entirely.

Boulder and Debeque are rejoicing in the breaking day of promise; Florence is enjoying the full glow of the morning sun. Boulder and Debeque are still to be tried; Florence has stood the test of years and is entitled to a place in the list of "old reliables." Without desiring to disparage the new oil fields, which promise much, it is the intention of this article to give the story of what Florence has already done.

Florence has been the center of a producing oil field since 1885. Seventeen years ago Florence had no brighter prospects than Boulder and Debeque have today. Today Florence is supplying six states and territories with oil for all purposes.



WELL NO. 49.
The Largest Oil Producer in the World, and Greatest Wealth Producing Well.

The history of the Florence field has never been published before. The people of Colorado have known but little of what was going on in and around the city of Florence, situated most beautifully in the center of the Arkansas valley just 28 miles west of Pueblo or 49 miles across the hills, southwest of Colorado Springs. But few, today, realize the immensity of the oil business done there or the present amazing extent of the field and its wonderful possibilities—or rather, probabilities—for the future.

In the days when the Indians were still roving in wild bands in the valleys of the Rocky mountains, the Florence oil field was being prospected. Legendary history states that ex-Senator James A. McCandless and a man named David Shopshire were employed by Mr. A. M. Casiday to prospect for oil as early as 1864. Senator McCandless and Mr. Shopshire, it is stated, used a long hand-drill and after penetrating 50 feet struck the precious fluid. The story goes that they used a hand-pump and pumped the oil into a one-horse still; that they distilled it and sold it for $6 a gallon. This was the price of sorghum molasses in those early days.

That there was considerable prospecting for oil in the latter 60's and through the 70's is well known and thoroughly authentic history.

The present townsite of Florence was known as the J. A. McCandless ranch when the Denver & Rio Grande railroad progressed that far up the Arkansas valley in 1872. The town was platted that year but Canon City, only nine miles away, was too close and took on the attributes of a town while Florence remained little more than a station. Eight years later the Santa Fe railroad reached Florence and then there were two stations, but still no town.

In 1881 there were some small strikes of oil near Florence and this lent impetus to the oil business. In the following year a number of Canon City merchants associated themselves with Mr. D. G. Peabody and formed the Land Investment, Coal and Oil company, which was incorporated on July 5, 1882. This company began operations at once and sank for oil on the Lobach ranch, north of town, and in what is known as the Four Mile district. The company met with failure, however, and this last unsuccessful venture, preceded by several others, was causing the interest in oil to die out. Very little was done along this line between 1882 and 1885.

In that year chance caused Mr. J. Wallace of New York, to stop off in Canon City en route home from the coast. It was a fortunate day for Florence when Mr. Wallace was compelled, against his will, to stay in the Arkansas valley until the next train should go through. Being a man possessed of an active mind, Mr. Wallace began to see how he could put in his time. He heard Florence talked of as a possible oil center, and, having a general knowledge of the Pennsylvania oil fields and their formations, he drove over to Florence, nine miles away, to look around and kill a little time. He immediately became interested in the possibilities of what he considered to be a big oil basin and decided that Chance had thrown an opportunity in his way. He took it and the Florence oil field of today is the result of his foresight and energy.

Mr. Wallace decided to incorporate a company to prospect the field. He was unable to get any local man or Colorado man to go on the board of directors because Colorado men had lost faith in the possibility of oil at Florence. He succeeded in organizing his company in New York and on October 24, 1885, the Colorado Oil company was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York with a capitalization of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Mr. Wallace took personal charge of the company's operations and sank the first successful well, striking oil before the close of 1885. This was the start of what is today a gigantic enterprise.

The first well was sunk on the bank of Sand creek in a corral belonging to J. A. McCandless. This piece of land is now in the heart of the city and the stake marking the now filled-up oil well is on Fourth street between Pike's Peak and Petroleum avenues, about 150 feet from the latter avenue and about 60 feet from the edge of Sand creek. This well produced about four barrels a day for many years, but finally played out. The second successful well was sunk by Mr. Wallace about 200 yards from the first well on the other side of the creek. This well was a big producer for a number of years but played out after paying for itself several times over.

After Mr. Wallace demonstrated that there was oil in that section, other companies were formed and private parties also began to sink wells. The Arkansas Valley Oil and Land company was one of the biggest concerns in the field. It was composed of Cleveland, Ohio, city officials, bankers and capitalists, who acquired an extensive cattle range and drilled for oil in addition to running a big cattle business. This company helped materially in developing the field and the permanency of the district was established in a short time.

In 1887 there were extensive operations around Florence carried on by a number of separate interests and in this year, largely through the agency of Mr. Wallace, these interests were brought together and the United Oil company was formed. The United absorbed the Colorado and the Arkansas Valley companies and most of the large private interests and acquired, in all, some 49,000 acres of oil land. A refinery was built with a capacity of 150 barrels per day. This was the beginning of what is now one of the biggest concerns in the west. Since 1887 the United Oil company has acquired other tracts of land until it today owns some 110 square miles in Fremont, Pueblo and Custer counties. It has added to its refining plant until the capacity has been increased to 2,600 barrels per day.

But the change from conditions in 1885 to conditions as they exist today was not made in a day or two. The development of the oil field and the growth of the town was steady but gradual.

When Mr. Wallace first landed in Florence, in 1885, there were seven houses in the town. The Junction house was the hotel of the town and the largest building of the seven. It was hotel, club house, oil headquarters, and general assembly place where men, associated with the different interests of the community —or rather country, for there was scarcely sufficient population there to warrant the term "community" —met and talked of the glowing prospects of the future.

Late in 1885 an interesting session was held in the Junction house "parlors." No minutes were kept and there is no way of securing the exact date, but it was when the oil business was beginning its permanent career. M Wallace was making his headquarters at Canon City, then a town of several thousand inhabitants, and had run over to Florence to look at the wells. He and other oil operators and interested citizens gathered at the Junction house and in the course of the conversation it was suggested that Florence, on the Arkansas, beneath the sunny Colorado sky, was worthy of as much distinction as Florence of "Sunny Italy," and, with a view to transporting a touch of old-world life to the frontier of the new world, it was decided to elect "three dukes of "Florence on the Arkansas." The honors were bestowed upon three of the enterprising citizens of the coming metropolis and James A. McCandless, T. E. Spencer and Samuel Smith were, for some years after, known as "The Three Dukes of Florence." Mr. McCandless, later State Senator McCandless, owned the original (town) site of the "duchy" and was deeply interested in its growth. Mr. Spencer was, and still is, a merchant of the town and was one of its enthusiastic citizens. Mr. Smith was proprietor of the Junction house and died some years ago. By 'special dispensation" of "the council" it was decided that Mrs. Smith should be made a duchess and should be the only "Duchess of Florence." Mrs. Smith survived her husband and later married Mr. Thomas McVey, field superintendent for the United Oil company. Senator McCandless, Mr. Spencer and Mrs. McVey are still living at Florence and are the titled residents of that city today.

From the small beginning of seven houses in the days when the three "dukes" and the "duchess" were elected, Florence has grown to a city of 5,000 inhabitants, with substantial business blocks, fine residences, smelters, reduction plants and three oil refineries.

In 1885 there was one paying well in the Florence field; today there are 400 paying wells there and the daily production of the field is close to 2,000 barrels of 42 gallons each. In 1887 there was a refinery with a capacity of 150 barrels; today the United Oil company alone has two refineries with a capacity of 2,600 barrels and the Florence Oil company also has a refinery in which it treats its own crude oil.

Most of the development work in the Florence oil field has been done from the city limits south and southeast. The defined territory today covers a tract of land about seven miles long and five miles wide, the field running southeast in length.

This tract of land has an area of 32 square miles, or a total of 20,000 acres. On my recent visit to the field I rode all over the developed land and saw wells pumping on all sides of this large tract and all over the center of it. There are derricks in bunches and derricks scattered about at good distances apart.

Since October, 1900, when Mr. Wallace returned from abroad with his family and took personal charge of the work as general manager, the United Oil company, which is the chief producer and owns the largest amount of territory, has added on an average of one paying well a month and other companies and private parties are also adding new producers. The field is being steadily extended in all directions except north of the river. But little prospecting has been done north of the river and it is not known what may be in store for those who try their luck over there.

In the past 12 months the field has been extended about a mile southeast of the former boundary. Twelve derricks were erected and holes were drilled. Ten of them are now pumping oil steadily, one was a dry hole and the other is not deep enough yet to strike the oil. These wells are on the edge of what is known as Cockle Burr gulch.

Last September Mr. Wallace started to extend the district west and succeeded in striking a good flow of oil in each of two holes drilled half a mile west of Williamsburg or about two and a half miles west of Florence. This is entirely new territory and promises to be remarkably good producing land. The two wells which were sunk to the oil bearing formation are both producing one of them striking a new stratum at a lower depth than any ever opened before in this district. This well went down 2,760 feet and struck a good flow of oil.

There are also late developments in the southwestern section of the field where Mr. Phillip Griffith sank five wells on his ranch. These wells seem to be on the edge of a big pool and this section promises big things. One of the peculiar features of the district is to be found on this ranch. The Griffith ranch has a craggy bluff upon it and on the top of this bluff Mr. Griffith sank a well which struck oil and is the best of his bunch of five. This bluff might appropriately be denominated "Spindle Top Heights." The accompanying picture of three of the Griffith anti-clinal roll in the big basin and the wise ones of the district predict big things for it.

These are some of the late developments in the field, but developments are occurring daily and the field is being extended in all directions.

Of the 20,000 acres of defined territory probably not more than one-twentieth has been developed. Wells have been put down at long distances apart in order to test the extent of the field and there is room for hundreds more paying wells in this large tract.

The 20,000 acres is well-defined territory. The unknown but probable area of the Florence oil field is something astonishing. This unknown area is bounded by Griffith's wells and the Cockle Burr wells on the southwest and southeast extremities of the defined field and will extend for probably 12 miles southeast with a width of probably eight miles. Then, commencing at the Williamsburg sidelines, there is probable oil territory for a distance of several miles west as far as the Chandler coal mines, north across the Arkansas river for several miles and east an inestimable distance.

The United Oil company is the biggest operator in the district and has done more than any other corporation to develop the field. The late Senator Hill, of Denver, was president of the company from the time of its organization in 1887 until his death a short time ago. Since his death his son, Mr. Crawford Hill, has been president of the company. Mr. J. Wallace was made vice president of the company at its organization and has held that office ever since. Mr. S. F. Rathvon, of Denver, is secretary. During Senator Hill's life he acted as general manager of the company and Mr. Wallace gave very little personal attention to the field which he first opened up, but spent most of his time abroad. Since October, 1900, Mr. Wallace has been general manager as well as vice president and he has done much to extend the field. Since he took charge of the company's operations he has added one paying well a month.

This company has two refineries in Florence, one in use all the time and the other a supplementary refinery to be used when needed. These refineries are the largest west of Pennsylvania and handle all the oil of the Florence field except that of the Florence Oil company, which has a refinery of its own. The United's refineries are equipped as completely as any in the world and are a credit to the state. The United company is negotiating to handle the Boulder and Debeque product as soon as those fields commence to produce in commercial quantities.

William Griffith, whose wells are mentioned above, is producing a considerable amount of oil and is developing a new section of the valley.

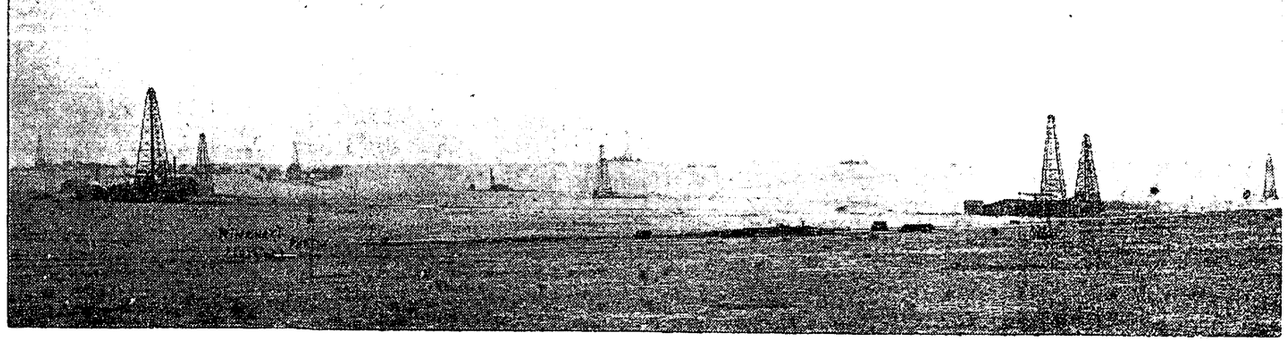
The Pueblo Oil Well company is operating 22 miles southeast of Florence, in Pueblo county, but has struck no oil as yet although it has good indications.

The Fremont Oil and Gas company has several producers in the defined territory and is operating a new section 14 miles southeast of Florence where it has as yet not struck any oil. This company is operating on the edge of Boggs' Flat over which there was considerable excitement a short time ago.

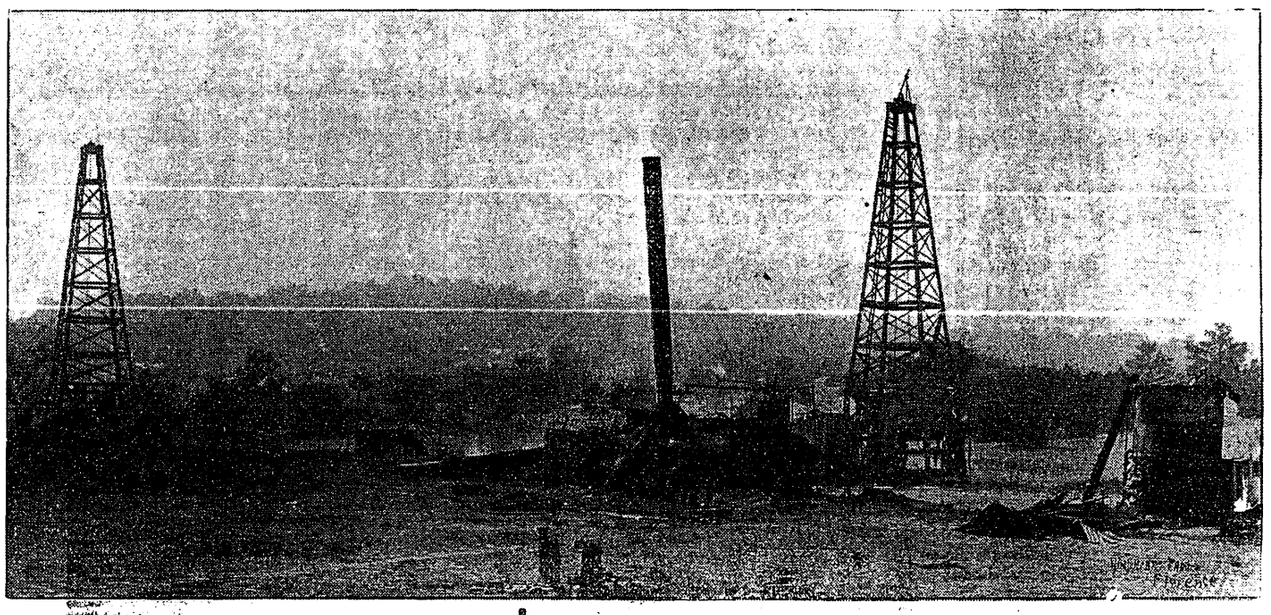
The Florence Oil company has about 40 producing wells in the known district, two of which are north of the Arkansas river and are the only producers in that section. This company has its own refinery and treats its own oil.

The Rocky Mountain Oil company is producing from something less than 20 wells. One of its wells, No. 15, was

(Continued on Page 3 5.)



VIEW NORTHWEST FROM THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE FIELD—ALL PUMPING WELLS BUT ONE.



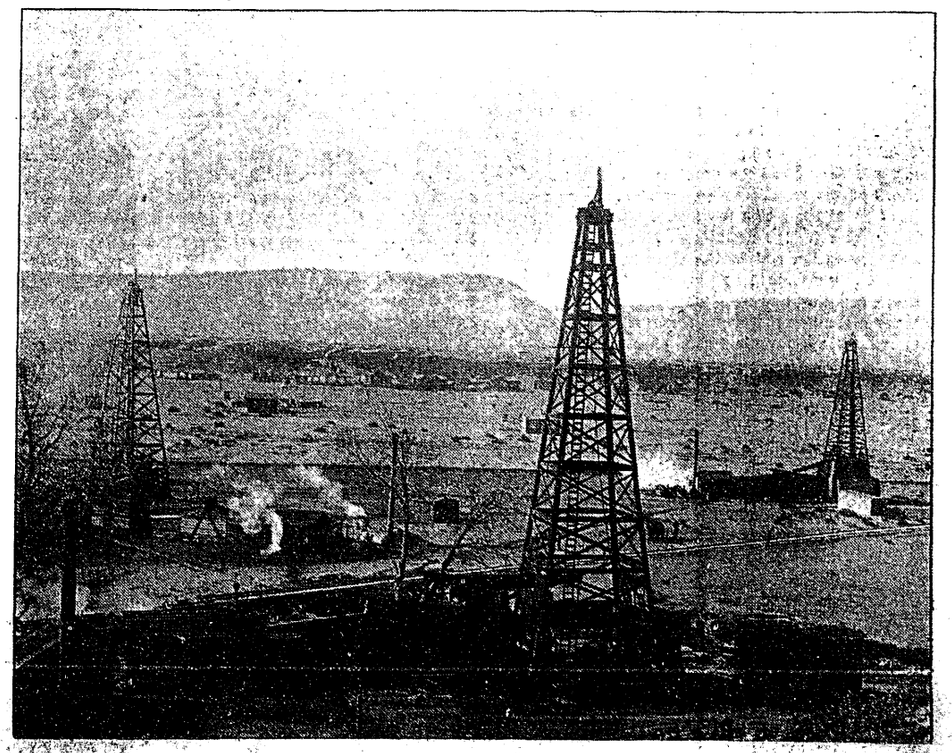
"SPINDLE TOP HEIGHTS."
Three of Philip Griffith's Wells in Southwest Corner of Field—Part of Late Development.



J. WALLACE,
Vice President and General Manager United Oil Company.

"I expect to live to see the day when Colorado will be shipping oil east of the Mississippi. I think the present Florence field is destined to produce for long years to come and I do not think we have even approximately defined the full extent of the oil-bearing lands in that section.

"Florence should be a metropolis, with all the resources at her doors. Florence, Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs should be united very closely as they have many interests in common. Florence is one door in and out of the Cripple Creek district and Colorado Springs is the other door in and out of the great gold camp—(Mr. J. Wallace, vice president and general manager of the United Oil Co. of Florence, who sank the first successful well in that field in 1885 and is now adding one well a month to the producers of the big Arkansas valley oil field.



THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT.
Two Producers and One Drilling Well at Williamsburg.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE NEW STATE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE yesterday elected Mr. D. B. Fairley of this city to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of State Chairman Ford.

So much more depends upon what the man does as chairman and the influences and motives which he permits to control him as chairman than upon the character or personality of the man that time alone can demonstrate whether the new chairman will be a help or an injury to the Republican party of Colorado. The fact that he is a man of good character goes far toward promising an efficient and impartial administration of the party affairs, and, yet, so many men of stalwart character and irreproachable honor in private affairs permit themselves to be used as mere puppets in the hands of designing and disreputable political managers that it is always difficult to forecast just what will happen to an honorable business man when he participates in the active management of a political party.

The recent chairman of the Republican state committee is an honorable man and left to himself he would have conducted the affairs of the party for the benefit of the entire party, but, being a federal office holder he, perforce, was compelled to allow others to run his chairmanship for him and it is difficult to imagine any blunder by which voters could be driven away from the Republican ticket that was not committed in the last state campaign. The first attempt ever made in Colorado to run roughshod over the wishes of Republican voters without regard to consequences and to make the devious designs of a disreputable clique superior to the will of the party was in the Republican conventions of 1892. In Arapahoe county scores of elected delegates in the county convention were disfranchised because it suited the wishes of the clique to make a roll of their own and the chairman of the county committee was willing to do their bidding. The same methods were carried into the state convention.

The result was a most natural one. Republicans in all parts of the state protested at the polls against such methods and the result was an overwhelming Republican defeat and Populism gained its foothold in Colorado, not through the strength at that time of Populist doctrines, but as a rebuke by Republican voters to disreputable and discreditable party methods. The very next spring that clique was turned down in the city of Denver and that city elected the entire Republican ticket. It was kept turned down until after the state election of 1894 with the result that the state went Republican in that year. In 1896, that clique went bodily into the Silver Republican party and within six months its highhanded methods forced the formation of two Silver Republican committees in Arapahoe county and in 1898 its outrageous conduct forced it out of the regular Silver Republican party and into a bolting organization which spent its energies for the next two years in assisting to turn the state over to the Democrats and intrenching them firmly in power.

Now, unfortunately, through some uncanny fate which perhaps had its origin in the overestimation of the real power of this clique in Colorado political affairs by a Republican candidate for the United States senate, that clique is in full control of the machinery of the Republican party of this state. Its conduct in the last state convention and its action in last fall's county convention in Denver show most clearly that it has not mended its ways nor changed its methods. On the contrary the methods in Arapahoe county last fall were more obnoxious than ever. Neither does the stinging rebuke of the Republicans of Denver administered at the polls last fall seem to have the slightest effect upon this clique or its effrontery or its insulting dictation of party affairs.

But what can be expected from such a crowd? They exist and thrive solely upon the plunder of political campaigns, and whether victory is achieved or the party hopelessly mangled in the wreck of defeat concerns them not in the least, so long as they can control the machine of the party conventions and the purse strings of the party treasury.

It is with this clique that the new chairman must deal, and that promptly and vigorously. It and its methods and paraphernalia must be sent "way back" in party management or there will be no Republican victories in Colorado and the new chairman should not require any more party defeats to demonstrate this self-evident truth.

Neither the women nor men voters of Colorado will stand for such methods nor for such men. They will not have the stench of the brothel nor the aroma of the debauchee nor the methods of the outlaw as their constant ideals of political and party leadership.

If the new state chairman will bend his efforts to building up the Republican party of this state upon broad, decent, clean and honorable lines, and if he will faithfully and honestly enforce the party rules recently adopted, he will deserve the commendation of not only every Republican in Colorado, but of every other patriotic citizen as well, for clean political methods vitally concern every party and every citizen.

Mr. Fairley has the ability to do all of these things and if he just has the courage to disregard the Denver clique, and to put the interests of the party ahead of the personal ambitions of any man or set of men he will be the greatest Republican and the most devoted patriot in the state.

The Gazette sincerely hopes he will choose such a course and we believe that he will.

SUBJECT OR CITIZEN.

IN A recent speech Congressman John C. Shafroth of the Second Colorado district said: "We are compelled to treat the Filipinos either as subjects or as citizens. There is no halfway ground on which to stand. The denial to them of any rights of citizenship makes them subjects."

It is not a matter of any very great importance what particular forms of unreason are resorted to by Mr. Shafroth and his fellow anti-imperialists in their efforts to make political capital out of the difficulties of the American government. But it is a matter of some importance at this time to understand what is a citizen, and to get a clear idea, if possible, upon a subject concerning which Mr. Shafroth and others seem to be considerably befogged.

In one of the editions of Wheaton's standard work on international law there is an appendix written by Mr. W. B. Lawrence, which deals somewhat fully with this subject. From it we quote: "Aristotle defines a citizen to be one who is a partner in the legislative and judicial power, who shares in the honors of the state, while he who has no part in them is a mere sojourner and alien. . . . In the United States it is incorrect to suppose that 'alien,' as opposed to 'citizen,' implies 'foreigner' as respects the country. Indians are the subjects of the United States, and therefore are not in mere right of home birth citizens of the United States."

In Anderson's "Dictionary of Law," a standard authority, "citizen" is defined thus: "For convenience it has been found necessary to give a name to membership in a political community or nation. The object is to designate by title the person and the relation he bears to the nation. For this purpose the words 'subject,' 'inhabitant,' and 'citizen' have been used, and the choice between them is sometimes made to depend upon the form of government. 'Citizen' is now more commonly employed, however, and as it has been considered better suited to one living under a republican government, it was adopted by nearly all of the states upon their separation from Great Britain, and it was afterwards adopted in the Articles of Confederation and in the Constitution. Used in this sense it is understood as conveying the idea of membership in a nation and nothing more. . . . All children born in a country of parents who were its citizens became themselves, upon their birth, citizens. . . . 'Citizen' and 'legal voter' are not synonymous terms. Minors and females may be citizens, yet they are not legal voters. . . . A person may be a citizen of the United States and of a state, and as such have different rights. Citizens are the members of the political community to which they belong. They are the people who compose the community, and who in their associated capacity have established or submitted themselves to the domination of a government for the promotion of their general welfare and the protection of their individual as well as their collective rights. . . . The XIVth amendment conferred citizenship on the negro."

In the same book there is the following definition of "subject:" "One who owes obedience to the laws and is entitled to partake in the elections into public office."

Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," another standard work of reference, defines a citizen as "one who under the Constitution and laws of the United States has a right to vote for representatives in congress, and other public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people. Any white person born in the United States, or naturalized person born out of the same, who has not lost his right as such—including men, women and children. . . . One of a sovereign people. A consituent member of the sovereignty, synonymous with the people. . . . A person may be a citizen for some purposes and at the same time not so for others."

In the same book "subject" is defined as "an individual member of a nation, who is subject to the laws. This term is used in contradistinction to 'citizen,' which is applied to the same individual when considering his political rights."

This last quotation is especially important in its bearing upon the subject under discussion.

The definitions quoted are not perfectly clear and they are somewhat conflicting in minor particulars, but they make it certain that it is not reasonable to draw any such distinction between "subject" and "citizen" as Mr. Shafroth tries to do. There is no sharp alternative between the two words. Whoever owes allegiance to the United States is a subject of this government, whether he lives in Boston, Tucson or Manila; whoever is a partner in that government, a member of the political community, is a citizen, regardless of age, sex, race or place of residence. Not only that, but a person may be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of any state of the union. A person may be a native-born subject without being a citizen either of a state or of the United States. Every citizen is a subject; but there are many subjects who are not citizens, in the states and in the territories. Subjects of foreign nations living in the United States are subject to some of our laws, but not to all of them; they are not citizens of the United States until after they have been naturalized, when they cease to be citizens of another nation and subjects of another government. Previous to complete citizenship they may under some special cases acquire limited rights of citizenship.

Now as to the Filipinos. They are citizens of whatever political community they are members of. If the province is organized under a civil government, they are citizens of that government, and as citizens they have the right to participate in its affairs. If the government is of federated provinces or of united provinces, they are citizens of that larger organism. If the Philippines were an organized political community instead of a mere geographical description, the Filipinos would be citizens of the Philippines. If the Philippines were acknowledged as an integral part of the United States of America, which is the title by which our nation is known to the other nations, then the Filipinos would be citizens of the United States, without regard to age, sex, race, domicile, or voting rights, and without regard to citizenship in any state of the union.

Every citizen of the United States is a subject of our government. In so far as the Filipinos owe allegiance to our government they are subjects, whether they are citizens or not. But they may be subject to our laws without being subjects of our government, as are the Indians, foreigners resident in the United States and other persons who like the Filipinos are temporarily passing from one state of sovereignty to another.

Mr. Shafroth is entirely in the wrong in declaring that we must treat the Filipinos either as subjects or as citizens. If they should become citizens, they would be subjects. They may be made subjects without being citizens. At present they are neither subjects nor citizens, and we may continue them in that position indefinitely if we decide it is for our interests and theirs to do so. Or we may give them a limited citizenship. We may make them citizens of provinces or departments, without admitting them to citizenship in the nation, or we may make them citizens of the nation without giving them citizenship in any state.

Just at present the best term to apply to the Filipinos is that of wards. What their precise relation to us and to our nation ought to be, it is too soon to decide. We know that the people of Arizona and New Mexico and Oklahoma should in the near future become citizens of States of the union, and that they are now worthy to be citizens of the United States, and that is why we have created these organized Territories of the United States. But we do not know that of the Filipinos, and for that reason we have not made them citizens. If they are our subjects it is only in a limited and special sense.

As a matter of fact, the government of the United States is making an effort, with extraordinary honesty and phenomenal conscientiousness, to find out what ought to be the relation, if any, between the Filipinos and the United States. We may be certain that this decision will be reached within a reasonable length of time, and that it will be entirely consistent with the moral sentiments and the practical good sense of the American people. But neither this country, nor the party now in charge of its affairs, will be unduly hastened in its decision by the attacks of the insurgents in the islands or the criticisms of the antis at home, and the present administration does not propose to bind its hands for the future by any unnecessary and hasty declaration of its intentions, such as are demanded only by the enemies of our government or the opponents of the Republican party.

If half the energy expended in blocking the good purposes of the present administration in the Philippines were devoted to assisting its efforts, the problem of finding out what is best for the Filipinos would be a much easier one, and the doing of it would be greatly hastened.

THE FLORENCE OIL FIELD.

IT IS something remarkable how Colorado always manages to come to the front with whatever is in particular and especial demand by the country at large. Whenever any notable discovery of natural resources is made anywhere else this state has the habit of echoing back. "Here, too," and of making good the claim in such a way as to leave no room for doubt or disbelief.

The latest example of this kind is afforded by the recent oil discoveries at Boulder, Debeque and elsewhere in the state, which are already of sufficient importance to demonstrate the presence here of a large area of oil producing territory.

There is a disposition, however, in many quarters to underestimate the importance of these discoveries and to assume that the presence of a permanent oil field of any considerable value in this state must be determined by future events rather than by anything that has hitherto been developed.

Such people lose sight of the fact that there has been in Colorado for the past twenty years a steadily producing oil field of great value and one that has good claim to rank among the most valuable fields of the world.

Elsewhere in today's paper the Gazette presents the story of the Florence oil field, complete, accurate and from official sources as it has not been previously made public. The facts therein set forth will be surprising to many of our readers, even among those best informed on Colorado matters. A total production of 11,000,000 barrels of oil, 400 producing wells, the greatest wealth producing oil well in the world, the well with the third largest district in barrels, the deepest well outside of Pennsylvania, a regular addition of one producing well each month and a field of indefinite extent whose latest developments are among its best, are some of the special facts set forth in this surprising story.

In the face of such remarkable facts it is folly to claim that the Colorado oil industry rests wholly upon a speculative foundation. Here is the record to prove the contrary. The Florence oil field has stood the test for 17 years, and its steady production of millions from an area of not more than 1,000 acres gives it claim to respectful consideration.

Every oil field in the state may well point to Florence for evidence of value and permanence, for there is no good reason why the field of Fremont county should be superior to those of a dozen others, and on the contrary there is good reason to expect that wherever the geological conditions are equally favorable, results equally as satisfactory may be achieved.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

INDIVIDUAL ideas of social observances differ and each man is apt to think that his own ideas and manners are the beau ideal of the relations that ought to exist among human beings. London has one set of social rules, New York another and Chicago a third, while the manners of Michigan avenue are notably different from those of Halstead street. The "four-hundred" are accustomed to look down upon the rudeness and incivility of the common people, while this disdain is fully repaid by hatred of the fine manners and the flunkeyism of the smart set. Nevertheless Five Points has its social code not less than Madison avenue, and the dweller of either who strays into the other is apt to offend by awkwardness and lack of savoir-faire.

With such divergencies among individuals, it is not surprising that there should be differences of opinion in regard to the proprieties of national ceremonies and international dealings. There are some persons who, if we may believe their own declarations, would like to see the president-elect ride to the capitol on horseback, unattended, and hitch his horse to the front railings while he was being inaugurated into office. There are others who feel that such a course would be entirely out of keeping with the dignity and importance of the occasion. Similarly there are those who believe that United States ministers abroad should appear in the simple regalia that is suitable to the high society of Oshkosh or Philadelphia, N. Y. One person of this class the other day made a speech in congress protesting violently against the reception to Prince Henry of Prussia and the sending of a special delegation to attend the coronation of King Edward VII. For ourselves we feel rather inclined to pity the man who only sees in such international comity an evidence of flunkeyism and toadyism towards aristocratic or monarchical institutions. We see no good reason why nations should not feel towards each other sincere sentiments of respect and regard, and no good reason why they should not manifest those sentiments by such actions of courtesy as may correspond to the acts of individuals of good sense and good manners in their relations with each other. King Edward himself may be no better than another man, and possibly he may be worse, but as the official head of one of the world's great nations and one very closely allied to us in blood, character and purpose it is eminently fitting that we should welcome the opportunity to send through him a message of good will and friendship to the nations he represents. And similarly Prince Henry of Prussia may be a very ordinary man, not more worthy of personal attention and consideration than the average young man one meets on Broadway or Tejon street. But he comes to us as the representative of the German government and of a nation that has contributed very much of value to our population and to civilization at large, a nation for which we have an honest and sincere respect and with which we desire to live on terms of peace and friendship. Our Uncle Sam does not pretend to the manners of Versailles or Friedrichsruhe, but it is not necessary in order to preserve the spirit of true republicanism that he should appear at all times in shirt sleeves, cowhide boots and with a cob pipe in his mouth.

Beneath the denim jumper as honest a heart may beat as beneath the Prince Albert, but it is no slander upon either garment to say that it would be out of place where the other is suitable.

Whitelaw Reid might cut a very poor figure in McCracken county, but the United States would hardly look to Congressman Wheeler as an authority upon coronation etiquette or the proper method of entertainment for German princes.

A good man is chiefly valuable in his own sphere and within the clothes that pertain thereto.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

AN INTERNATIONAL SENSATION of first-class importance was sprung when it was announced that a regular treaty of alliance had been concluded between Great Britain and Japan. The text of the agreement has been made public, and it includes not only co-operation in diplomatic ways, but, under certain conditions, defensive, and even offensive warfare against a common enemy.

The announcement comes less as a surprise because it has been known for some time past that the interests and purposes of these two nations were the same in regard to Chinese affairs. Both of them are opposed to any division of the Chinese empire among European powers. Both of them find it necessary to their commercial and political interests to resist the persistent encroachments of Russia in northern China. Both of them favor the opening of Chinese territory to foreign trade, and a policy that will increase the Chinese market for foreign goods to the largest possible extent. These objects, it may be noted, are entirely consistent with the Chinese policy of the United States, and while it would not be possible for this country to become a party to any such agreement as the one that has recently been signed, it may be taken for granted that Japan and Great Britain will have the diplomatic support of the United States in their efforts to maintain peace, to preserve the integrity of Chinese territory, and to open China to foreign trade upon equal conditions to all the nations of the world.

Such an agreement as the one concluded between Great Britain and Japan is not meant for child's play. It is serious business, the most serious business, for it involves the possibility of war, war far-reaching in its effects and involving a life and death struggle between some of the greatest nations of the world. There can be no mistake as to the power against which this treaty is particularly directed. The Russian Manchurian agreement, concerning which so much is written and so little understood, is undoubtedly a contravention of the peace settlement between China and the allied powers, and it is in direct violation of the principles which are set down as the basis for the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. The new alliance, therefore, is in the nature of an ultimatum to Russia. It is not a declaration of war, but it is a positive statement that the continuance of the policy of Russian aggression in northern China and Korea will be met by armed opposition from Japan and Great Britain. Whether war results or not will depend upon Russia. England and Japan do not assume the offensive. It is not they who will encroach upon Chinese territory or pursue their course regardless of the established rights of Russia. It may be, indeed, that the new treaty will contribute to maintain the peace of the world as is often the case when strong nations take a positive and decided stand which they are willing to hold by force of arms if necessary.

The situation is more disquieting because of the doubt as to its effect upon the policy of Germany in China. Like Russia, Germany was a party to the action of the allied powers in the march upon Peking and in the peace negotiations that followed. To all appearance Germany is as much interested as either England or Japan in preserving Chinese territorial integrity and the open door. Recently, however, it has been stated that Germany has acquired special concessions in the province of Shantung, and it is further said that these concessions are the result of long continued effort with the Chinese court, and that they have been granted as the result of Russian influence in exchange for Germany's acquiescence in the Russian aggression in Manchuria. If these things are so, it may be that the new alliance will find itself confronted with the combined force of Germany and Russia, and this would be quite a different matter than if they had to deal with Russia alone.

A very interesting point in connection with this new treaty is that it is the first time that an international alliance of first-class importance has been concluded between a European and an oriental power. The rapid progress of Japan in civilization in the past few years has attracted universal attention. At the close of the war between Japan and China it was recognized that the former nation had fairly won its place among the great civilized powers of the world. The treaty with Great Britain is a further and more complete demonstration of this fact. It is a great triumph for Japanese diplomacy to have consummated such an arrangement, and Japan now occupies a position in the world's affairs that it had never before attained.

THE DENVER OIL EXCHANGE.

A GREAT deal of good or a great deal of harm may be done by the oil exchange which has been established in Denver. If it follows the lines adopted and adhered to by the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association it will do a great deal to steady the oil market, to give an authoritative value to shares, to increase the confidence of investors and to protect them from the fakirs and rogues who are always ready to profit by any speculative excitement.

If, on the other hand, the Denver oil exchange does not conduct its business in a careful and conservative way and look after the interests of the people who furnished the money for the development of the new oil fields, it will do a great deal more harm than good, for in that case its operations will only serve to shelter and encourage the swindler and destroy public confidence in the companies listed by it. The new oil exchange may gain some valuable lessons on how not to do its business, and have an example of the results that are certain to come from a mistaken policy by considering the history of the Denver mining stock exchange, and it is to be hoped that it will profit by the lesson. The Gazette extends its best wishes to the Denver oil exchange, and hopes that it may accomplish as much and be as beneficial in its own line as the Colorado Springs association has been in protecting and maintaining the gold mining stock business of the state.

Prince Henry's trip will be a short one, and Marconi will make it even shorter, so far as news is concerned.

An Irrigation Program for Congress.

During the past summer a number of leading public men in the west have conferred for the purpose of framing a wise measure aiming at the inauguration of the new national policy. They took as the basis of their discussions what is known as "the Newlands bill," introduced into the last congress by the representative from Nevada. This provides that all moneys received from the sale of arid lands (now amounting to about $4,000,000 a year) shall constitute a reclamation fund, to be apportioned among the several states and used for the construction of reservoirs and main canals for the irrigation of public lands. The measure limits the amount of land which may be taken by a single settler to a small farm, and fixes a price upon the property which would amply reimburse the government for its expenditures. It also provides that surplus water not required for public lands may be purchased by private owners.

Building upon the groundwork of "the Newlands bill," the practicable measure which can command the support of the most enlightened and disinterested public sentiment in the west and which is worthy to receive the confidence of the nation as a whole, would be framed on the following lines:

1. All arid public lands to be immediately withdrawn from settlement, pending the adoption of the new policy, with the exception of a few localities where water is already available from existing works.

2. A large annual appropriation—probably not less than $10,000,000—to be continued over a period of at least ten years. To limit the fund to the amount now received from the sale of arid lands would not give the policy a fair trial, though even with this sum a small beginning could be made.

3. Reservoirs to be constructed on the headwaters of streams commanding large areas of arid public land in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, New Mexico and Arizona. The large main canals through public lands should also be constructed by the government, leaving settlers to build their own systems of distributaries.

4. Land entries upon the irrigated public domain to be limited to 40 acres and permitted only to actual settlers who will agree to make certain improvements within a specified time. Subsequent transfers to be surrounded by all reasonable safeguards to prevent speculation and consolidation of small tracts into large estates. Land and accompanying water rights to be sold to settlers at $10 per acre, payable in ten annual installments, with four per cent. interest on deferred payments.

5. Water in excess of the needs of public lands in any given locality to be sold to private owners at the price of $10 per acre.

6. A national commission of three members to be created, consisting of one representative each of the departments of agriculture, war and the interior. It would be the duty of this commission to consider and pass upon the engineering and economic character of all proposed works and to supervise their construction on behalf of the government.

7. Works to be built only in such states and territories as shall have provided an adequate system of local administration assuring the just distribution of water on the basis of actual beneficial use, and attaching it inalienably to the land irrigated.—(From "Irrigation in the West," by William E. Smythe, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

Why We Should Spend $100,000,000 On Our Navy.

For instance, our world relations have expanded vastly in the last three years in territorial extent, and vastly more in international extent. It has not been an extension upon the continent, but upon the ocean itself and the islands of the sea in both hemispheres. Our commerce has greatly increased in volume and area, and our American marine is likely to follow suit. As on land so on ocean, as commerce expands so increases the necessity of increased police force for its protection. If there is to be a navy at all it should be commensurate with all these extended relations and demands. We are the richest nation of the world, with a larger income than any other. Our revenues are enormous without consciousness just now of burden in raising them.

If, then, the size of our navy should correspond to our national and international size, and if we have the cash on hand, it would seem the simplest good business sense, the simplest good business care of our own interests to increase the navy, and whether this shall cost $20,000,000 or $75,000,000 or $100,000,000, it is not an extravagance to cut our garment according to our cloth, especially as last year there was no appropriation for such an increase. It is like the rich man grading his expenditures to his income, and thus making it serve the general welfare as well as his own. It is like having policemen enough instead of having a number so limited that the roughs are tempted to riot. There certainly is a heap of comfort in feeling that if millions are now spent for the navy the money is in the till to spend. It is a case where the people can have their cake and eat it too: they can have their ships and they can have in their pockets the money paid for building them.

There is another feature in connection with the development of our navy which should not be lost sight of, and which has a material and educational side. The increase in the construction of ships has led directly to an increase in the construction of ships in the merchant marine. The great ship-yards at San Francisco, Newport News, Cramps', Bath, Me., and more recently at Quincy, Mass., owe their creation to getting naval work to do.—(Secretary Long in Leslie's Weekly.

Tammany's New Chief.

So Lewis Nixon is to step into the shoes of Croker! There is much speculation as to how the shoes will fit, but no voice is heard to say that whether or not Mr. Nixon is fit for Croker's job, it is a pity to divert his useful and abundant energies from a job in which his rare capacity has been demonstrated. Mr. Nixon designed the Oregon. What has a man who can design ships like the Oregon to do with such a work as being boss of Tammany? It is like making Rudyard Kipling a cabinet minister. No one is allowed to be ignorant that Mr. Kipling has ideas about the administration of government, and especially about war, but we should all grumble if he were called to office. We grumble as it is, because his poems have so much politics in them. We want Mr. Kipling to write books. Just so we want Mr. Nixon to build ships. Look what his training has been. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1882, at the head of his class, and was sent by the Naval Academy to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England, for further instruction. In 1884 he was transferred to the construction corps of the navy. In 1890, after designing the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts, he resigned from the navy and became superintending constructor at the Cramp ship-yard at Philadelphia. In 1895 he set up a ship-yard of his own at Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he has since built many ships. But he got interested in Tammany politics, and Mayor Van Wyck appointed him president of the new East River Bridge commission. That was well enough as a supplementary task, for which he was well equipped. But it will be hard to make the leadership of Tammany a supplementary task. Mr. Nixon is very able, and Tammany, doubtless, needed him, but he didn't need Tammany, and it seems a pity that Tammany has got him.—(Harper's Weekly.



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

A MAN lived fifty years—joy dashed with tears;
Loved, toiled; had wife and child, and lost them; died,
And left of all his long life's work one song,
That lasted—naught beside.

Like the monk Felix's bird, that song was heard;
Doubt prayed, Faith soared, Death smiled itself to sleep;
That song saved souls. You say, the man paid stiffly? Nay.
God paid—and thought it cheap.

—William Canton in the Chap-Book.

❖ ❖

BEGINNING on February 12, for the remainder of the month the national capital will be filled with women representing the various organizations that have selected Washington as the seat of their annual conferences.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association is first in order. Opening on February 12, with an "Evening with American Pioneers," the six celebrated octogenarians, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Isabella Beecher Hooker and Caroline Hallowell Miller, the value whose services in the emancipation of women from the old laws and customs are beyond computation, either spoke or sent communications. Pioneer suffragists from each state were specially invited guests and seats were set apart for them upon the platform. That veteran suffrage advocate Mrs. A. Guthrie Brown of Denver, was selected to represent Colorado.

An evening with the New Woman followed on February 13, and women who have reaped the benefits of liberal opportunities, secured for them by the Pioneers, filled the program. The representatives of the college, the professions, the club and the works of philanthropy demonstrated that the new woman is a helpful factor in the world.

An evening is set apart, too, for the New Man, for the new man is not only willing to walk beside the new woman but gladly takes a place upon her platform. Several noted foreign speakers will be heard, too, for 14 great nations of the world now have either well-defined woman suffrage movements or well-organized woman suffrage associations, and all these received requests to cooperate, making this an international gathering. England, Canada, Australia, Chile, Russia, Germany and Sweden, also Norway and Turkey are being represented in Washington. An International Woman Suffrage association was formed to further the cause of the enfranchisement of women throughout the civilized world. Unquestionably this meeting is the greatest in the history of the suffrage cause.

Following closely is the fourth triennial session of the National Council of Women of the United States February 19 to 25 inclusive. There are now 16 national organizations and seven local councils affiliated with the National council. Consequently there will be a wonderful aggregation of the brainiest women of the country. The result of their interchange of views on the questions of the times cannot but make a marked impression upon the world at large.

The week of February 17 to 22 inclusive is taken by the national meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also in Washington. That its importance is wonderfully increasing is shown in its membership of 35,000. Already with a yearly accession of upwards of 2,000, 300 new members having been received during December, 1901, alone. Still another noteworthy occurrence is the sixth National Congress of Mothers, which convenes in Washington February 25, 28, 1902.

❖ ❖

One of the earliest women speakers on record was Mrs. Gannett, nee Deborah Sampson of Sharon, Mass., an American heroine who served in the continental army during the revolutionary war, says the Woman's Journal. In the Columbian Centinel, a Boston newspaper of March 24, 1802, appeared the following statement:

"The public are respectfully informed that Mrs. Gannett (late Deborah Sampson), the American heroine who served in the continental army during the war, will, at the request of a number of reputable persons, make her second appearance on the stage this evening, for the purpose of relating her narrative, the whole to conclude with the song and chorus of 'God Save the Sixteen States.'"

The well-attested fact that Mrs. Deborah Sampson Gannett was an early leader in asserting woman's right to speak in public attaches an additional luster to her name. Mr. Eugene Tappan, of Sharon, has unearthed this remarkable fact, and writes to the Sharon Advocate:

"I suggest the propriety of commemorating on Thursday, March 20, 1902, in some appropriate manner, our distinguished town's woman's debut as a public lecturer 100 years ago. Perhaps the commemoration might take the form of a dinner in the town hall with remarks from citizens and visiting guests and a revival of the old song and chorus 'God Save the Sixteen States.'"

This Sharon lady, 100 years ago, began in Boston a lecturing tour which extended to Providence, Worcester, Springfield, Albany and other towns, and occupied nearly a year.

❖ ❖

Miss Mary S. Anthony of Rochester, N. Y., who has always cared so tenderly for her sister, Susan B. Anthony, and made a home for her, fell a few days ago and broke her hip. Neither her mind nor her courage has been impaired by the accident, however, for she has sent County Treasurer Hamm the following spicy letter, accompanying the payment of her taxes: "Dear Sir: At the expense of $1,300,000, wrung from the men and women taxpayers of the United States, 8,000 Indian men in Oklahoma, most of whom cannot read or write and do not pay a dollar of taxes into the public treasury, have just had the suffrage thrust upon them. Thus they are made by the government the political superiors of the women in all the states but four—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho." She asked that her taxes be entered on the treasurer's books as "paid under protest," and signed herself, "Yours for the right to vote, as well as for the privilege of being taxed, Mary S. Anthony." Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf and several other Rochester ladies have also paid their taxes this year under protest.—(Woman's Journal.

❖ ❖

Man is no star, but a quick coal
Of mortal fire;
Who blows it not, nor doth control
A faint desire,
Lets his own ashes choke his soul.

—George Herbert.

On the occasion of her retirement from a second presidential term of office in the Colorado Equal Suffrage association, Mrs. Amy K. Cornwall received a well-merited ovation. A standing vote expressed unanimously the loving appreciation of her able administration and generous contributions to the cause.

Her address, which was enthusiastically received deserves to be widely read, for, aside from the truths so eloquently voiced, the history is briefly given of the founding of the suffrage association of the state.

Mrs. Cornwall said:

"To the chair, there is no organization that stands for as much, means as much as the Equal Suffrage association.

"When the positive and the negative are equally manifested in nature there is a more perfect materialization of the cause.

"When man and woman stand upon an equal footing in philosophy, literature, science, art, music, home economy and political economy, we will begin to know that the 'new time' is upon us—then our association can disintegrate.

"This present association has been an active working body for the last 12 years. Twelve years ago this coming April Matilda Hindman came to Denver to raise money for the suffrage campaign that was pending in South Dakota. Mary P. Nichols, who had been an active worker at the time that Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell and Lucy Stone came to assist the brave workers of '75 and '76; Mrs. Sherman, a pioneer suffragist of Iowa; Mrs. Root, a sister of Mrs. Nichols; Miss Watson, always a suffragist, and myself met at Mrs. Hindman's room at the Richelieu. From that sprang the present association. Louise M. Tyler, coming soon after us, was of the greatest help, for she had worked in eastern states with our beloved Lucy Stone, so that she stepped into the ranks with a heart and a will. She brought Mrs. Ensley to her first meeting. Then came Mrs. Meredith and Ellis Meredith. Others followed later.

"Once a week for almost three years we met—a little body of faithful women, forming a center for a purpose. We have accomplished in our state that for which we organized—recognized equality before the law; a voice in the making of the laws that govern ourselves and our children. But as long as our sisters in other states are not recognized we feel it a necessity to keep our forces centralized for them, and also to help movements in our state that come nearest to our ideal of how we should be governed.

"Ever since the enfranchisement we have been asked the impossible. That is, to divide man's and woman's work and tell what woman suffrage has done for Colorado and for women. We have become citizens so naturally that there are no lines between our work: it has been so interwoven that it would be unfair to say that we did this or we did that, or that we were to blame for this or to blame for that.

"There are many things in politics that the better class of men and the great majority of women do not sanction. If there is one thing more evident than another, it is that the better class of women are the most active in all reform movements, but that is not saying that we always succeed in the object that we work the hardest to attain.

"To my personal experience we stimulate and encourage the better man element, yet that has seemed to stimulate the worst man element to its very hardest effort. We stand and look back over the battle ground of right and wrong and see many a battle that should have been a victory, was lost. Those who are critically looking on from older states, cannot understand the conditions that surround a new and active state—a state that is drawing to her heart's center money seekers because of her wonderful resources and possibilities. These undeveloped resources and possibilities cannot bring us revenue in our present condition.

"We have mountains of undeveloped wealth, as well as lakes of oil beneath the ground; then look at our agricultural fields, our sugar industry and did you know that our markets were filled with our own fruit all last summer and carloads were shipped out to supply other states? And yet, we are just beginning to find many of our possibilities.

"The state institutions are all crowded. The demand for houses has been so great that eastern money has been again put into our improvements. That means sending interest money out of the state. We cannot tax the man who sends his money into the state, yet we can tax a Colorado man who loans his money here. The revenue bill bids fair to cost the state quite a good deal more money and brain friction before it is settled.

"Standing on one of our highest elevations, overlooking the nation's prospects—all nations' prospects, I would say that if woman were the ruling spirit of the conditions that surround us, war, suicide, greed, murder and rape, I would say to her, 'Go way back and sit down,' and let man take a hand at the helm of state. Who has ruled for the last thousands of years? Has he had to render an account of his stewardship? Yet with eight short years with partial voice, for Colorado has more men than women, and the men still vote, we have been asked until we are, to say the least, very weary of the question, What has women suffrage done for Colorado? Please give us a few statistics.

"Women-like, we have submitted to the question, What has women suffpatiently, instead of turning Yankee-like and answering their questions with the many questions that rush to our tongues. Is there no other road to heaven but through death? Must we always submit to war and killing to obtain friendly feelings between nations?

"If the mother spirit led the world or stood beside the father-spirit, would our sons be drummed into ranks to be slaughtered like animals?

"The minds of humanity govern and originate all things below them. The necessity of the equalization of the two forces, positive and negative, man and woman, is illustrated by the present conditions that surround humanity. Shall I mention the labor question; even the word itself seems threadbare. It has been used so much, and misused more.

"All men and women should be laborers, filling in their own life measures, yet the men who belong to the labor unions are beginning to be very restless, for they awakening to the fact that they are slaves to their organization. The lines that govern and separate each trades union are so fine and so intricate that it has become a necessity to have walking delegates, a small army of walking delegates in the United States, besides the paid officers of these unions who live off the money of the organization, and that is raised from these same day laborers, and what is this army of paid delegates for? To protect and tell the duties of each trade. The labor organizations seem to be patterned after our glorious Christianized, civilized governments that have to have a large standing army to protect their life and commercial interests and form friendly relations between each other. When? Oh! when will humanity wake up to the cruel absurdities of the present conditions and go to work with the greatest law in nature—the law of reconstruction.

"A change is upon us—a chance that is of momentous interest to every degree of material human experience. Life holds the measures of control that gives a time to be devoted to science and philosophy.

"First, a philosophy that recognizes external law; a law that recognizes the good that belongs to humanity as their birthright; it has been a struggle to gain this point in reconstruction measure, but we understand that every enterprise that a world and peoples experience is a dictation from this standpoint. Mind holds the body and mind controls the body through the motive relation what geology demonstrates.

"Life is a circle of continuations, it pulsates through every avenue of repeating cause; it imparts to every form of the living entity a supreme purpose; so we can travel on through the laboratory of philosophy. When the energies of control are balanced, then human sorrow will become a thing of the past—the broken structure of mentality will be renewed through the results of negative philosophy.

"The wrecks of the past ages will once more be gathered together and molded according to the genius of the present age. A genius that is the birthright of woman and her cause. Philosophy is an inherent principle, and the mother and the father of intellect. When there is no barrier to the incoming tide of inherited relations, then life will be worth living.

"Humanity will then work to the purpose of good and have the intelligence to comprehend the purpose in the measures of evolution.

"Reconstruction will then break the bondage and overcome the mental slavery of the millions. The world and humanity have been balancing between liberty and slavery, but the scale has been turned and the power of right is in the ascendancy. The realm of spirituality is unlimited, and creeds, superstitions and monopolies will cease to vampire the accumulations that belong to the people and their necessities, and as we gain step by step we can comprehend nature's vast resources, a resource that never fails to perpetuate the endless tide of circumstances. In looking over the papers of today, we know that the prophecies have tingled the ears of the editors and the reporters.

"The air is full of the new time that is almost upon us. The sky is beginning to show the beautiful coloring in the east, and on the mountain tops at the west I see the scintillating light that touches the highest points and reflects back to the multitude in the cities below. And so with a bright prophecy to all, I step from the chair that I have tried to fill with your help for the last two years."

❖ ❖

A king whose ever-varying moods
caused him to sway between extremes
of delight and despair sought of the
wise men of his realm some pretext or
proverb which would give rest and
poise to fitful thought. His little
daughter succeeded where they had
failed, giving him a ring in which were
engraved two Arabic words, Wa-hadah
Yazool, "This too Shall Pass Away."

Paul Hamilton Hayne, the southern poet, has given it even more celebrity by a striking little poem it suggested to him. His untimely death was all too significant in its truth:

Art thou in misery, brother? This I say,
Be comforted. Thy grief shall pass away.
Art thou elated? Ah! Be not too gay,
Temper thy joy. This too shall pass away.
Art thou in danger? Still let reason sway,
And cling to hope. This too shall pass away.
Tempted art thou? In all thine anguish lay
One truth to heart. This too shall pass away.
Do rays of laureled glory round thee play;
Kinglike art thou? This too shall pass away.
Whate'er thou art, where'er thy footsteps stray,
Heed Wisdom's voice. All things must pass away.—(The Standard.

❖ ❖

After hearing evidence in an assault case between man and wife, in which the wife had had a deal of provocation, the magistrate turning to the husband, remarked: "My good man, I really cannot do anything in this case." "But she has cut a piece of my ear off, sir." "Well," said the magistrate, "I will bind her over to keep the peace." "You can't," shouted the husband, "she's thrown it away."—(West Virginia Bar.

❖ ❖

A Frenchwoman in New York, who had employed a carpenter to do some repairs, received from him a bill considerably in excess of the sum agreed upon. The lady in remonstrating put her French thought into the following English: "But you are much more dear to me than when we were first engaged."—(Woman's Journal.

❖ ❖

There's nothing finer 'neath the sun
Than brave right living; duty done
At stroke of hour; kind thoughts bestowed;
A lift to ease a brother's load;
Temptations overcome; some cause
Pushed forward; then a restful pause
To give the new uprising good
In our own hearts its little rood
In which to grow.

—Marion Lisle.

❖ ❖

"We need the fine audacities of honest deed,
The homely old integrities of soul."

"And when you flung the psalter by
And hurried to a brother's cry,
You turned at last your rusty key
And left the door ajar for Me."

"Who puts back into place a fallen bar,
Or flings a rock out of a traveled road,
His feet are moving toward the central star,
His name is whispered in the God's abode."

—From "Religion of the Deed," by Edwin Markham.

❖ ❖

It is not to taste sweet things, but to do noble and true things, to vindicate himself under God's heaven as a God-made man, that the poorest son of Adam dimly longs. Show him the way of doing that, the dullest day drudge kindles into a hero. They wrong man greatly who say he is to be seduced by ease, Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, death, are the allutements that act on the heart of man.—(Carlyle.



CONCERNING FASHIONS

THIS is the season of the year when women fairly revel in attractive negligee toilettes. The few hours spent at home between luncheons, dinners, calls and receptions, are devoted to the comfort and luxury that one's own home always offers says Modes. Soft albatross, veiling, silk finished cashmere and poplin are used for matinees, but the materials are almost hidden by the masses of lace and ribbon with which they are adorned. Tea gowns are of atin lumineux, lansdowne, crepe de chene, or liberty satin, and have for their decoration plaited chiffon, mousseline lace or appliques of panne flowers and leaves in natural colorings. The arrays of these gorgeous gowns in the different shops are positively bewildering. Pale shades of gray, pink, blue, yellow, and biscuit are preferred, although some very pretty red gowns are seen. Black and white, or rather white and black are also favored, the white being the foundation of the garment, while the airy trimming of black gauze and lace are associated with black chenille or narrow panne ribbon.

❖ ❖

Matinees and tea jackets are constructed of diaphanous fabrics, plaited, shirred, tucked and smocked to suit the individual taste. They are usually a trifle low at the neck and have elbow sleeves which terminate in full puffs and flowing frills of lace or chiffon. The short backs and long fronts are especially prominent and owe their popularity to the fact that they emphasize the long-waisted effect in front. Japanese and kimono sacques are strictly negligee, but some truly artistic effects are produced in exquisite flowered silks, with trimming bands of heavy peau de soie or satin.

Charming dinner waists are developed in white or black chantilly, or dotted net with squares of real lace set in and outlined by brilliant paillettes. These are made with high transparent collars and elbow sleeves which are finished with full frills or puffs of the plain net. They are worn with handsome skirts of velvet, taffeta, peau de soie or heavy bengaline. The latter is returning to favor and has a very rich effect.

Short sleeves are enjoying an extended vogue. They terminate at a point slightly below the elbow for slender arms, and at any point above that is becoming to the wearer. There are also very long transparent sleeves of lace, net and chiffons, with designs wrought in velvet ribbons or fine chenille cords. Puffed mousseline or gauze sleeves have the lines of shirring covered by gold and silver threads, also the very narrow laces that are made especially for this purpose.

The latest hats have low crowns, softly draped and broad brims which are seldom straight, being undulated on one side or else sloping down toward the back and front. Long graceful ostrich plumes rest on the brims and often nestle close to the hair at the back. Tall aigrettes sometimes break the long line produced by broad velvet bows, or large cabochons of rhinestones fasten the plumes. The combination of fur, lace and flowers, makes an exceedingly smart headgear, becoming and very stylish.

There are some very pretty combs for the hair, those designed to confine the refractory locks at the back being more elaborate than the side combs. Shell and amber combs are set with turquoise matrix, fully an inch in diameter formed by fine gold or silver wire. Combinations of mock jewels, emeralds, sapphires or rubies, with fine rhinestones, are especially beautiful for evening wear. Ornaments for the hair are more used since women have acquired that estimable habit of removing their hats at the theater. Aside from the comfort derived, there is another good feature about this custom. Many women have heretofore hidden tastefully arranged coiffures under very unbecoming hats, and find it far more satisfactory to wear pretty combs with bows of fancy ribbon or an occassional rose in the hair at theater or concert. —(Parisian Modes and Fancies.

❖ ❖

A good quality of gloves is advisable for every day wear. If you must economize in purchasing gloves let it be in the white or straw-colored evening gloves. They are not subjected to the wear and tear of a shopping glove, and the thumb and forefinger are not abraded by holding an umbrella, clutching the train of a skirt, carrying small parcels and opening and closing chatelaine bag clasps and purses.

The tan-shade rule for shopping gloves. Some girls incline to a yellow tinge; others prefer the reddish tans. There are two essentials in the matter. First the glove should be of a good material, substantial quality of kid or dogskin. Second, the glove should be a loose fit.

A girl with prettily shaped hands would be very foolish to cramp them in a tight glove. When she draws them off to enjoy a cup of afternoon tea or a saucer of ice cream she does not wish her white hands to be marked with red ridges or depressions in the soft flesh, produced by the seaming of the gloves. You sometimes see a hand literally disfigured with these glove marks. A small hand in a small glove is pretty enough, but few admire a large hand cramped into a small glove.—Table Talk.

❖ ❖

There is a decided preference for bright red in dresses and coats for children from six to 12 years of age, says a fashion writer in Modes. This color has such a warm, comfortable appearance that it is worthy of the attention it receives, especially in cold weather.



ELEGANT PRINCESS EVENING GOWN

Doeuellit model, princess evening gown. White silk underdress covered ith black dotted net. Vertical stripes of black spahgled velvet broadening at ot into a deep circular flounce of elaborately cut floral design of velvet enrely outlined in spangles. Corsage of pink chiffon and roses.

Black velvet ribbon is the principal trimming, and it is applied in several rows around the skirt, also to decorate yokes, sailor collars, reveres and sleeves. Tiny buckles of steel or gilt are used at intervals on these bands, and small rosettes made of the ribbon form a part of the trimming.

Long, loose coats with and without the scalloped yokes are made for misses and children alike, in exactly the same style as those designed for women. They come in light shades of tan and grey, also brown, green and red, trimmed with bands of velvet or panne in self color. The reveres and cuffs are of velvet, and all are heavily machine stitched.

Very few capes are seen on these coats, the sailor collar being the only shoulder decoration which is at all popular.

For several seasons past we have had large black hats for children. Hairy felts are now worn with stitched bands of black velvet and stiff bows or feathers arranged softly around the brim. These proved to be so becoming that many children have black coats to go with them. The coats are made of velvet, corduroy or peau de soie and elaborately trimmed with fur, lace or appliqué.

Metal spotted velveteens have been worn for some months, but just now are enjoying such an extended vogue that they merit especial notice. This fabric is developed in black and rich shades of blue, showing silver, gold and copper spots. At first they were in the style of polka-dots, but now they come in all sizes, and are applied in scroll effect or small fancy figures over the entire velvet face. Blue and silver is the most beautiful combination, and costumes or separate blouses made of this fabric, are trimmed with stitched bands of white panne or satin. The hats worn with them are faced with white, and trimmed with long ostrich plumes.

Only the heart has wings
That tire not nor decay;
All other mortal things
Grow old and pass away.

Sing from the heart thy song,
Of praise and pure delight—
Sing to the heart thy song—
And far shall be its flight.

—Ida Whipple Benham, in Lippincott's.

❖ ❖

Margaret's mother had been very persistent in explaining to her little daughter about God dwelling in her heart and how she ought always to try and keep Him there. One day Margaret was the interested spectator when the cook cut up a chicken. Margaret begged for the heart, and taking it to her mother, electrified her by requesting to be shown "just whereabouts in that chicken's heart God dwells!"—(Detroit News-Tribune.



HOUSE-HOLD HINTS

FOR each true deed is worship; it is prayer,
And carries its own answer unaware.
Yes, they whose feet upon good errands run
Are friends of God, with Michael of the sun.
He is more pleased with some sweet human use
Than by the learned book of the recluse.
More than white incense circling to the dome
Is a field well furrowed or a nail sent home.
More than the hallelujahs of the choirs,
Or hushed adorings at the altar fire,
Is a loaf well kneaded, or a room swept clean
With light-heart love that finds no labor mean.

—From "Religion of the Deed," by Edwin Markham.

❖ ❖ ❖

OF ALL FRUITS with which we are blessed, the peach is the most delicious and digestible, says the Family Doctor. There is nothing more palatable, wholesome and medicinal than good, ripe peaches. They should be ripe, but not over-ripe and half rotten; and of this kind they make a part of either meal, or may be eaten between meals; but it is better to make them a part of the regular meals. It is a mistaken idea that no fruit should be eaten at breakfast. It would be far better if our people would eat less bacon and grease at breakfast, and more fruit.

In the morning there is an acrid state of the secretions, and nothing is so well calculated to correct this as cooling subacid fruits—such as peaches, apples, etc. Still, most of us have been taught that eating fruit before breakfast is highly dangerous. How the idea originated we do not know, but it is certainly a great error, contrary to both reason and facts.

The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate stomach, and are an excellent medicine in many cases of sickness. Green or half ripe apples stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, nourishing and laxative, far superior, in many cases to the abominable doses of salts and oil usually given in fever and other diseases. Raw apples and dried apples stewed are better for constipation than liver pills. Oranges are very acceptable to most stomachs, having all the advantages of the acid alluded to; but the orange juice alone should be taken, rejecting the pulp. The same may be said of lemons, pomegranates and all that class.

Lemonade is the best drink in fevers, and when thickened with sugar is better than syrup of squills and other nauseants in many cases of cough. Tomatoes act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than the "blue pills" and "liver regulators." The juice should be used alone, rejecting the skins. The small-seeded fruits—such as blackberries, figs, raspberries, currants and strawberries—may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying, and the seeds are laxative.

We would be much the gainers if we would look more to our orchards and gardens for our medicines, and less to our drug stores. To cure fever or act on the kidneys, no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to watermelon, which may, with few exceptions, be taken in sickness and health in almost unlimited quantities; not only without injury, but with positive benefit. But in using them the water or juice, should be taken, excluding the pulp; and the melon should be fresh and ripe, but not over-ripe and stale.

❖ ❖ ❖

The woman who starts on a journey alone for the first time is naturally a trifle nervous. She may have been always accustomed to depend upon someone else for the details of travel, and now she feels helpless, although quite capable of taking care of herself if only she thinks so. To such, a writer in the Woman's Home Companion gives some good advice, from which are here taken a few extracts:

"One should never start on a journey with any uncertainties as to changes and connections, time of arrival or any other important matter. All this should be fully settled before she takes the train. She should know whether there are any changes to be made and if so at what point: she should know when and where meals are to be served if she is to be dependent upon the railway company's service. All this is necessary information, and she can obtain it from the local agent of the road when she purchases her ticket and engages her sleeping berth. But when she has once gotten all this information, and gotten it from the most reliable source possible, she should not act as though she doubted the good faith or the knowledge of the informant, and continue to ask the same questions of every official of whatever grade who chances to stray across her path during her journey. She will make no end of a nuisance of herself if she does.

"It is not wise to carry very much money in one's pocketbook. Only what is positively needed for immediate use should be taken in that receptacle; the rest should be put into a chamois bag and fastened about the neck, under the bodice or in a belt under the dress-waist. Then, in case the pocketbook is lost or stolen, the loss will be comparatively slight. In planning for the journey one should be sure to allow herself a larger sum than the estimated cost of the trip.

The experienced traveler dresses simply, but has everything fresh and in the best style. The day of "any old gown" for traveling has gone by; a woman makes herself as dainty and keeps herself as neat and nice while traveling as while sojourning at a hotel or in the home of a friend.

❖ ❖ ❖

"Baby's Book" is a source of never-failing delight to young mothers, and also to the children themselves when they grow old enough to appreciate it. A beautiful white-and-gold book marked with places for dates, events, pictures, etc., may be procured, or a simple blankbook may be utilized. Indeed, many prefer the latter, because it can be made more original and has not set rulings. A square, soft leather-covered book with good, unruled paper is best.

If the mother is deft in sketching she will enjoy devising designs for the pages as they are used. Tiny rosebuds, snowdrops, June roses and apple blossoms will be among the flowers selected. Dainty verses, original, perhaps, or selected from the poets, may be introduced from time to time.

The first recorded event will, of course, be the name, date of birth, weight, height, color of eyes and of hair. Succeeding pages will be filled with dates incident to the child's development—the first thing to attract attention, the first ooh, first word, bright sayings, incident and anecdotes, bits of dresses, and their dainty trimmings, ribbons, cloaks, etc. Of course, all the baby pictures will go in, and if the mother is skillful with her camera, these will be numerous.

It is also a pretty idea to add pictures of playmates and of pets, for these will be of interest to the future owner of the book; samples of kindergarten work, of first attempts at letter writing, first school essays, and then pieces of party gowns for neckties, etc. If the child is a girl, these will go on, mayhap, until a piece of her own wedding gown finishes the album.—(Modes.

❖ ❖ ❖

Indian baskets for household decoration grow more and more popular. Large Apachiollas are particularly sought, while the Pima and Maricopa baskets lead in popularity for waste-basket or work-basket. Plaques of Pima, Apache or Oraibi Hopi form characteristic and striking decorative bits, especially for a bric-a-brac shelf. The baskets made by the Alaskan Indians present many odd color fancies, but our own local Indians confine themselves almost exclusively to black and white effects. They obtain the stuff for the core of the baskets from the cat-tail, the white is strips of willow twigs, while the black is the pod of the vine called devil's claw.—(Table Talk.

❖ ❖ ❖

There is quite a fad among artistic decorators at present to paint the entire woodwork of a house (where hard wood has not been used) dark green, when undertaking the renovating of an old house. They calim, justly, that imitations are odious, and that grained wood is always artificial in appearance, grained pine being especially poor in tone. When properly done, this prevailing green tint effects quite a pleasant transformation.



CHILDREN'S CORNER.

LOTS of time for lots of things,
Though it's said that time has wings.
There is always time to find
Ways of being sweet and kind;
There is always time to share
Smiles and goodness everywhere;
Time to send the frowns away,
Time a gentle word to say,
Time for helpfulness, and time
To assist the weak to climb;
Time to give a little flower,
Time for friendship, any hour.
But there is no time to spare
For unkindness anywhere.

—Frank Walcott Hutt.

"Letter for you!" said Mr. Chadwick, looking up from his morning's mail and tossing a small square envelope to Mabel.

"For me, papa? I wonder who it is from!" and Mabel in a flutter of anticipation ran for her paper-cutter.

It proved to be an invitation from Ethel Cheney, one of her schoolmates, to her nutting party on the next Saturday afternoon.

"I am so glad," said Mabel. "We always have such nice times at Ethel's house. But isn't this queer?" and she read aloud, "Baskets, but no extra wraps will be needed."

"That means you are to gather your nuts in the house, instead of in the woods," explained Mabel's brother Ralph, with a laugh.

"I don't just see how," said Mabel.

Nobody else seemed to know "just how," and for the next three days the nutting party was the principal topic of conversation among Ethel's playmates.

Saturday afternoon found Mabel, with a half dozen other children, on the steps of the Cheney home, each carrying a basket. Inside were more girls and boys and baskets, and for a time the maid who attended the door was kept busy admitting the bright, merry-faced guests.

When all had arrived, Ethel's grown-up sister, Miss Eunice, made known the way in which the nuts were to be gathered.

Two bushels of walnuts had been scattered through the house from garret to basement, and the children's part was to find them. Each one was to carry home all that he gathered, and they were at liberty to search anywhere for them wherever there were open doors. The only restrictions made were that neither doors nor drawers were to be opened.

When the signal was given there was a moment's hesitation, and then what a scampering there was in all directions! Closed doors were soon found to be in a very small minority. The large house had been thrown open and thoroughly warmed from top to bottom, and everywhere the searchers came upon nuts, either singly or in small piles.

Beds and bureaus, chairs and tables held the coveted prizes, and many an explorer of some particularly dark corner of stairway or closet was rewarded by the addition of a big handful to his store.

Was there ever another such merry time! Such a clatter of nimble feet! Such shouts and squeals. Such musical laughter! Such a hum of happy voices! It was worth far more than the trouble just to see and hear it all, asserted Mrs. Chency, as she watched the boys and girls flying hither and thither in their eager haste.

But it was in the old garret that the children had the most sport. The queer hiding places in which nuts might be found gave zest to the search, and when Mabel emerged from under the cobwebby eaves with hair a little rumpled, but triumphantly holding a full pint of walnuts, what a dash there was for the dark corners!

At last it was all over, the children could find no more nuts, and downstairs they trooped to consider their spoils. It was soon decided that Mabel Chadwick's basket was fuller than any other, and she was a very happy little girl when, as a reward for being the best nut-gatherer there, Miss Eunice presented her with a beautiful little china nut-dish that had two miniature squirrels for handles. There was a pretty box of assorted nuts for the small boy who had the fewest number of walnuts to carry home, and everybody seemed contented with the results of the nutting, all agreeing that it was more fun to hunt for nuts indoors than out in the fields. Emma C. Dowd.

A little girl from a crowded tenement house was delightedly telling a friend in the College settlement about her new teacher. "She is a perfect lady, that's what she is," said the child. "Huh! How do you know she's a perfect lady?" questioned her friend. "You've only known her two days." "It's easy enough telling," was the indignant answer. "I know she's a perfect lady because she makes me feel polite all the time."—(Youth's Companion.

THE FLORENCE OIL FIELD

(Continued from Page 7.)

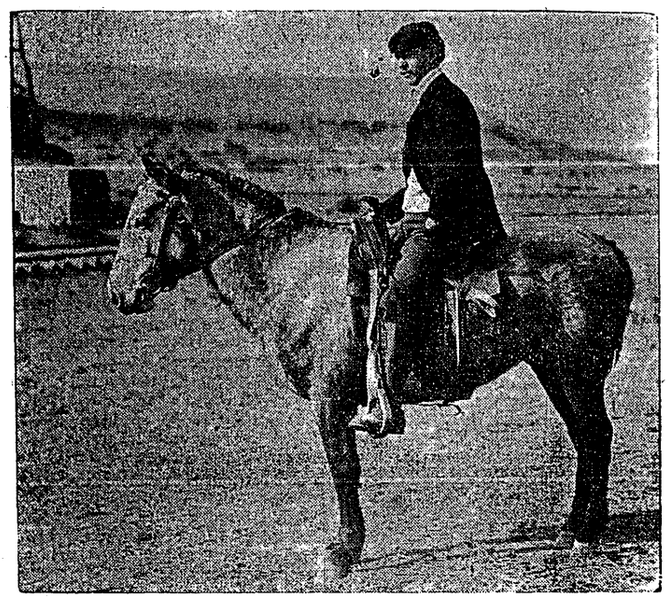
opened in 1885 and has produced a very large amount of oil.

The Columbia Oil company, composed of Canon City and Florence men, is testing a new district about nine miles south of Florence.

The Columbia Crude Oil company, a Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek company, is preparing to drill about three miles south of Florence.

The Keystone Oil company drilled three and a half miles south of town, but abandoned that hole because of difficulty in drilling. It will start a new hole further in toward known territory.

These are the companies operating in the Florence field at present. There are about 400 producing wells in the district and these pump something like 2,000 barrels of oil a day into the tanks.



GETTING THE NEWS.
The Gazette Representative in the Florence Oil Field.

There are some notable wells in the Florence field. Well No. 3, of the United Oil company, was drilled in 1886 and is still pumping seven or eight barrels a day. This is the oldest well in the field and it still gives promise of pumping oil for some time to come.

Well No. 49, of the United Oil company, situated in the city limits a short distance from the refinery, is one of the most remarkable wells in the world. There is good reason to believe that this well is the third largest producer in the world and it certainly is the greatest wealth producer in the world. The well was struck about 13 years ago and for several years produced at the rate of 350 barrels per day. Then the flow began to fall off but it is still producing from 40 to 50 barrels per day. In the 13 years it has been producing it has pumped over 900,000 barrels of oil. The Lucas gusher in Beaumont and a well in Baku, Russia, have produced more oil than No. 49 of the Florence field, but they are the only ones, it is believed, that have made better records on production than has "Old 49." The Beaumont and Baku, Russia oils are greatly inferior to the Florence oil and for this reason No. 49 of the United holds the record on profits for a single well. No. 49 has produced over a million dollars' worth of oil by itself and has proved a little bonanza of its own.

Well No. 257, although not a heavy producer, also holds a record. It was drilled to a depth of 3,650 feet and is the deepest hole in the world outside of the Pennsylvania field. This hole was sunk for testing purposes, the intention being to go as deep as possible in order to determine the formation. At 3,650 feet depth the engine refused to work the drill. At this depth the shale was found rich in oil. It was the richness of the oil shale at this depth that persuaded Mr. Wallace to try deep wells and he sank well No. 276 at Williamsburg to a depth of 2,765 feet and got a good producer. Only a little oil was found going down this distance until the 2,750 point was reached and this well demonstrated the existence of a new zone. Up to this point it had been customary to drill 2,500 feet and then, if oil was not found, to abandon the hole. As a result of the showing of No. 257 at 3,650 feet and the success of No. 276 at 2,765 feet depth, the United will drill a deeper hole in an effort to ascertain the formation as far down under the earth as it is possible for machinery to drive the drill and hoist the bailer.

The Florence field has been producing for 17 years. In that time it has produced 11,000,000 barrels of oil. There is no sign that the field is playing out but, on the contrary, it would appear that it is just being opened up.

The Florence oil field has three known zones which are separate and distinct. The first wells of the district were sunk to depths varying from 1,100 to 1,300 feet and small wells are still being opened up at that depth. The next zone lies between 1,550 and 2,200 feet depth and many good producers have been opened at this depth. The third and lowest zone lies between 2,550 and 2,800 feet depth while well No. 257, sunk to 3,650 feet depth and showing rich shale but a small flow, indicates another lower zone.

It is the opinion of Mr. Wallace, who has made a close study of the formation in that section, that Florence is in a basin of one of the last great inland lakes or seas. The geological formation of the country seems to bear this view out and Mr. Wallace's ideas are being continually proved by the disclosures made in drilling the wells. It is of course natural that when the water was receding from this upland country, ages ago, the animals crawled up into the basins of the last lakes and hunted the water. Paleontologists have found the Arkansas valley, in and around Florence, prolific of bones of mammals and strange animals of prehistoric days and these discoveries seem to bear out Mr. Wallace's opinion that this was one of the last great inland bodies of water. The heat down deep in the earth naturally distilled the oil out of the animal and vegetable matter and it is above the limestone, as he figures it, that the big deposits of oil are to be found. Higher up, where this matter was exposed to the air, it carbonized and formed the large beds of coal which are to be found in this section.

Florence is near the edge of an immense basin with Canon City, nine miles west, near the top on one side, and Beaver, between Florence and Pueblo, near the top on the east side. The top geological formation in this basin is the sandstone, clay and coal of the Laramie group. This varies in thickness but at no point is probably deeper than 500 feet. Below this comes the Montana cretaceous formation which holds the Pierre and Foxhills oil-bearing shale. It is in this formation that the oil is found. Many prominent western geologists who have studied this country have expressed the belief that the Montana cretaceous oil-bearing formation is not more than 1,500 or 2,000 feet deep but these theories have been exploded by the work of the United Oil company. The hole which was drilled 3,650 feet deep did not go through it, and the 2,765-foot well is deeper than the geologists thought the formation which carried the oil went. There will have to be new estimates on the depth of this shale.

Mr. Wallace is determined to find out how deep this shale goes and hoped to do so with well No. [illegible] but the machinery was not heavy enough. Mr. Wallace is now having a derrick constructed for the purpose of sinking a well 5,000 feet if possible. He hopes to fail to find oil at the usual depth so that he may go down as far as machinery will take him. He will use extra heavy engines and believes he can sink 5,000 feet with them. This well will go down near the two Williamsburg producers. This will be an interesting well to watch.

Below the Montana cretaceous comes the limestone formation of the Colorado group which is very thin. Then comes the shales of the Colorado group and this is probably not more than a few feet thick. Below this comes the sandstone and fire clay of the Dakota group below which is the variegated jurassic formation which is on top of the triassic. The jurassic formation comes to the surface up around Salida, and between Canon City and Salida the Dakota group is to be seen. Just behind the penitentiary at Canon City the hills show the limestone of the Colorado group and this is very noticeable in the neighborhood of Beaver in the other direction.

The pitch of the formations is very noticeable on the ride from Pueblo to Florence. With a slightly perceptible incline toward Florence at Beaver, the formation dips rapidly as the oil town is approached and the different groups disappear one after another until the limestone is left in almost pure form as cement and then this too goes under ground and the clay of the Laramie group is all that can be seen until after the train passes Florence and pulls out of Canon City when the limestone again appears and the other formations get above the ground as the train passes through the Royal Gorge on up to Salida.

This basin is an interesting study from a geological standpoint and there are many interesting geological facts that were noted on my recent trip to Florence but which cannot be brought out here for lack of space. The accompanying chart is a crude representation of the geological formations in the Florence field.

This is an oil basin of almost incredible extent. Its boundaries cannot be guessed at. Southeast from Florence the formation seems to continue for an indefinite distance. While touring the oil field I rode out to the top of Black Dog mountain where I was afforded a view of as beautiful a rolling valley as man ever gazed upon. As far as the eye could traverse, the valley stretched away to the south and east. And it is all possible, even probable, oil territory.

Florence is now producing something like 2,000 barrels a day. All this oil is refined in the town and there is little expense of hauling. The field is covered with pipe lines and the oil is pumped first into small tanks at each well and from them into the large tanks at the refinery yards. Each well of the United company is connected with the refinery by private telephone and there are 30 miles of telephone wire strung across the field to these wells. A small army of 200 men is engaged in drilling, pumping, refining or superintending the oil business at Florence.

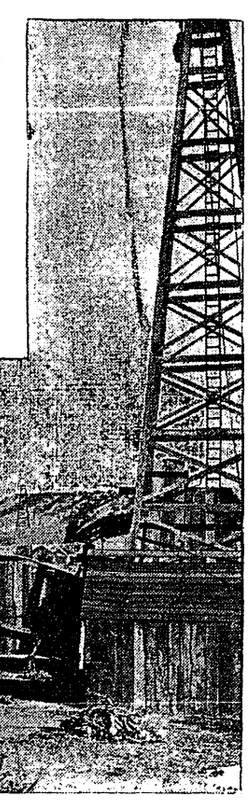
Florence uses the oil for all purposes. Natural gas from the wells is piped into the town and is used for domestic purposes in most of the houses. The residuum, or tar, is used for fuel and the refineries are operated without a pound of coal. The pumping engines and drilling machinery are all run with the residuum as fuel.

With the oil business, smelters, reduction works, coal industry, fruit farming and ranching as feeders to the town, Florence should be one of the chief cities of the state. With fresh capital in that section to extend the oil business and push the other industries, Florence would quickly grow to a city of 25,000 inhabitants. There is oil land to be had and there is a ready market for all the oil that can be produced. Florence oil is worth about $1 per barrel, averaging up the whole product. It is a dark green fluid, quite heavy but it refines into many products. Pencils, axle grease, candles, paraffin, vaseline, naphtha, chewing gum and other products are made from Florence oil.

The Continental Oil company handles all the product of the refineries and supplies Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico and part of Montana with it. The Continental company has a branch office in Florence in charge of F. P. Purdy, agent, who is assisted by P. R. Wheadon and W. W. Bond, Jr., in getting the greasy substances out of the town and off to the states mentioned.

Florence does not get excited over the oil business. New wells come in every day or so but there is little said about them. Florence does not talk about her gigantic industry but it is there just the same, although but few people in Colorado appreciate what it really amounts to.

Unless the Arkansas valley, or that part of it which is contiguous to the known Florence oil field, goes back on all established geological formations and theories, the Florence field, extended, is destined to be one of the biggest oil fields in the world.



FLORENCE OIL FIELD.
Cluster of Wells on Southern Line of Field.



OIL HEADQUARTERS IN 1935.
Owned by One of the Three Dukes of Florence.

God keep us through the common days,
The level stretches white with dust,
When thought is tired, and hands upraise
Their burdens feebly since they must.
In days of slowly fretting care,
Then most we need the strength of prayer.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

OIL AT DEBEQUE.

Since the first discovery of oil in in western Colorado, there has been pumping quantity in the Debeque field much activity in that section and the eyes of investing capitalists and others have been turned to this field which is indeed one of promise.

Three weeks ago, the Gazette had an article upon the Debeque field and the general geological formation of the country was set forth. From the indications found there, the writer of that article deducted that the western part of Colorado, east, west and north of Debeque particularly, should be one of the big oil basins of the west. Later developments in that district have given no reason for changing this opinion but rather the indications grow brighter.

The Debeque field is a considerable distance from the financial center of the state and for this reason capital did not get at work there as rapidly as it did in Boulder, but Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo capital is now investing largely in oil lands and is preparing to commence the erection of derricks and the drilling for oil on a large scale.

There are three or four derricks in the field now, and one or two companies are drilling. Two strikes of oil have been made. The first was made early in January at a depth of 620 feet. The remarkably shallow depth attracted attention and the statement that oil in commercial quantity had been discovered at that depth was doubted for a time. But investigation soon proved the correctness of the statement. This well, which is known as the Debeque No. 1 of the Debeque Oil & Development Co., was visited by Denver and Colorado Springs men and as soon as the character of the oil was learned there was a scramble to get land in that section.

On January 1, 1902, there were many hundred acres of government land lying around Debeque being used only as a cattle range. Today there is not an acre of government land to be had within 20 miles of the town. Ranches also have been acquired and now the country for miles and miles around the little town of the Grand valley is in the possession of oil operators.

On February 6 last, the second oil strike of the Debeque field was made at Parachute, 13 miles east of Debeque. This well came into the oil at 630 feet depth and the petroleum was of the same high character as that discovered in the Debeque No. 1 well. This later strike has stimulated the interest in the field and it is the general belief of all those who have studied that section of the state that the Debeque field will be even greater than the Boulder field.

The Buckeye Oil & Land Co., incorporated by former citizens of the Buckeye state who are now residents of Pueblo, is operating south of the Grand river, about one mile from town. At 200-foot depth the drill encountered a large flow of salt water. The drill of the Debeque No. 1 well struck a similar flow at about the same depth and struck even a greater flow at 400-foot depth but it was a matter of comparatively small cost to case off the water. This will probably be done at the Buckeye well and drilling will be resumed.

The Debeque No. 1 had the output of the well tested for some weeks and the writer is informed on very good authority that the well had an actual production of 10 barrels per day. This considering the high grade is a good paying proposition but the company has decided to go deeper and see if a bigger flow cannot be opened up. It is the opinion of geologists and men posted on that section of the state, that the town of Debeque is on the southeastern rim of a big basin extended 100 miles north and south, and 60 miles east and west. The Debeque field is believed to be the southern extension of the Wyoming oil field.

In a few months at latest, Debeque should be the center of a big oil boom for by that time there will doubtless be a large number of companies operating in that section and the success or failure of the field will be fairly well established. Failure seems improbable in view of the second find of oil at virtually the same depth as the first and 13 miles away from the first.

The difficulty in the Debeque field is that it is almost impossible to get lumber and drilling materials. This same difficulty has been delaying the development of the Boulder field. Some companies that were organized several weeks ago are just getting their drilling outfits.

The Debeque Townsite, Oil & Development company was organized in Colorado Springs last week and intends to thoroughly develop the Debeque field. E. A. Sunderlin, R. P. Davie and J. M. Parker were the incorporators of this company. This company has secured 760 acres of supposed oil land, 11 town lots and several buildings and it is proposed to build up the town as well as develop the field. It is the intention of this company to act as a parent concern and its policy will be to organize smaller companies to drill on lands leased from the larger company. This system has been followed with great success in the Boulder field and it is expected that the Debeque Townsite, Oil & Development will be the chief factor in developing the new field. The promoters of this concern have already organized three companies and one of them has secured its drilling outfit and is ready to begin active operations.

Debeque oil is very rich. Analysis shows it to be 97.7 per cent. available matter, very rich in paraffin and in illuminating qualities. The analysis shows it to be 30 per cent. paraffin and 62 per cent. illuminating. It has other products which make it exceedingly valuable. It is heavier than the Boulder oil and does not have the same percentage of volatile substance. It commands a big price on the market on account of its high paraffin and other properties not found in Boulder or Florence oils in commercial quantities.

In support of the opinion that this should be the biggest oil field in the state it may be stated that Prof. Arthur Lakes has made a report on this section of the state and speaks highly of its value as a prospective oil field, and that other geologists and engineers have gone over the ground carefully and it is their unanimous opinion that from Mesa county north to the state line and into Wyoming is a big oil field extending at least 60 miles east and west.

The Utah and Colorado Oil company is operating in what is known as the Whiskey Creek country, 60 miles northwest of Debeque. One well there is producing five barrels per day at 506-foot depth. This oil is heavier than the Debeque oil and does not congeal. Analysis shows it to be 65 per cent. lubricating oil. The Dewey oil springs are located near this property and there are eight other companies operating in this section. There are evidences of oil all over that country, it is said.

The Dewey spring has a flow of 10 gallons of oil per day. The Colorado Oil company, a corporation in which Colorado Springs capital is heavily interested, is operating in this section and has a well down 500 feet, with flattering prospects of a good flow.

Mr. R. M. Pope, a civil engineer of Salt Lake City, has been all over this section of the state, from Wyoming south to the Debeque country. In his report to the Utah and Colorado company he states that there is a big oil basin in western and northwestern Colorado extending probably 100 miles north and south and 60 miles east and west. This basin shows six oil strata, four of bituminous sand, one of lime and one of fish-egg lime and over these is 100 feet of oil shale which crops out on the surface as gilsonite, or asphaltum.

"ROG" WRITES OF SANTA CATALINA

Los Angeles, Feb. 11, 1902.

My Dear Gazette:—I shall tell your readers in this letter of the splendid "Island park," one of the boys of southern California, Catalina island. I spent three of the most delightful days of my life there last week. The salt water has always had a wonderful fascination for me—one can have so much fun with it.

I do not need to tell Colorado Springs people that they will miss a rare treat unless they visit the island, for all of our Pacific coast visitors go there. Avalon is something of a Colorado Springs colony right now.

Catalina island is 20 miles long and five miles wide, and lies about 30 miles off the main coast. It is a part of Los Angeles county.

I have not space to go into its history, but it is known that it was occupied by the Indians for centuries. Many relics are still found there to remind one of them. The became Spanish territory and was distributed in grants. For that reason it is held in one tract at the present time. Some years ago it became the property of James Lick, and was a part of his estate. About 10 years ago the Banning Brothers of Los Angeles, bought it for $125,000. They are business men of middle age, the sons of one of the pioneer ship owners of the Pacific. They have made of it a famous resort and it is getting bigger as a business proposition every day, and is making them rich. Very recently they were offered $3,000,000 for their property and refused it.

The run across from Los Angeles is made in less than three hours. San Pedro is the harbor on which Los Angeles sets its hopes to rival San Francisco. For years congress would not decide whether San Pedro or Santa Monica should have money for a harbor, but San Pedro finally got it. Several millions have already been spent, and now they are after congress to dredge the inner harbor. At present they have only about 15 feet of water on the bar at low tide so that large draught vessels cannot come in.

One reaches San Pedro from Los Angeles over the Southern Pacific or the Salt Lake line, and soon finds himself aboard a staunch little vessel, the "Warrior." Then you go out past the breakwater, a big government job now building, and soon are tossing on the blue Pacific. One is surprised in this part of the Pacific because of the solitude. You always see sails on the lakes or on the Atlantic coast, but here sometimes one does not see a sign of a vessel for hours. It is no doubt different nearer the big harbors.

The Banning company owns its own boats, and by May 1 will launch a handsome new one. They own everything in the harbor at Catalina so no other boats ever land there excepting private yachts and government boats. That was a delightful ride over. I have never yet been seasick, but the little boat was rolling considerably and there were moments when I rather thought I should like to be alone. I tried mind cure, Christian Science and a drink of whisky. One or all three pulled me through, but there were people aboard who did not have the same strength of mind as I, did not know the Christian Science formula or did not have a drink of whisky handy. However, I would not give a finger snap for any one of the three on a trip where the water was rougher or 10 miles further. Some of the people seemed to feel awfully bad, but then this was not the trip when the captain came along where a whole row was leaning for over the railing trying to kiss old Neptune right in his whiskers and remarked sympathetically to one man:

"My friend, have you a weak stomach?"

"I don't think so," was the reply, "I seem to be throwing it as far as the rest of them."

Catalina island is a mighty mountain standing in the open sea. It rises straight up out of the sea 2,000 feet, but there are two splendid little harbors. The bright sun shone straight in the face of Avalon as we steamed in, a finer picture no one need want to see. I could think only of some mighty knight, armour clad, with the sunlight on his helmet riding forth in the lists to meet all comers.

The Banning company owns everything on the island excepting a few lots and monopolize everything. Consequently there is no friction and everything is run as smoothly as a machine, a way that these monopolies have of doing. The little place is made up of hotels and boarding houses, and in the summer season has myriads of tents. The managers here had the good business sense not to make the monopoly onerous, and one can live there cheaply. Of course there is a fine hotel, and I have discovered that first-class accommodations are about the same the world over. They have a water works system, splendid sewerage and are now installing an electric light plant. There are numerous little stores of various kinds.

I do not know who chose the name Avalon, but it was an inspiration. The very name smacks of peace and quiet and it certainly is the most restful little place one could find, and yet have every convenience.

The Metropole hotel is being enlarged this year, and splendid porches have become a feature. The company is now arranging to put in the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between the island and the main land.

People who go to Catalina for a good time should leave their best clothes at home. Take something that the salt water will not spoil because everybody lives on the beach, in the boats or on the golf links. It is the most free from care place I ever saw—that is a part of the rest cure.

Every tourist, if only there for a day, goes out in the glass bottom boats. The gravel has come down from the hills and covers the ocean bed for a long distance out and there is very little surf so the water around the island is perfectly clear. They construct a row boat with a strip of glass through the center. This acts in a manner to break the ripple of the waves on the eye and comfortably seated one looks down into the depths sometimes 100 feet. In this way one sees the bottom of the ocean and it is a marvelous sight. As there are no heavy seas the marine vegetation and life has accumulated for years and years, and one sees the bottom of the ocean just as Jules Verne pictured it in his marvelous book, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." I couldn't tell you how fascinating it is, not if I was the most gifted writer that ever lived. Life at the bottom of the ocean goes on very much as it does on land. The seaweeds look like the land plants, and they blossom and bloom in all the glorious colors of the prism and a million tints beside. Enormous gold fish, electric fish in dazzling hues and strange sea monsters disport themselves under your very eyes. Recently a party of tourists saw a battle royal between an eel and a devilfish for possession of an old stove that had been cast overboard at some time, which, no doubt, made a comfortable house and a safe harbor. It is a great aquarium that makes all others appear cheap and insignificant. Even the boatmen who make the trip two or three times a day get interested and excited over it as you pass along.

Then they take you up to the seal rocks, where a colony of seals play and disport themselves about you. A very large part of the year the whales are in schools about the island, but just now they are further south. Another thing they do is to take one out to hunt the abolonian shells. These big molluscs lie close to the rocks but they spear them and you have a shell that is radiant in tints as gorgeous as the sparkle of a diamond. They serve you the delicacies at the hotel and they are very fine eating.

One may think he has no appetite, but you bring it with you when you visit Catalina. I was ashamed before the waiters the way I gorged myself on sea foods but there were others.

A Fishing Paradise.

It is the off season for fishing so I only went against it in a small way. They brought in a few sheepheads and bass that weighed a trifling 20 pounds or more, too small almost to carry home in the eyes of a Catalinian.

It is here that fishing with a rod and reel has reached its highest development, and the Tuna club and its doings have become an object of interest for every sportsman in the land. The tuna is the largest of the long fishes and is common in all temperate seas. On the Atlantic coast it has been found weighing 1,500 pounds. On this coast the largest ever seen weighed two hundred pounds. They call it the "Leaping" tuna here, because of its habit of leaping in the air after the flying fish. It was in 1896 that sportsmen began taking it with rod and reel, and it is a great fight to land one of them. The Tuna club was organized in 1898 by Charles T. Holder, who has written extensively for the magazines on the subject. To be a member of the club one must bring a hundred-pound tuna to the gaff alone, unaided. They take you out in an electric launch to the fishing ground and then you get into a row boat, one uses a small line and a strong steel rod. A tuna has been known to fight for 12 hours before he was taken. Think of the nerve and perseverance necessary to do that. No weakling need attempt it, yet a number of women have their names on the list of the club. Among these is Mrs. J. C. Conner of our city. Her fish is mounted and can be seen at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club.

A record is kept of the big catches of all kinds. There is a big black bass known as the Jew fish that makes a splendid fight. One weighing over 400 pounds is on exhibition at the Los Angeles chamber of commerce that was caught by a woman.

Lots of Colorado Springs people are on record for their catches of big fish at the island. Among them I found the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, who landed 18 baracada, three yellow tail and three bass in May, 1891. Then there was Mr. F. O. Wood. Mr. and Mrs. Conner, George Bonbright and others. It is royal sport and no wonder people travel hundreds of miles every year to enjoy it.

The tuna and Jew fishing will begin in a few weeks and last until July. Just now is the stormy season and the little fish are all out at sea and naturally the big fish are with them.

Years ago when the island was inhabited by Mexicans they kept goats. These wandered wild as deer. They have grown immense horns and a fine specimen mounted is an excellent trophy of the chase. Hunters like to go out and take them. Then there is quail hunting and lots of rabbits in the hills. Ponies are kept by the company and there is a stage road over the hills. One need not confine his pleasures to the waters in the island.

Everybody plays golf at Catalina. There are five links, which Mr. Arthur Baker says are the sportiest he ever saw. Mr. Bell, a famous golfer, has charge of them. Perhaps you will be surprised to know that at the golf club I found the records of J. E. Hundley and E. C. Davis, who I guess are not particularly known as golfers at home.

As I said, Catalina is something of a Colorado Springs colony just now. Mrs. Chas. E. Tutt and daughter are there for a long stay. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Baker have been there a month. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Joy are guests at the Metropole, and may remain some time. I am happy to report that most of the ladies in the party who are more or less invalids, are all doing nicely.

Among other visitors when I was there were Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Martin of Cripple Creek and Mr. and Mrs. M. Slaughter. Mrs. John E. Hundley and son, Johnnie, have lived at the island for nearly three years. The boy has quite regained his health there and they hope soon to return home. They have a cottage near the hotel. Johnnie has a boat of his own and after the Banning company, I guess come as near running that island as anybody on it. I owe most of my information regarding it to him.

The funniest thing happened. I walked up along the rocks the first afternoon and found two little tots, a boy and a girl. They had an old knife and a fruit basket half filled with sea urchins, shells and even small devil fish. It was just my kind of a game and together we scrambled down and tried to dig out some abalonian shells. Finally it occurred to me to inquire and I said:

"What is your name, little fellow?"

"Georgie."

"And what is yours?"

"Gracie."

"Do you live here?"

"No we live in Colorado Springs."

I nearly tumbled off the rock.

"Our papa is Mr. Kearns of the Baxter-Kearns Grocery company."

After I told them that I was from there and knew their father nothing was too good for me in the way of presents of devil fish and other disagreeable things that make the heart of a child sing with gladness.

The second day I was at the island the revenue cutter Bear came in. We used Johnnie's boat to visit them and were shown many courtesies by Captain Tuttle and Lieutenant Cairns. The Bear is a most interesting ship. In it Admiral Schley rescued General Greeley in 1884. In 1898 it also rescued the sealing vessels at Cape Barrow. They have on board also the gun that fired the first shot at the battle of Manila bay. Captain Tuttle has been in the Arctic 14 times in 12 years, he tells me. He is an old chum of Dr. Anderson.

Speaking of the doctor, he arrived at the Angelus this week, where he holds a kind of court. I never knew any one who has such a large acquaintance from all over the country. They greet him from all sides and from every section. If he cared to he could open a practice here that would be immense. We spent Sunday evening together in the hotel lobby and I wager that 50 people came up and shook hands with him, many of whom I had never heard of. But don't be afraid, Colorado Springs holds him as it does every one else.

W. J. Miller and wife arrived Saturday and are at the Van Nuys Broadway hotel. They will stay in the state some six weeks.

Mrs. Frank Howgert and little son are at Santa Monica, but will soon come here for a few weeks.

Rev. and Mrs. Finkbiner came in Thursday morning on the Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McCreery are here also, for a long visit.

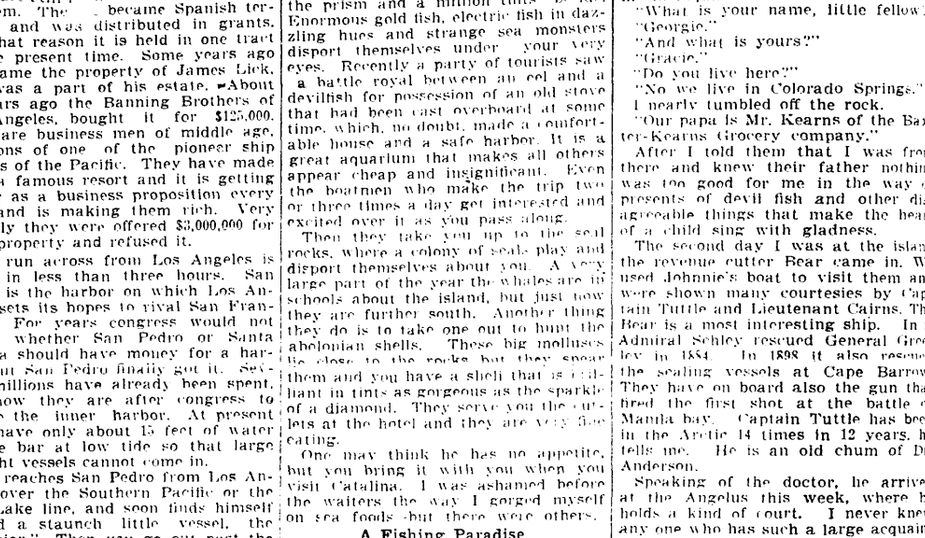
Mrs. Scudder and party are expected soon at Catalina and George Bonbright and wife, and will be there next month. He comes every year for the tuna fishing.

J. E. Friedline, the commission merchant, is a late arrival and is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. R. Barnes, at Pasadena.

Referring to Catalina again, I should say that the summer is the best time to visit it. The Los Angeles people go over there and camp out. The company rents them tent sites at a minimum price, and they go in for a good time. There is a band concert and dancing in the big pavilion every evening, and the little beach simply swarms with people.

Colorado people predominate the country. There were just three of us out in the boat on the trip to the sea gardens, away out on the bosom of the Pacific. The boatman remarked that there was mineral in the hills and some prospecting had been done. The old gentleman said, "Is that so, I have mined at Boulder for years." The boatman said he was from there and asked about a certain mining company. Then I chipped in and said that I was from Colorado Springs. We had a regular reunion of Colorado folk.

Yours, Rog.



AVALON, ON SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.



HERPICIDE
Relieves Dandruff Immediately
and causes thick, glossy hair to supplant the former thin, brittle growth.
Newbro's Herpicide
performs its work on the principle, "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect," and consequently it reaches and kills off the ever-busy microbe, which is responsible for all scalp diseases. It thus makes dandruff and falling hair impossible, and promotes a luxuriant growth of hair that soon becomes the pride of the owner. Even on bald spots it soon produces hair as thick and luxuriant as anyone could wish for.
One bottle will convince that it is the only hair restorer that really restores.
For Sale by all First-Class Drug Stores.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

EGGS ARE UP.

"Fresh eggs, 40 cents per dozen."

This sign was conspicuous along the streets yesterday and it marked the top price for the fruit this winter.

Eggs have been along in the thirties, so to speak, at various times this winter, but not before have they gone as high as 40 cents per dozen.

Are you eating many for breakfast these days? If so your bank book will need attention when you come to settle the bill for the month. If you are fortunate enough to have your own poultry you would be considered foolish if you did not dispose of the eggs and buy butter instead.

One may who went out to do a little marketing yesterday afternoon gazed at the sign for an indefinite time and then remarked that he was going to move to the country and start a poultry farm.

"Chickens don't lay well at this altitude," said an old ranchman who had overheard the remark. "About all the eggs which we get here come from Kansas and I understand the snow has caused a shortage."

"Are Kansas eggs any better than any other eggs?" asked the husband, as he looked at his week's salary.

"Well," said the ranchman, "the Kansas eggs are large and fine at all seasons of the year."

"They might make mine a little smaller and sell 'em for 20 cents a dozen," remarked the man who was doing the buying, as he invested 50 cents and started homeward in apparently not the best of humor.

But eggs are eggs these days so they say and the only competition of the present price is to be found in the Klondike country.

GLASS WORKS SITE IS SOLD.

A deal was completed yesterday by which Hugh W. Fullerton, manager of the Telluride Reduction works, purchased the site of the old glass works, south of Colorado City. The tract, to which are about 15 acres, was bought from Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis. Mr. Busch was the principal owner of the glass works which were burned down a number of years ago. The price paid for the property was not given.

The tract is the most valuable manufacturing site in the vicinity of Colorado City, and Mr. Fullerton's intentions are to build a new glass factory there. It was a personal investment, and if a glass making plant is not built on the site, some other kind of factory will be constructed.

The property is west of the Telluride works, and ts situated at the junction of the spurs running from the Midland and Short Line to the reduction works. Its location as a shipping point is what makes it a valuable site for a manufacturing plant.

REVENUES WILL BE CUT DOWN BY THE REBATES.

The question of how much the rebates made by the county commissioners would cut down the revenues of the city was the subject of some discussion among the aldermen last night.

Alderman Clark made the announcement that the revenues would be lessened at least $12,000 and probably as much as $20,000. He looked upon that in the same manner as a judgment and said that must be taken into consideration in the finances of the city. It was the same as a loss of revenue, he said, and the finance committee was considerably interested.

Alderman St. John said that he had been informed property had been added to the assessment rolls and this would nearly equal the amount cut off.

GILLETT WANTS THE SHORT LINE.

Colorado Springs was visited a day or so ago by a delegation of business men of Gillett, in the Cripple Creek district, their objective point being the office of President Howbert and General Manager Ridgway of the Short Line.

The members of the camp came with the intention of interesting if possible the Short Line management in the construction of an extension to the town of Gillett, in order that there might be competition between the Midland Terminal and the Short Line in hauling the traffic between the town of Gillett and the town of Cripple Creek. The business resources of the town of Gillett were set forth at length and a comprehensive statement of the advantages which would result to Gillett from the building of the railroad and of the probable or possible advantages to the railroad, was made by the committee.

While the proposition was not completely turned down, it is the belief of some in a position to make a good guess that the advantages that would accrue to the Short Line would not be sufficient to induce the building of the road. The matter is still open, however.

CHILDREN RESCUED FROM BURNING BUILDING.

Two fires which broke out within 25 minutes, kept the firemen busy yesterday morning. The first one, at the grocery store and residence of James Comer, No. 108 South Conejos street, proved exciting, for it occurred before the children in the family were out of bed, and they had to be awakened and carried out of the house.

The Conejos street fire broke out about 6:20 o'clock. The building is a two-story frame structure, the first floor being occupied by the grocery store and the second as a residence. The fire broke out in the rear of the grocery store, and gained rapid headway. The Comer children were carried from the house as they were asleep when the flames were discovered.

An alarm was turned in bringing the central companies to the scene. The fire was extinguished after a loss of about $300, fully insured.

While the firemen were fighting this fire another fire broke out in the Robinson brother's grocery store, at No. 502 South El Paso street. The north end company responded to an alarm which was turned in from box 35. The hook and ladder company, which was at the first fire left there and went to the second. The second fire was caused by an overheated furnace, and caused a loss of only $10.

SHORT LINE MAY BUILD ROAD TO THE ARKANSAS.

The strongest probability in the Colorado railroad situation at the present time is an extension of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railroad from the gold camp to the Arkansas river valley, with the lower terminals at either Canon City or Florence.

While little definite information can be obtained on the subject as yet, it is known that on Thursday prominent citizens and capitalists of Canon City were in Colorado Springs in conference with the owners of the Short Line and that inducements of a very flattering character were offered. The owners of the biggest interests in the Arkansas river town believe that they have as much to win from the construction of a standard gauge steam railroad to connect them with the gold camp as had Colorado Springs before the Short Line was built. In other words, they consider themselves as much at a disadvantage in being as the mercy of the Denver & Southwestern, which now controls the F. & C. C., as was Colorado Springs when the Denver & Southwestern forces had things its own way in this locality.

The delegation from Canon City, which visited the offices of the Short Line in this city, it is said on fairly good authority, had a definite route to offer, one the location of which afforded easy grades and comparatively easy curvature, and which would make a magnificent addition to the Short Line's present unparalleled attractiveness as a scenic railroad. They also had a proposition regarding terminals in Canon City that would make this feature of the undertaking even more simple than was the case in Colorado Springs. The Cripple Creek terminals, of course, are already in and available.

This delegation, however, is not the only one that has been taking preliminary steps toward securing for its own locality the benefits of so liberal and progressive a policy as that which characterizes the management of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek railroad and everything that it does. The thriving city of Florence is not going to let Canon City attract the Short Line people to the Arkansas without a severe struggle. They regard the struggle as a crucial one. They believe that the city that gets the Short Line will have the key to every business advantage for the future.

The friendly relations that exist between the Short Line and the Denver & Rio Grande, which handles most of the transcontinental business from Denver through Colorado, would insure a most profitable and popular traffic arrangement between these two roads, in the event of the Short Line's controlling a line to the Arkansas, whereby practically all the tourist business passing through the state would be routed from Denver to the Royal Gorge via Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek district and the river city that secures the Short Line lower terminals.

The delegation that will approach the Short Line management from Florence within a few days has the character of an already organized company with a definite plan of action in view. Florence capital on January 20 last incorporated the Florence, Victor & Cripple Creek Railroad company, which is at present a company in name only but which hopes to make arrangements with railway capital in Colorado Springs, preferably the Short Line, to build a standard gauge railroad from the oil city of the Arkansas to the gold camp. The officers of this company are business men of the best possible standing. The president is J. F. Collins, a Florence owner of large Cripple Creek interests, whose headquarters is now in Cripple Creek. The vice president is Col. Frank Ruby, also vice president of the Florence State bank. W. G. White, a pioneer contractor of Florence, is treasurer, and the secretary is George H. Wilkes, of the law firm of McLain & Wilkes. This firm is the legal counsel for the promoters of the new road. The board of directors includes Colonel Ruby, Mr. White, Mr. H. L. Rice, proprietor of the Fremont hotel of Florence, Mr. P. H. Newkirk, ex-mayor and prominent insurance man, Mr. P. T. McGuire, prominent merchant and member of the lower house of the Colorado assembly, and Mr. R. L. Kelly, one of the best known and most capable civil engineers of the state. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000. It is estimated that the cost of construction of the road that has been projected from Florence to the camp would come within this sum of money and the promoters are ready to float bonds for the purpose.

It is the intention of this company to construct this line even though the Short Line people decline to entertain their proposition and it is understood that the Santa Fe railroad would very probably be willing to take up the proposition as it at present has no connection with the Cripple Creek district save through connecting lines. It is also understood that the Southwestern interests have approached the promoters of the new road with a view to controlling this entrance to and exit from the camp and the reason can be seen. If the Southwestern can control, or better still, defeat the new project it will compel the Short Line to construct the line to the Arkansas or allow the present monopoly to remain undisturbed.

The Florence, Victor & Cripple Creek Railway company already has its line located and maps drawn and is ready to begin operations as soon as the exact plan to be carried out can be determined. During the past summer Mr. R. L. Kelly, chief engineer, took a party of surveyors and ran a line from Florence to Victor. This line is half a mile longer than the F. & C. C. but the grades average one per cent. lower and there is much less difficulty in the matter of curvature. It is estimated that the road can be run at nearly one-half the cost of the maintenance and operation of the present narrow gauge line. This, in view of the fact that the new line will be standard gauge, makes the new line a doubly advantageous proposition.

The vast oil fields and the extensive reduction plants of Florence and the unlimited coal deposits of Canon City, their dependence upon the Cripple Creek district for the marketing of much of their product and the fact that at the present time the Denver & Southwestern has things its own way through this gateway to the gold camp, present at once as great a need for a new and independent railroad as existed between Colorado Springs and the gold camp before the Short Line was built.

The fact that Canon City and Florence are the only towns that remain at the mercy of the Denver & Southwestern monopoly and the unwillingness of the citizens of those places to be longer at this serious disadvantage makes the building of the proposed railroad under Short Line control a strong probability and developments along this line may be looked for at an early date.

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF OIL PLACER CLAIMS.

W. P. Woodside, county surveyor, returned yesterday from Fountain, where he staked out 4,000 acres of placer claims for a syndicate which proposes to develop the supposed oil fields near that place. The location certificates for the government land surveyed by Mr. Woodside will be filed for record in a few days and as soon as possible the work of development will be begun.

The tract surveyed is in townships 16 and 17, range 66 west. It lies six to 10 miles southwest of Fountain. Mr. Woodside was in that vicinity for a week staking out the claims, and says that the surface indications of oil are excellent.

Mr. Woodside saw the machinery received at Fountain yesterday by the Fountain Oil company. The well which that company will drill will be less than two miles northeast of the tract surveyed for the other syndicate.

GENERAL PALMER TO THE MONTCALME.

Through the generosity of General William J. Palmer the debt of the Montcalme sanatorium, in Manitou, has been decreased by $1,000. Last Tuesday General Palmer sent a check for that amount to the Sisters of Mercy in charge of the institution.

The debt of Montcalme sanatorium, one of the best Catholic institutions in the country, has become large recently. It is said that General Palmer heard of this fact and sent his check unsolicited. The Sisters of Mercy have issued the following statement:

"The Sisters of Mercy of the Montcalme sanatorium, Manitou, have been made happy by the generosity of General William Palmer. On February 11 they received a donation of $1,000 from General Palmer to be applied to the debt of the institution. The sisters feel the deepest gratitude towards their generous benefactor, and especially at this time, when the burden of their indebtedness seems unusually heavy."

HUNDREDS OF NEW HOUSES.

The heavy increase in the water collections show that the city is growing at a rapid rate.

From May 1 of last year until February 1 of this year, the total increase in the collection in the water department has been $34,266.19 over the corresponding months of the year before.

While a portion of the amount has been from back water rentals, the greater percentage has come from the increase made by the additional houses erected. The water department handles all the tapping business and this shows that nearly 1,000 new dwellings have been erected in the city during the last nine months.

The total water collections during the past year has been $116,883.68 as against $82,622.49 the year before. There is yet about $7,500 delinquent water rentals to be collected which will swell the amount just that much. From December 1 of last year to February 1 this year, there was collected $43,702.46. This is considered a remarkable showing, the receipts being double what they have ever been during the same period.

From the present indications the increase in the water rentals this year over those of last year will be from 25 to 40 per cent. The revenue to be derived from the large extensions made last year will not begin to come in until later this year.

CROOK MADE BIG HAUL.

Jewelry worth about $1,100 was the booty filched by a sneak thief from the residence of Miss Jennie Burns, No. 423 North Tejon street, Sunday afternoon or evening. The house was ransacked while the members of the family were away from home and the robbery was not discovered until 9 o'clock Sunday night. As the robbery was evidently committed by a professional burglar it is supposed that he left town immediately after the job was completed. Miss Burns, who is a sister of President James Burns, of the Portland Mining company, has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the stolen goods.

None of the members of the family were at home Sunday afternoon. When Miss Burns came home at 9 o'clock Sunday night she found that the house had been ransacked. The bedrooms had been entered, bureau drawers pulled out and their contents thrown about, and every nook in the place had evidently been explored by the thief. The robber took only jewelry and several articles of silverware. The plunder included half a dozen rings, several gold watches, diamonds and other trinkets belonging to Miss Burns. The value of the articles stolen is about $1,100.

The police were notified of the robbery immediately. Investigation showed that the thief had entered the house through a window which had been left unfastened at the side of the house near the rear. He was careful enough to leave no trace of his identity.

The robbery is the boldest that has occurred in Colorado Springs in many months. There is little doubt that it was the work of a professional thief. Chief of Police King and Detectives Atkinson and Gregory are investigating the case.

PFEIFFER DISCUSSES TAXATION OF MINES.

Among the visitors in the city at the present time, here in connection with the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, is Mr. E. W. Pfeiffer of Cripple Creek, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Teller county. Mr. Pfeiffer is somewhat concerned over the reports and communications that have appeared in the columns of several of the papers of the state regarding the taxation of mining properties in Cripple Creek. The owners of these properties, many of them, are contending that they are the victims of unreasonable and oppressive taxation.

Mr. Pfeiffer, who is a guest at the Alamo, said yesterday in conversation with a representative of the Gazette:

"I have noticed an article in some of the papers coming from Mr. W. P. Kinney of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange, wherein he intends to show the tremendous overtaxation being imposed on mining property in Teller county especially the non-productive mines. In his summing up he charges the situation which he imagines to exist as a natural outgrowth of county division. This is a chestnut not worthy of consideration and further he dilates upon the extravagance on the part of the county officials of Teller county as being the cause of the alleged unjust assessment of mining property. Mr. Kinney evidently knows nothing whatever of the expenditures of Teller county and had he taken the trouble to inform himself he would readily admit that no county in the state offers the unparalled record in its financial management and government by its various officials that Teller county does. At the earliest possible moment I shall acquaint Mr. Kinney and his associates with the actual figures so that he may dispel the illusion showing wherein he does a gross injustice to a community with which he is not acquainted. The residents of Teller county are entitled to have their children educated and their homes protected. They are also entitled to that home rule which has been such a source of satisfaction to them since they acquired it.

"The trouble with the increased taxes now imposed lies not in the fact that they are unjustly imposed, but for the reason that previous to the year 1900 this property escaped taxation almost entirely. The statement that the commissioners of Teller county state that they impose these taxes to compel companies to operate is absolutely false. No such statement has ever been made. That the scheme of taxation is just has already been demonstrated by a trial of the question before the district court where evidence was produced that showed that this class of property has not been assessed at an excessive valuation when compared to what its actual value is as demonstrated by sales thereof and in comparison withn other taxable property. So far as the question of ownership is concerned it is a well established fact that, in proportion to their means, the population of Teller county owns as much of these properties as stockholders as co-owners residing without the district."

WILL IMPROVE SOUTH TEJON STREEET CORNER.

Roscoe P. Ady yesterday purchased from Daniel C. Weyand, for $5,000, lot 8, block 132, at the northeast corner of Tejon and Cimarron streets. The deal was made through the Davie Realty company.

Mr. Ady will spend $10,000 immediately on improvements on the property, purchased. There are now several old buildings on the lot, but these will be removed. A store building will be erected, one or two stories high. If it is decided to put up a two-story building the upper floor will be used as a rooming house. Otherwise Mr. Ady will build several residences in the rear of the store building.

WILL DRILL FOR OIL IN EL PASO

El Paso county is not going to be outdone by any county in Colorado in determining whether or not its oil resources are extensive enough to be profitable. Immediate operations will be started by a close corporation known as the Fountain Oil company. Mr. W. S. Montgomery of this city is president. A. D. Craigue and J. E. Gregg are officers, and O. E. Henry, also of this city, general manager, completes the corporation. The construction of a derrick on the Charter Oak ranch will begin today and the boring for oil will be started in about 10 days.

The machinery ordered by the company arrived at Fountain from Florence yesterday morning and was unloaded later in the day. This company will sink a well about four miles southwest of Fountain, in section 10, township 16, range 66 west. This well will be about five miles west of the one recently sunk by W. S. Stratton. The directors of the company are confident that oil in paying quantities will be struck.

The company will go down 1,600 feet immediately, prosecuting the work as fast as possible. If results of a good character are not obtained, another well will be started at once and it is the intention of the company to prospect the ground thoroughly to a depth of at least 1,600 feet. If this does not yield the result that is wanted deeper work will be started and prosecuted until a thorough demonstration has been made. The members of the company are convinced that there is no better field for development in the state than the one in which they have begun operations.

1895 TAXES HAVE BEEN DECLARED UNAVAILABLE.

The county commissioners passed a resolution yesterday declaring the uncollected taxes for the year 1895 to be unavailable. The uncollected taxes for that year amount to about $4,500, and the result of the action taken yesterday will be that all such taxes collected will go to the treasury of the county only.

Last year the commissioners declared the uncollected taxes of 1894 unavailable. The custom is to take this action every year regarding uncollected taxes.

OLD HIGH SCHOOL PROPERTY SOLD.

The old High school lot, at the corner of Bijou and Cascade, has changed hands. F. C. Smith, local superintendent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, has purchased the property from the estate of George C. Hamilton for a consideration of $27,500. The deal was made through the agency of Henry LeB. Wills & Company. The lot has 150-foot frontage on Cascade avenue and 190-foot frontage on Bijou. It is understood that there is a deal on between Mr. Smith and the Elks lodge of this city for the sale to the Elks club of this property. Mr. Smith already has six different applications for occupancy of the building if the lot is improved for business purposes. Henry LeB. Wills & Company are agents for the property, acting for Mr. Smith.

BRIDE OF ELEVEN MONTHS CHARGES CRUELTY.

Two divorce cases were tried in the county court yesterday and divorces were granted in each.

Rena Newberry filed a suit against Albert H. Newberry for divorce and the case was tried immediately. The divorce was granted on the ground of cruelty. They were married only 11 months ago in Colorado City. Mrs. Newberry said that last July her husband induced her to leave their home, and then sold their residence and refused to provide a home for her.

The case of Lawler against Lawler, an action for divorce, was tried and the decree entered. They were married in Colorado Springs in 1898, and the husband is said to have deserted his wife.

DECLARED INSANE—Joe Chapman, an unfortunate young man who has been an inmate of the county poor house for some time, was declared insane by a jury in the county court yesterday. He was ordered in the custody of the sheriff at the county jail until he can be cared for at the state insane asylum. The asylum is overcrowded at present.

Mrs. William Allen White will return to Colorado Springs from Emporia this morning. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. White will leave for California where they will remain about a month before returning to their home in Emporia. They will stop in Colorado Springs en route east.

Attorney S. Harrison White of Pueblo, formerly city attorney of that city, has been in the city during the week conducting the prosecution in the Jackson-Newton Lumber company case in the district court. He leaves this morning for Pueblo.

J. A. McGill of Cripple Creek, and Scott Ashton, the Victor attorney, were the gold camp representatives at the Alamo yesterday.

TO MAKE EIGHT WARDS IN CITY

The long-expected ordinance to redistrict the city into eight wards came up at the council meeting last night. It was introduced by Alderman Capell. It was introduced by title and there was no discussion of it.

The ordinance provides for the redivision of the city into eight wards, as permitted by the state law governing cities of the first class. Next April five of the present aldermen will go out of office as their terms will expire. There will be no election this spring as the state law provides that city elections in cities of the first class shall be held in the odd years. Colorado Springs is still in the transformation period, changing from a city of the second class to a city of the first class, but this spring the change will be completed. At present there are two aldermen from each ward. From this spring on there is to be only one alderman from each ward. Cities of the first class are allowed eight wards and eight aldermen. The ordinance introduced last night provides for eight wards where there are five now.

Ward one is to include precincts 27, 28 and 35, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at Huerfano street and Monument creek, thence north along the creek line to Cache la Poudre, thence east to Nevada, thence north to Uintah, thence east to Prospect, thence south to Dale, thence west to Nevada, thence south to Pike's Peak avenue, west to Cascade, south to Huerfano and west to Monument creek.

Ward two is to include precincts 33, 34 and 31, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at the corner of Nevada and Bijou, thence east to El Paso, south to Pike's Peak avenue, east to Main, north to Yampa, west to city limits, north to Uintah, west to Prospect, south to Dale, west to Nevada and south to Bijou.

Ward three is to include precincts 29, 30 and 36, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at Cache la Poudre street and Monument creek, thence east to Nevada, thence north to Uintah, thence east to the city limits, north to the city limits, west to the city limits, north to the city limits, west and southwest to the city limits and down Monument creek line to Cache la Poudre.

Ward four is to include precincts 41 and 32, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at the corner of Cucharas and Nevada, thence east to Shooks run, thence north to Bijou, thence west to Nevada and south to the point of beginning.

Ward five is to include precincts 42, 43 and 44, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at the corner of Cucharas and Nevada and take in all the city south and east of that point.

Ward six is to include precincts 47, 48 and 49, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at Monument creek and Cucharas, thence east to Sierra Madre, south to Costilla, east to Nevada, south to the city limits, west to Monument creek and north along the creek line to Cucharas.

Ward seven is to include precincts 46, 45 and 37 and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at Costilla and Sierra Madre, thence east to Nevada, north to Pike's Peak, west to Cascade, south to Huerfano, west to Monument creek, across Monument creek and including all that part of the west side bounded by Agua on the north and Pitkin and Summit and the city limits on the west.

Ward eight is to include precincts 38, 39 and 40, and is to be bounded as follows: West of Monument creek from Agua north to city limits and from Pitkin and Summit west to city limits.

These are the divisions of the wards as outlined in Alderman Capell's ordinance. They may be changed before the ordinance is passed. It may be ordered printed next Monday night.

The question that this redistricting of the city into eight wards will at once suggest to the citizens is the personnel of the next council.

There has been no announcement until today that the city would be redistricted and there has been no discussion of the probabilities with regard to the council that shall succeed the one included in the present administration. A study of the districting of the city as stated above will indicate, however, that there will be no need for the council to elect new men to represent the new wards. The council will consist of eight members instead of five and therefore only three of the five whose terms of office expire by law could be re-elected if the councilmen who hold over should see fit to re-elect to membership any of those who otherwise would go out of office.

The five whose terms expire by law are Messrs. McIntyre, Hawks, St. John, Banning and Madden.

Ward one will include the residence address of Mr. McIntyre and he would be eligible should the rest of the council see fit to elect him to represent the First ward.

Ward two includes the residence of Mr. Capell, who is the regular holdover alderman for this ward, and there would seem to be little probability of the re-election of Mr. Hawks.

Ward three includes the residence of Mr. Clark, who has a year yet to serve in the council.

Ward four includes the residence of Mr. Patton, who holds over.

Ward five includes the residence of Mr. St. John, whose term expires, but who, particularly on account of his long service in the water department of the city, is regarded as the only probability as the choice of the council for the chair of the Fifth ward.

Ward six includes the residence of Alderman Banning, whose term expires, but who is regarded as a probable man to succeed himself as a member of the council.

Ward seven includes the residence of Alderman Stark, who has a year yet to serve.

Ward eight includes the residence of Alderman Ashworth, who has a year yet to serve. It also includes the residence of Alderman Madden, whose term expires.

BOY'S LEG BROKEN BY HEAVY WAGON.

Probably the pluckiest little boy in Colorado Springs is Blair Cantwell, 6 years old, who had both legs broken by being run over by a hay wagon at Uintah and Weber streets last Saturday afternoon. Blair is at the home of his mother, Mrs. Ida V. Cantwell, No. 417 East San Rafael street, and the attending physicians say he will recover from the accident.

Mrs. Cantwell brought the child to Colorado Springs recently for the benefit of his health. Saturday afternoon, while Mrs. Cantwell was in the house, Blair went out to play. A few minutes later another boy notified the mother that Blair had been injured. The lad had been found near the corner of Uintah and Weber streets with both legs broken above the knees.

Blair had been riding on a heavy wagon loaded with hay. It is not known how the accident occurred, but it is supposed that he was clinging to the hay at the side of the wagon when he lost his hold and fell under the wheels.

After the accident he was carried to his home and the broken bones were set. It is supposed that the driver of the hay wagon did not know of the accident, and the boy made no outcry.

"I didn't cry a bit," said the plucky little fellow after the bones had been set.

Chief of Police King received a telegram from Blair's father, who is in St. Louis, yesterday, asking for details of the accident. It appears that some of the telegrams sent by the husband and wife after the accident, went astray.

MR. G. A. SHARP RETURNS.

Mr. A. G. Sharp returned yesterday from Philadelphia where he was in attendance upon the conference of the committee of 15 appointed by President Roosevelt to inspect coins.

This commission is appointed for the purpose of determining whether the United States mint department is doing its duty or not. Mr. Sharp is the Colorado Springs representative and this city is highly honored in having a representative upon this commission. One part of the commission looks after the character of silver and gold and is composed of chemists who make assays on this proposition. The other part looks after weight and general appearance of coins. A sample coin from each thousand dollars worth of gold and silver is sent to Philadelphia where it awaits the session of the commission which is to determine the correctness of the coin.

WARRANTY DEEDS—Among the warranty deeds recorded yesterday were the following: John M. Husung to Jeanie P. Nichol et al., $1,550, lot 5, block 6, Rock Island addition. Julia A Smith to Clara L. Hughes, $3,500, lot 1 and part of lot 2, block 22, West Colorado Springs; C. S. Burgess to Julius Oppenheimer, $7,500, lot 5, block 123.

MARRIAGE LICENSE—A marriage license was issued yesterday to Cullen H. Vickers and Mattie Whitebread, both of Colorado Springs.

TAXATION OF CRIPPLE CREEK PROPERTIES IS OUTRAGEOUS

Comparisons With 1898 and 1900 Taxes Shows Increase of From 51 to 105 Times, or 10,000 Per Cent.---Figures Showing Cripple Creek Levies in Comparison With Those of Other Counties.

Following up the information given in last Sunday's Gazette in regard to the exorbitant taxation on mining properties in Cripple Creek, Secretary Kinney of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association has prepared some figures which go to show in a still more startling light the absolute ruin which the levies of the Teller county assessor are working on the smaller mining companies of the district.

"For the past two years," Mr. Kinney said, in conversation with a representative of the Gazette, "many investors in mining stocks have been wondering where their profits had gone. The simplest reply to that query is, into the treasury of Teller county. Not only are the smaller companies unable to do the development work which is required to maintain the price of their stock, but they actually have to go in debt to pay their taxes, which is absolute ruination.

"To show the monstrous increase which has been made in taxation since El Paso county was divided, I have compiled a table showing the amount of the taxation of 10 representative companies owning non-producing property levied by the El Paso assessor before the county was divided, and by the Teller assessor afterwards."

Mr. Kinney's table is printed below. The amount to the left represents the taxation in 1898, that in the next column in 1900, and the figures to the right indicate the number of times the taxation has been increased.

Ben Hur.....	$11.35	$1,095.83	92
Des Moines..	6.38	663.75	104
Emma Aimee	3.96	202.48	51
Golden Age..	3.19	260.46	81
Golden Dale..	2.29	226.97	100
Keystone	22.80	2,400.00	105
Mobile	3.65	359.90	98
Olive Branch	7.76	589.61	76
Santa Rosa..	6.40	393.70	61
Uncle Sam...	7.30	652.91	89

The flagrant injustice of this taxation is illustrated not only by these unheard-of increases, but by a comparison with the taxation levied on non-producing mining properties in other portions of the state. President Donaldson and Secretary Kinney of the exchange have been corresponding with the assessors of various other counties of Colorado and have learned that Teller county far outranks all others in the rates it demands on inactive ground.

The county which has the next highest levies is Lake, in which the Leadville mining district is located. From information received from Assessor J. A. Mensure it is learned that the rates of taxation on unproductive ground in that district range from $50 to $100 per acre, and that on an ordinary claim of 10 acres the levy averages only $40 an acre. Taking the Keystone company, which shows the largest increase in the table, the tax levy here is $500 an acre, the company owning 48 acres of unproductive ground. Taxes levied on this acreage in Lake county would come to $172, as against the $2,400 demanded by the Teller county tyrants.

The Emma Aimee company, which shows the lowest number of times increase, if it were assessed in Lake county on the same percentage of valuation as in Cripple Creek, the taxation would amount to about $25 instead of the $202.48 demanded in Cripple Creek; while the other companies would show at a corresponding advantage in Lake county.

In Boulder county the taxes average about $30 an acre, while in La Plata county only about $15 an acre is asked. To be sure, the unproductive ground in these counties, as a rule, is not so valuable as it is in Cripple Creek; but even giving the Teller county assessor that advantage, and the levies are without all reason.

The remedy for this extreme condition, threatening absolute dissolution for half the mining companies of Cripple Creek, is either with the legislature, or with the courts, as was stated last week. It seems improbable that the legislature will do anything; and so the matter will have to go to legal redress. Many companies have already let their properties be sold for the taxes, hoping to recover through legal proceedings. Others had no choice but to let them go, whether they ever get legal satisfaction or not. If they are lucky in the next three years they may be able to redeem the ground before the tax deed is given. If not, the property is irrevocably lost.

Sentiment is at fever heat in this city over the outrageous condition; and there will probably be some effort to start action to relieve it. A smoker of the brokers is to be held Tuesday evening, at which time, although the exchange smokers are intended to be social more than anything else, the situation will probably be thoroughly gone over.

ACTIVE OIL DEVELOPMENT WORK IN BOULDER FIELDS

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, Feb. 15.—Although the first excitement has subsided somewhat there is more active work being done at present toward the development of the field than at any time since oil was first discovered here. Most of the companies which were organized first, now have sufficient cash on hand to put down one or more wells, and contracts for rigs and drilling are being let daily. There has been a great deal of delay on account of waiting for timber. This is now coming in at the rate of several cars per day, and new derricks are going up rapidly. At present there is a great deal of interest in the King well, near Valmont. It is now down about 2000 feet and will probably be the next well to come in. The Martin well is now down about 1,000 feet, but is having some difficulty in running steadily on account of lack of water which has to be hauled some distance.

Remarkable success has attended the flotation of the Wellington Oil & Gas company, whose property in the Boulder fields is within 80 rods of the McKenzie well. The officers of the company are all well-known Denver citizens, the president being Frank C. Goudy, a former nominee for governor of the state. The Wellington company owns 20 acres in the heart of the district, and people who are familiar with the location are buying the stock almost as fast as the certificates could be written. Before a scrap of printed matter could be issued in the way of a prospectus, the company had sold 200,000 shares of stock and now has sufficient money in the treasury to buy its rig and sink its well 1,000 feet. The work on the Wellington company's property will be under the supervision of Captain J. J. Nelson, a well-known Pennsylvania oil expert.

Phil Wilson returned today after an absence of several days in Colorado Springs.

S. R. Bartlett will leave for Chicago the first of the week on a 10-days' business trip.

C. M. Afee, president of the Waco-Beaumont Oil company, of Beaumont, Tex., and who made a fortune in oil there, likes the looks of the Boulder field and has secured some land on which he will drill at once. Today he placed an order with the Oil Well Supply company for a complete rig to be delivered at the earliest possible date.

C. M. Kittredge of Denver, came up today and looked over the field. He has interests in land near Golden on which he is planning to put a well down in the near future.

NEGLECT CAUSED DELAY IN THE REVENUE CASE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 17.—The supreme court this morning delivered a ruling that will postpone the consideration of the revenue bill in that court. Attorney-General Post has made an application requesting the court to shorten the time allowed the railroads for filing briefs. This morning the court refused to grant the request and in the refusal was a rebuke to the attorney-general's office for not complying with the rules of the court in certain details. The opinion is as follows:

"The state board of equalization through its counsel, the attorney-general, asks for a rule upon the defendants in error to abridge the time for filing briefs and buses the application upon rule 18 of this court, which provides that for good cause shown the court may extend or abridge this time.

"We cannot consider the merits of the application for the record shows that the attorney-general is not in a position to ask for the order. This cause has been pending in this court since August 13, 1901. Owing to the failure or neglect of the attorney-general to cause a scire facias to be issued and served upon defendants in error, they were not in court at the September, 1901, term, the next ensuing term after the record was lodged here.

"He did not file with the clerk a praecipe for a scire facias until the 4th of September, 1901, and on the next day the same was issued as to part of the defendants in error and made returnable to the January, 1902, term of this court, and he was so notified. Not until December 30 was a praecipe as to the other defendants in error filed and the writ was at once issued and delivered to the attorney-general. Through his failure or neglect to have the same promptly served, three of the defendants in error, the chief officers, two of whom were in Denver, were not served with process 10 days before the return day thereof, though the time for it was ample, and under rule two of this court they were not required to appear in obedience thereto at the January, and not before the April, term of this court.

"The judgment in this case is a joint one, and the writ of error was sued out before the plaintiffs in error against all the defendants in error, and the case cannot be tried by piecemeal. We have been thus specific as to this matter for the reason that the responsibility for the delay in this case should be placed where it belongs.

"The reason why this case is not at issue is because the established practice and rules of this court have not been observed. At all times since the record was lodged here we have been, and are now, desirous of having the cause disposed of as speedily as is consonant with full consideration; but we cannot, in defiance of law and of the rules of this court, arbitrarily hasten its disposition."

ESTERBROOK'S PENS
THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.
Send 20 cents for 18 assorted pens.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.
26 John St., New York.

Residence—1000 East River St.
Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Office—Mechanics Building, Rooms Suite 25. Telephone 404-B.
Dr. S. MATTHEWS CLARK, Specialist. Practice limited to Diseases of Women.
Private Sanitarium and Infirmary.
Diseases of Women, Medical and Surgical.
PUEBLO, COLO.

Woman's Work

in preparing appetizing and wholesome food is lightened by this famous baking powder.



Light Biscuit

Delicious Cake

Dainty Pastries

Fine Puddings

Absolutely pure. It adds healthful qualities to the food.

ROYAL Baking Powder

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" — most practical and valuable of cook books — free to every patron. Send full address by postal card.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Mrs. Woodworth and Mrs. Kirk spent Thursday in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Henry Limbach is suffering from an attack of rheumatism. Mrs. Minnie Evans came from Denver Sunday to nurse her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Harlin are happy over the arrival of fine twins, a boy and girl born Friday morning, February 14. Both mother and children are doing well.

Seventeen members of the L. T. L. spent Wednesday evening with Mrs. Curry. Games and taffy were indulged in until time to depart. The children had a splendid time and hope Mrs. Curry will invite them again.

Mr. Louis Bartels has moved his family to Colorado Springs where they will make their home.

Mrs. Munson returned from Denver Thursday evening.

The Woman's association met with Mrs. Myers on Thursday afternoon. Although the day was very stormy six members and one visitor were present. The subject, "The Geography and Topography of the Philippines," was fully discussed. Mrs. Gittings and Mrs. Walker, the leaders, were both absent but each lady sent an excellent paper on the subject. After the meeting Mrs. Myers served a dainty luncheon. The next meeting will be with Mrs. McConnell, February 27.

Little Ruth Younger spent a few days last week with the Bennet children at the ranch.

Mrs. Maddox and daughter, Nettie visited at Sedalia Saturday and Sunday.

Work for the present year has been discontinued on the new road to Palmer Lake. It is all completed but some fencing which will be done in the spring. The road men have taken their outfit to Colorado Springs where they have some work.

Messrs. Knowles and Alderman of Spring Valley were renewing acquaintances in town Saturday.

County Superintendent Collins visited the Monument school Friday.

Mason's negro minstrels from Chicago gave entertainments at the Woodman hall Thursday and Friday evenings. They left for Gillett Friday morning.

Miss Pearl Simpson is staying with Mrs. Harlin.

Mrs. Gittings spent the week with her sister, Mrs. Balcomb, in Colorado Springs. She returned Monday evening.

Mr. Ernest Guire went to Colorado Springs to work Friday.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at Mrs. McConnell's Thursday afternoon, February 20.

Mr. W. D. Watts and family went to Elbert via Colorado Springs Sunday morning for a week's visit.

Fred Engles, Warren and Mose Gray will move their families to Cripple Creek in the near future. The men will go into the dairy business.

J. P. Riggs has sold his bunch of cattle to Jesse Knowles of Spring Valley and will move back to his ranch near Greenland.

Miss Maurie Swanbeck of Colorado Springs is spending the week with Mrs. Munson.

Mrs. H. W. Pring and sons of Victor and Mrs. Lawhead of Denver, visited Mrs. McConnell last Sunday.

Miss Flora Limbach of Denver, visited her father Saturday and Sunday.

The Woman's association gave an oyster supper at the Woodman hall Tuesday evening. The proceeds will be used for church purposes.

Mr. L. Fritz spent last week with friends at Castle Rock.

Mrs. Wiscamb a former Monument resident, died in Denver last week.

Messrs. Carl and Frank Higby made a trip to Colorado Springs Monday.

The correspondent wishes to correct a mistake made last week concerning the death of Mrs. Annie Loney. She had been ill for about a week with pneumonia from which she died on Sunday morning. Mrs. Loney was born in Cincinnati, O., 50 years ago. The funeral was from Horan's undertaking parlor. She was buried at Mt. Olivet, Denver.

Peter Munsero, Jr., who has been in Texas on business stopped off here for a visit with his parents on his way to Denver.

Mr. Sam Barry manager of the Bernard ranch, loaded a car of potatoes Monday to be shipped to Elkton.

The Woodmen will give a ball at their hall Friday evening, February 21.

Mrs. Jessie Barrows shopped in Colorado Springs Thursday.

Mrs. R. C. Elliott has so far recovered from her recent illness as to be able to sit up.

Carl Limbach of Denver, is at home for a short visit.

Mrs. Pyers is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stamm.

Mr. John Pring and Mr. Plumb of Colorado Springs were in Monument Tuesday.

Mr. John Doughty, a Colorado Springs man, was transacting business in town Monday.

The . . Famous Water OF The Dr. Horn Mineral Springs,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

A URIC ACID SOLVENT and

A specific cure for all kidney troubles & resulting effects, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout.

ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate	1.25
Sodium sulphate	.40
Sodium chloride	1.60
Sodium carbonate	1.75
Calcium carbonate	7.32
Magnesium carbonate	3.38
Silica	.62
Oxide of iron and aluminum	.47

Figures given are grains per gallon, (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

If your druggist does not keep it write for particulars to

DR. T. G. HORN, COLORADO SPRINGS.

FALCON

Mrs. A. E. Smith was taken very seriously ill Saturday night with heart trouble. She is some better, but is still very low.

Mr. McGinniss has been relieved at the C. & S. and has gone to Central which is a much better station. His family left this morning. He is succeeded here by Mr. Gallagher of Elbert.

"Scotty" Henderson came in from Flagler Friday morning and took in the dance Friday evening.

D. T. Cuthbert spent Sunday with his family. He is not in love with Limon.

Misses Daisy and Ethel Barnett and Miss Maggie Grater came down from Idaho Springs Friday afternoon and were here for the Rathbone dance. They are always welcome visitors here.

The report that there was a "rough house" at the dance Friday evening was incorrect. The trouble occurred in the village in the afternoon.

Mr. J. J. Headington and family of Decorah, Ia., came in on the 8th and are at present located on the Heck ranch. Mr. Headington expects to purchase a home here soon.

Charles Wood has sold his ranch to a Mr. Stewart of Missouri. He expects to remove to Portland, Ore., soon.

The dance given by the Rathbone Sisters Friday night was a very pleasant affair. There was a big crowd and a fine supper was served. The ladies realized a neat sum for the new organ recently purchased by them and the knights.

H. H. McEwen is still confined to his bed with rheumatism. He hopes to be able to go to Pueblo soon to take the baths at the Clark magnetic spring.

Thomas O'Toole is assisting in the care of H. H. McEwen for a few days.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mrs. McCormick returned from a visit of eight or 10 days in Colorado Springs.

Several carloads of ice have been shipped to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Jewett spent Sunday in Crystola and were guests of Judge and Mrs. Morton.

Mrs. George Banks made a flying trip to the Springs one day last week.

Mrs. H. Kessler is spending a few days in Denver.

Quite an excitement was caused among the school children a few days ago by the burning of their "bachelor's hall." They were getting dinner, had their food cooking, when all at once the tent caught fire and they found themselves without a cover. No harm came other than the loss of the tent.

Mr. John Stone has returned from Colorado Springs to do some assessment work on his claims.

Mrs. R. M. Squires was visiting Mrs. Hirons for a few days last week.

Mr. Hamilton has gone to Chicago to visit friends and meet his wife. They expect to return in a few weeks.

BIJOU BASIN

Mr. Frank Deninny has been drilling a well, and struck water at 200 feet.

Mr. C. M. Smith of Colorado Springs, came out last week, shipped the cheese from the factory and closed down.

Mr. A. J. Dowing went to Colorado Springs for a week.

Miss Nora C. Tamlin began school here last Tuesday.

Mrs. George Tuttle of Sullivan, spent a few days in the Basin visiting friends.

Mr. Prather Baker had some sawing done the first of the week.

Mr. O. C. Jamerson has moved his saw mill to Mr. George Thorp's place on Big Sandy.

EASTERN MARKETS

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Grains jogged along in a dull rut today occasionally prodded into activity by changes in sentiment. Bearishness was the uppermost characteristic, but so narrow was the range that May wheat closed only ⅛c lower, May corn a shade down and May oats ⅛c lower. Provisions closed 5 to 22½c depressed.

Early trade in wheat was somewhat nervous with tendency toward lower prices. Cables were lower, flour news was weak and the weather for winter wheat was good. This induced some short selling and sent prices down a trifle. Northwestern receipts were liberal and predictions from that country indicated a better spring movement. The seaboard was bidding but at prices 1c lower. Dullness was also the bearish factor. May opened ⅛@¼ to ¼@⅜c lower at 78⅛c to 78c, and fiddled around for over an hour with hardly a change. Weakness in coarse grains helped to depress wheat and May eventually touched 77¾c. There had been some selling for longs and by the southwest and commission houses had sold some for the outside account. For a time it looked as if the market could be manipulated easily but when New York worked a fair business on the break the crowd that had gone short early came in and bought. Most of the loss was regained and May closed steady ⅛c down, at 78⅛@78¼c. There was a sprinkling of bullish news through the session, which, however, had little strengthening effect. Reports had it that much of the winter wheat country which was supposed to be under snow, was unprotected. San Francisco also reported a fair continental demand and prices went up 1½c. Local receipts were 22 cars, none of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 254 cars, making a total for the three points of 276, against 281 last year. This day last week was a holiday. Primary receipts were 437,000 bushels compared to 463,000 bushels last year. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour equaled 440,000 bushels. The seaboard reported 12 loads taken for export.

A bearish sentiment carried over from yesterday depressed corn at the opening. Commission houses sold some for the southwest, there was no improvement in the cash situation and on a general bearish sentiment prices hung somewhat under last night's close. One large professional bought in to some extent and buoyed the market for a time, but when he threw over his purchases the crowd went short and May slid off to 60¾c. The general situation was almost unchanged. Clearances were very small and the movement was light. Colder weather was predicted in the feeding country and the freer movement expected west showed no signs of beginning at once. There were several little spurts of activity in corn and near the close the early shorts sellers took profits. This brought a steady condition and May closed only a shade under at 61¼c. Receipts were 84 cars.

Oats had little life and followed corn closely. Prices fluctuated over a range of only ¼c though there was a slight decline from yesterday. The steady tone at the close came on the revival of corn strength. May closed only ⅛c down at 43⅝c. Receipts were 70 cars.

Provisions were quiet but were depressed by general selling following the early grain weakness. Hog receipts at the yards were light and brought better prices, but the sentiment was more bearish than for weeks. May pork closed 12½c down at $15.77½; May lard 5@7½c lower at $9.40@9.42½, and May ribs 5c lower at $8.45.

Estimated receipts tomorrow—Wheat, 25; corn, 75, oats, 80. Hogs, 40,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
May	78	78¼	77¾	78¼
July	78⅜	78⅜	78¼	78½
Sept	77⅞	77⅞	77½	77¾
Corn, No. 2—				
May	61⅛	61½	60¾	61¼
July	61	61⅜	60⅞	61⅛
Sept	60⅛	60⅜	59½	60
Oats, No. 2—				
May	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
July	36½	36¾	36⅜	36⅝
Sept	31½	31½	31¼	31½
Mess Pork, bbl—				
May	15.82½	15.85	15.70	15.77½
July	15.90	15.95	15.82½	15.97½
Lard, 100 lbs—				
May	9.47½	9.50	9.37½	9.40
July	9.57½	9.60	9.50	9.52½
Short Ribs, 100 lbs—				
May	8.47½	8.47½	8.42½	8.45
July	8.57½	8.57½	8.52½	8.55
Sept	8.62½	8.62½	8.60	8.62½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Slow and easy. No. 3 spring wheat, 70@75c; No. 2 red, 84@85½c; No. 2 oats, 43⅝@43¾c; No. 2 white, 45@46½c; No. 3 white, 44¼@45½c; No. 2 rye, 61c; fair to choice malting barley, 61@63½c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.67½; No. 1 northwestern, $1.72¼; prime timothy seed, $6.40@6.50; mess pork, per bbl., $15.55@15.60; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.20@9.22½; short ribs sides (loose), $8.30@8.45; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 7⅛@7¼c; short clear sides (boxed), $8.70@8.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $9.25.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	38,000	29,000
Wheat, bu	81,000	63,000
Corn, bu	94,000	37,000
Oats, bu	44,000	89,000
Rye, bu	1,000	1,000
Barley, bu	55,000	28,000

On the produce exchange today the butter market steady; creamery, 18¼@28¼c; dairy, 18@24c; chees firm, 10@12¼c; eggs unsettled, fresh 34c.

Elgin Butter Market.

By Associated Press.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 17.—There were no offerings or sales of butter on board today, but the quotation committee advanced the price two cents, declaring a firm market at 29 cents. The sales of the week aggregated 600,000 pounds.

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Cattle, receipts 18,000, including 500 Texans. Good top prime steers, $6.50@7.20; poor to medium, $4.00@6.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.00; cows, $1.25@5.35; heifers, $2.50@5.50; canners, $1.25@2.30; bulls, $2.50@4.60; calves, $2.50@7.25; Texas fed steers, $4.50@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts today 40,000, tomorrow 44,000, left over 8,000. Strong to 5 cents higher, close advance lost. Mixed and butchers, $5.75@6.30; good to choice heavy, $6.20@6.40; rough heavy, $5.90@6.15; light, $5.50@6.10; bulk of sales, $5.90@6.20.

Sheep—Receipts 20,000; sheep, steady; lambs, weak to 10 cents lower. Good to choice wethers, $4.75@5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.85@4.60; western sheep and yearlings, $4.50@6.00; native lambs, $3.75@6.60; western lambs, $5.25@6.65.

Official yesterday—Receipts, cattle, 5,573; hogs, 25,316; sheep, 12,306. Shipments, cattle, 1,806; hogs, 5,168; sheep, 220.

Denver Live Stock.

Denver, Feb. 19.—Cattle—The receipts of cattle were very light today, not enough on the market to make a showing. The offerings were the smallest of any day this month, only one load and a few head by trail on sale. The load consisted of some good cornfed beef steers from Longmont that sold at $5.00. These steers averaged 1,239 pounds and brought the top of the market, considering the quality, which was only fairly good for cornfeds. Butcher cattle were in light supply, packers getting a few cows and bulls that came by trail. What feeders and stockers that were on the market arrived by trail and were common, the bulk selling at $3.65 to $3.75. The market is steady, but not enough sales made to base quotations on. The demand continues strong on all classes of offerings, and cattle are selling better here than at any of the eastern markets. Receipts expected to be light the balance of the week.

Hogs The hog receipts were light today as trains were late. Nine loads of hogs will be in late this afternoon and six loads in the morning, which will give the packers a good supply. The load of hogs that sold were common and light, so did not bring the top of the market, which was about the same as yesterday. Demand is good for choice, heavy hogs.

Sheep—The only load of sheep to arrive was consigned direct to the packers, they being fat wethers. Market ruled strong, with demand good for muttons at live quotations. The eastern lamb market is gradually advancing, $6.60 being the top paid for lambs at the river so far.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 1,000 Texans; steady to 10c higher; native steers, $6.00@6.35; Texas and Indian steers, $4.25@5.65; Texas cows, $2.75@4.50; native cows and heifers, $3.75@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.90; bulls, $3.25@4.75; calves, $4.50@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market active, steay and 5c higher; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.25; heavy, $6.20@6.30; packers, $5.90@6.20; medium, $5.90@6.25; light, $5.35@6.10; yorkers, $5.35@6.00; pigs, $4.50@5.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market strong; muttons, $4.50@5.75; lambs, $6.25@6.60; range wethers, $4.75@5.50; ewes, $4.75@5.40.

Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; market active and stronger; native steers, 04.00@6.60; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; western steers, $3.75@5.25; Texas steers, $3.60@4.60; canners, $1.50@2.80; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.60; calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.75@4.50.

Hogs — Receipts, 11,500; market strong; heavy, $5.90@6.15; mixed, $5.75@5.90; light, $5.40@5.95; pigs, $5.80@6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; fed muttons, $5.00@6.00; western, $4.50@5.00; ewes, $4.00@4.70; common and stockers, $2.75@4.50; lambs, $5.25@6.50.

Denver Produce.

Denver, Feb. 19.—Eggs receipts were again light and by noon the quotation had advanced to 33c and firm at that price. There are no storage eggs or even seconds on the market. Butter has also improved, the best standard creamery brands being firm at 31c and roll advancing to 18@19c. Fruit trade is a little quiet, California oranges declining to $2.50@3.25, lemons to $3.25. Malaga grapes are quoted at $10 a bbl. In vegetables, potatoes have declined 10c a cwt., spinach advanced to 10c a lb. and carrots ½c a lb.

Butter—Standard creamery, 31c; firsts, 25@27c; store packed, 17@18c; cooking butter, 14@15c; roll butter, 18@19c.

Eggs—Ranch, per dozen, 33c.

Cheese—Colorado cheese, 12c; Colorado brick, 13@14c; Wisconsin twins, 12½@13½c.

Poultry—Dressed turkeys, fancy, 16c; fancy hens, 11c; springs, small, 14@16c; ducks, 10c; geese, 11c.

Fruits—Oranges, $2.50@3.25; lemons, $3.25; apples, Colorado, $1.50@2.50 per box; eastern apples, $5.25@6.50 bbl.; cranberries, $7.75 per bbl.; fancy Missouri apples, $5.50 per bbl.; grape fruit, $3.50 box; tangerines, $2.75 box; Malaga grapes, $10.00 bbl.

Vegetables—Potatoes, red Greeleys, $1.40@1.50; cabbage, $1.00; onions, $4.00; beets, $1.00; navy beans, $3.80; Mexican beans, $4.00; lima beans, $6.00; parsley, per doz., 20c; lettuce, 40@50c; cauliflower, 9c per lb.; radishes, per doz., 20@35c; spinach, 10c; Brussels sprouts, 17½c; Hubbard squash, 2½c lb.; fresh tomatoes, $4.50; turnips, $1.00; parsnips, $1.00; carrots, $1.50.

Colorado Springs Produce.

Eggs—Per case, $9.00.

Butter—Standard creamery, 25@28c; second grade, 24@25c; ladle goods, 16@17c; fancy dairy, 12½@18c; cooking, 10@11c.

Poultry—Dressed chickens, spring, fancy, 16c; turkeys, 16@17c; hens, 10@12c; geese, 10@11c; ducks, springs, 12@13c.

Vegetables—Lettuce, 40@50c dozen; cauliflower, 10c; celery, 4c; oranges, $3.25 box; lemons, $3.00@3.50 box; apples, fancy, $1.75@2.00 box; Ben Davis, $1.25 box; sweet potatoes, Arizona, $3.25 box.

Boston Wool Market.

By Associated Press.

Boston, Feb. 18.—Wool was quiet and firm here this week. The new American clip has opened well. Early shorn Arizona wools have been bought in Phoenix at prices which will bring them as high as 50 cents clean, landed in Boston. Choice fine territory wools are very scarce. Good territories, fine medium, are selling at 48 cents on the secured basis and if they contain considerable staple, the range is up to 50 cents with the ordinary fine medium at 44@45 cents. Fleece wools hold firm with trade quiet. Choice delaine is held at 28½c; No. 1 Ohio fleeces, 26@26½c with 27c asked.

New York Money.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 19.—Money on call steady at 2 @2½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅝ for demand and at $4.84¾ for 60 days. Posted rates $4.85½ and $4.88. Commercial bills $4.84¼@4.85¼.

Bar silver, 55⅛c. Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

Bonds—Governments, firm; state, inactive; railroads, firm.

FINAL AUTHORITY HAS PASSED ON SCHLEY-SAMPSON CONTROVERSY

(Continued from Page 1.)

limit of signal distance when he proposed for any reason temporarily to relinquish his command to the next ranking officer.'

"Following is Admiral Taylor's statement:

"'At the beginning of the fight the New York was about as far to the eastward of me as the Brooklyn was to the westward. The only signal I received from the New York was at the very close of the fight when she signaled to me to return and guard the mouth of the harbor, so that nothing could come out to attack our transports. I received no signal whatever from the Brooklyn and should not have heeded any if one had been made, as I considered Admiral Sampson present and in command. From her position the Indiana took full part in the actual fight as the Spanish ships came out of the harbor.

"'When they ran to the westward the Indiana fell behind, but continued firing at them and at the torpedo boats until all but the Colon were sunk or beached. I saw the Brooklyn turn and run out to seaward, seemingly over a mile, about the time the rear of one of the Spanish ships turned to the west; if, instead of making this loop, the Brooklyn had stood straight in toward the Spaniards, as the other American ships, it seems to me that the fight would have been settled then without need of the long chase.'

"Following is Commander Wainwright's statement:

"'At the outset of the fight the New York was not much further away from me in one direction than the Brooklyn was in the other, and was in plain sight. A signal from Admiral Taylor in connection with my moving forward to attack the torpedo boats was the only signal I received. I made one to the New York just before the last torpedo boat sank. The New York at that time was coming up under the fire of the batteries and herself fired a couple of shots at the torpedo boats. Of course Admiral Sampson was present and in command. I received no signals from the Brooklyn and would not have noticed her at all had it not been for the fact that when the other vessels closed in she made what has since been called 'the loop,' so that my attention was attracted by not seeing the Texas because she stopped and not seeing the Brooklyn because she went seaward away from the Spanish vessels. In other words, the left or westward part of our line was confused and this attracted my attention because it seemed to me from where I was that this permitted the Spanish vessels to try to escape to westward.'

"The survey of the damages of the four Spanish war vessels shows that in addition to several score hits by the six-pounder and one-pounder guns of the American fleet they were struck 43 times by the larger guns of four inches caliber and over. The Colon, which came out inside the others and did comparatively little fighting, received but three of these hits. The other three ships which bore the brunt of the action, received 40 among them. Of these 40, 11 according to the report of the board which examined into them were by four-inch guns, 10 by five-inch guns, four by either four or five-inch (the board could not determine which) while one was by either a five or six-inch; 12 were by eight-inch and two by 12-inch guns. All of our big ships except the Texas had eight-inch guns. Only the Texas and Iowa had 12-inch guns. The Oregon and Indiana had 13-inch guns; and they and the Texas had six-inch guns. The only four-inch guns were on the Iowa, the only five inch guns on the Brooklyn. Therefore, of the three Spanish ships which did the bulk of the fighting, out of 40 large caliber shots that struck them 11 certainly came from the Iowa, 10 certainly from the Brooklyn, four from either the Iowa or the Brooklyn and two from either the Iowa or the Texas. Of the three which struck the Colon two were five-inch and must have come from the Brooklyn, one was either a five or an eight-inch. It must be remembered that the four and five-inch guns were the only quick firers above six-pounders in our fleet, and that they were not only much more rapidly but much more surely handled than were the larger and slower firing guns. The damage and loss of the American vessels were trivial. The only loss suffered was aboard the Brooklyn, where one man was killed and one wounded. In damage the cost of the repairs shows that the Iowa suffered most and the Oregon least. The American ships engaged possessed a more than two-fold material superiority over the Spanish ships, and the difference in the handling of their guns and their engines was even greater. We have just cause to be proud of the vigilance and instant readiness our ships displayed and the workmanlike efficiency with which they were handled. The most striking act was that of the Gloucester, a converted yacht which her commander, Wainwright, pushed into the fight through a hail of projectiles, any one of which would have sunk her, in order that he might do his part in destroying two torpedo boats, each possessing far more than his own offensive power.

"From the statements of the captains above, from the official reports and from the testimony before the court of inquiry the fight can be plotted with absolute certainty in its important outlines though there is conflict as to minor points. When the four Spanish cruisers came out of the harbor the New York had left her position in the blockading lines 40 or 45 minutes before. She had hoisted the signal 'disregard the movements of the commander-in-chief,' but had not hoisted the signal to the second in command to take charge, which, as appears by the signal book, was sometimes but not always used when the command was transferred. As soon as the engagement began the New York turned and steamed back, hoisting a signal to close in, which, however, none of the squadron saw. She was in plain sight and not very much farther from the easternmost blockading ships than the latter were from the Brooklyn which was the westernmost of the lines. As soon as the Spanish ships appeared the five big American blockaders started toward them in accordance with the standing orders of Admiral Sampson.

"After this first move each acted purely on his own initiative. For some minutes the Spanish and American vessels steadily approached one another and the fighting was at its hottest. Then the already damaged Spanish ships turned to the westward while at the same time the westernmost American vessel, the Brooklyn, which was nearest the Spanish line, turned to the eastward, making a loop of a three-quarter circle, at the end of which she again headed westward farther off from and farther behind the Spanish vessels than before the loop had begun, but still ahead of any of the American vessels, although farther outside.

"The Texas, the next ship to the Brooklyn, either was, or conceived herself to be, put in such jeopardy by the Brooklyn's turn toward her that she backed her engines, coming almost or quite to a standstill; so that both the Oregon and the Iowa, which were originally to the eastward of her, passed her and it was some time after she again started before she regained her former position relative to the Spanish vessels. The Spanish vessels had straightened out in column for the west, the Colon going inside of the others and gradually forging ahead of them, without suffering much damage. The two torpedo boats, which had followed them out of the harbor, were now destroyed by the fire of the rearmost American vessel and of the Gloucester, which headed straight in for them, paying no more heed to their quick-fire guns than to the heavy artillery of the forts, to which she was also exposed.

"In the running fight which followed, until the Teresa, Oquendo and Vizaya were destroyed, the Indiana gradually dropped behind, although she continued to fire until the last of the three vessels went ashore. The Brooklyn was ahead of any of the other American vessels, on a course outside theirs; she was nearly broadside on to the Spaniards. The Oregon, Iowa and Texas were all close together and actively engaged throughout this running fight. The Brooklyn and Oregon, followed at some distance by the Texas, then continued in the chase of the Colon which went nearly 30 miles farther before she also went ashore. During the chase of the Colon there was practically no fighting.

"These are the facts as set forth in the above statements of the captains and elsewhere in their official reports and testimony. They leave no room for doubt on any important point.

"The question of command is in this case nominal and technical. Admiral Sampson's ship, the New York, was seen at the outset of the fight from all the ships except the Brooklyn. Four of these five ship captains have testified that they regarded him as present and in command. He signalled 'close in' to the fleet as soon as the first Spanish ship appeared, but his signal was not seen by any American vessel. He was actually under fire from the forts and himself fired a couple of shots at the close of the action with the torpedo boats in addition to signaling the Indiana just at the close of the action. But during the action not a single order from him was received by any of the ships that were actively engaged.

"Admiral Schley at the outset of the action hoisted the two signals of 'clear ship' and 'close in,' which were simply carrying out the standing orders of Admiral Sampson as to what should be done if the enemy's ships attempted to break out of the harbor. Until after the close of the first portion of the fight, at the mouth of the harbor and until after he had made his loop and the Spanish ships were fleeing to the westward, not another American ship noticed a signal from him. When the western pursuit had begun, the Oregon, and the Oregon only, noticed and repeated one of his signals of command. The captain of the Oregon then regarded him as in command, but did not in any shape or way execute any movement or any action of any kind whatsoever in accordance with any order from him.

"In short the question as to which of the two men, Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley, was at the time in command, is of merely nominal character. Technically, Sampson commanded the fleet and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined, not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine room aboard any ship actively engaged in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their two vessels. It was a captains' fight.

"Therefore, the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal command over the squadron; for, so far as the actual fight was concerned, neither one nor the other in fact exercised any command. Sampson was hardly more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as commander-in-chief: upon the excellence of the blockade: upon the preparedness of the squadron: upon the arrangement of the ships head-on in a semi-circle around the harbor, and the standing orders in accordance with which they instantly moved to the attack of the Spaniards when the latter appeared. For all these things the credit is his.

"Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole she did well, but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the 'loop.' It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more 'dangerous proximity' to them, but it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her. This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag. Moreover the danger was certainly not as great as that which, in the self same moment, menaced Wainwright's fragile craft as he drove forward against the sea. It was not in my judgment as great as the danger to which the Texas was exposed by the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the Brooklyn and Texas materially to lose position compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had been taken Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn manfully and well. She and the Oregon were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels—though the Iowa certainly and seemingly the Texas, also did as much in hammering to a standstill the Vizcaya, Oquendo and Teresa; while the Indiana did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the Colon the Brooklyn and Oregon share the credit between them.

"Under such circumstances it seems to me that the recommendations of President McKinley were eminently proper, and that so far as Admiral Sampson and Schley were concerned, it would have been unjust for him to have made other recommendations. Personally, I feel that in view of Captain Clark's long voyage in the Oregon and the condition in which he brought her to the scene of service, as well as the way in which he actually managed her before and during the fight it would have been well to have given him the same advancement that was given Wainwright. But, waiving this, it is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley—there was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either. In short, as regards Admirals Sampson and Schley I find that President McKinley did substantial justice and there would be no warrant for reversing his action.

"Both Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley are now on the retired list. In concluding their report, the members of the court of inquiry, Admirals Dewey, Benham and Ramsay, unite in stating that they recommend that no further action be had in the matter. With this recommendation I must heartily concur. There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy. To keep it alive would merely do damage to the navy and to the country.

"Theodore Roosevelt."

25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway

25c One Way, 40c Round Trip. 5-day limit to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 8, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of county court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 24, 1902, viz: Clarence Milner, H. E. No. 8903, for the S½ SW¼ lot 3, SW¼ NE¼, Sec. 1, T. 11 S., R. 64 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Isaac Milner of Amo, Colo.
Frank Buzzard of Amo, Colo.
Amos Goad of Amo, Colo.
James Miller of Amo, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion Feb. 13, 1902.
Last insertion March 20, 1902.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Havens Atwood, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Havens Atwood, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1902, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 10th day of February, A. D. 1902.

Charles W. Haines, Administrator.

First insertion Feb. 13, 1902.
Last insertion March 6, 1902.

NOTICE OF PRESENTATION OF GUARDIAN'S PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 10th day of March, 1902, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, I, the undersigned, guardian of the estate of Edwin Havens Atwood, a minor, by my attorneys, Haines & Johnson, will present to the district court of the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, sitting within and for El Paso county, at the court house at Colorado Springs, my petition praying therein for an order for sale at private sale of all the right, title and interest of the said minor, the same being an undivided one-half interest in and to lot 12, in Hallowell's subdivision of block 212, addition No. 1, in the said city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, at which time and place any person may be present and object thereto if he so desires.

Colorado Springs, Colo., February 10, 1902. Edwards P. Cleaveland, Guardian of Estate of Edwin Havens Atwood, a Minor.

Haines & Johnson, Attorneys.

First insertion Feb. 13, 1902.
Last insertion Feb. 27, 1902.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of A. E. Elmore, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1902, being one of the regular days of the March term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, T. P. Barber, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator and pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 1, 1902. T. P. Barber, Administrator of the Estate of A. E. Elmore, Deceased.

First insertion Feb. 6, 1902.
Last insertion March 6, 1902.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE STATE LANDS.

Office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colo., Feb. 3, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Christina Owens, whose postoffice address is Denver, Colo., on January 27, 1902, made application No. 2143 to the state board of land commissioners to lease the following described Ind. school lands, situate in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit:

N½ of NE¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.

SE¼ of NE¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.

N½ of NW¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.

S½ of SW¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.

SE¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication February 27, 1902.

John T. Joyce, Register State Board Land Commissioners.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Henry Atwood, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of William Henry Atwood, late of the county of Cuyahoga, state of Ohio, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1902, on the last Monday in March, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 10th day of February, A. D. 1902.

Charles W. Haines, Administrator.

First insertion March 6, 1902.
Last insertion March 13, 1902.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE STATE LANDS.

Office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colorado, February 13, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Julien Gammon, whose postoffice address is Ramah, Colo., on February 6, 1902; made application No. 2193 to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the following described school lands, situate in El Paso county, Colorado, towit:

All of Sec. 36, Township 11 South, Range 61 West.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication, March 13, 1902.

John T. Joyce, Register State Board Land Commissioners.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

The Weekly Gazette Contains All the Important News of the Week . . . .

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For Colorado First, Last and All the Time — The Weekly Gazette . . . . . .

VOL. XXXVIII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1902—TWELVE PAGES NO. 8

FINAL AUTHORITY HAS PASSED ON SCHLEY-SAMPSON CONTROVERSY

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The president today made the following statement public:

"White House, Feb. 18, 1902.

"I have received the appeal of Admiral Schley and the answer thereto from the navy department. I have examined both with the utmost care, as well as the preceding appeal to the secretary of the navy. I have read through all the testimony taken before the court and the statements of the counsel for Admirals Sampson and Schley and have examined all the official reports of every kind in reference to the Santiago naval campaign, copies of the logbooks and signal books and the testimony before the court of claims and have also personally had before me the four surviving captains of the five ships, aside from those of the two admirals, which were actively engaged at Santiago.

"It appears that the court of inquiry was unanimous in its findings of fact and unanimous in its expressions of opinion on most of its findings of fact. No appeal is made to me from the verdict of the court on these points where it was unanimous. I have, however, gone carefully over the evidence on these points also. I am satisfied that on the whole the court did substantial justice.

"It should have specifically condemned the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago while Admiral Schley was in command. On the other hand, I feel that there is a reasonable doubt whether he did not move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port. The court is united in condemning Admiral Schley's action on the point where it seems to me he most gravely erred; his retrograde movement, when he abandoned the blockade, and his disobedience of orders and mis-statement of facts in relation thereto. It should be remembered, however, that the majority of these actions which the court censures occurred five weeks or more before the fight itself, and it certainly seems that if Admiral Schley's actions were censurable he should not have been left as second in command under Sampson. His offenses were in effect condoned when he was not called to account for them.

"Admiral Sampson after the fight, in an official letter to the department, alluded for the first time to Admiral Schley's reprehensible conduct, six weeks previously. If Admiral Schley was guilty of reprehensible conduct of a kind which called for such notice from Admiral Sampson, then Admiral Sampson ought not to have left him as senior officer of the blockading squadron on the third of July, when he (Sampson) steamed away on his proper errand of communication with General Shafter.

"We can therefore for our present purpose dismiss consideration of so much of the appeal as relates to anything except the battle. As regards this, the point raised in the appeal is between Admirals Sampson and Schley, as to which was in command and as to which was entitled to the credit, if either of them was really entitled to any unusual and pre-eminent credit by any special exhibit of genius, skill and courage. The court could have considered both of these questions, but as a matter of fact it unanimously excluded evidence offered upon them and through its preannounced refusal to hear Admiral Sampson's side at all; and in view of such exclusion the majority of the court acted with entire propriety in not expressing an opinion on these points. The matter has, however, been raised by the president of the court. Moreover, it is the point upon which Admiral Schley in his appeal lays most stress and which he especially asks me to consider. I have therefore carefully investigated this matter also and have informed myself upon it from the best sources of information at my command.

"The appeal of Admiral Schley to me is not, as to this, the chief point he raises, really an appeal from the decision of the court of inquiry. Five-sixths of the appeal is devoted to this question of command and credit; that is, to matter which the court of inquiry did not consider. It is, in fact, from the action of President McKinley three years ago, when he sent in the recommendations for promotion for the various officers connected with the Santiago squadron, basing his recommendations upon his estimate of the credit to which the officers were respectively entitled. What I have to decide, therefore, is whether or not President McKinley did injustice in the matter. This necessarily involves a comparison of the actions of the different commanders engaged.

"The exhaustive official reports of the action leave little to be brought out anew; but as the question of Admiral Sampson's right to be considered in chief command which was determined in his favor by President McKinley and later by the court of claims, has never hitherto been officially raised, I deemed it best to secure statements from the commanders of the five ships (other than the Brooklyn and the New York, the flagships of the two admirals) which were actively engaged in the fight. Admiral Philip is dead. I quote extracts from his magazine article on the fight, written immediately after it occurred, closing with an extract from his letter to the secretary of the navy Feb. 27, 1899:

"'It was the blockade that made the battle possible. The battle was a direct consequence of the blockade, and upon the method and effectiveness of the blockade was very largely dependent the issue of the battle. * * * * Under the orders of Admiral Sampson the blockade was conducted with a success exemplified by others. * * When the Spanish admiral at last made his dash to escape we were ready—ready with our men, with our guns, and with our engines. * * * * It was only a few minutes after we had seen the leader of the advancing squadron that it became apparent that Cervera's plan was to run his ships in column westward in an effort to escape. * * * * Before he had fairly found himself outside the Morro the entire blockading squadron—Indiana, Oregon, Iowa, Brooklyn and Texas—was pumping shell into him at such a rate as to virtually decide the issue of the battle in the first few moments. All our ships had closed in simultaneously. * * * * Then occurred the incident which caused me for a moment more alarm than anything Cervera did that day. * * Suddenly a whiff of breeze and a lull in the firing lifted the pall, and there, bearing toward us and across our bows, turning on her port helm, with big waves curling over her bows and great clouds of black smoke pouring from her funnels, was the Brooklyn. She looked as big as half a dozen Great Easterns and seemed so near that it took our breath away. 'Back both engines' went down the tube to the astonished engineers, and in a twinkling the old ship was racing against herself. A collision which seemed imminent, even if it was not, was averted, and as the big cruiser glided past, all of us on the bridge gave a sigh of relief. Had the Brooklyn struck us then it would probably have been the end of the Texas and her half thousand men. * * * * At ten minutes to ten (the Spanish ships had appeared at about 9:30) * * * * the Oregon and Texas and Iowa were pretty well bunched, holding a parallel course westward with the Spaniards. The Indiana was also coming up well inside of all the others of our squadron, but a little in the rear, owing to her far eastward position at starting. * * * About a quarter past ten the Teresa, which had been in difficulties from the moment she left the shelter of the Morro, turned to seek a beaching place. She was on fire, and we knew that she was no longer to be reckoned with. Five minutes later our special enemy, the Oquendo, also turned in shore. * * The Vizcaya kept blazing away viciously, but the pounding she got from our four ships, more particularly the Oregon, was too much for her, and in half an hour she too was headed for the beach. * * * I determined to push on with the Texas. * * * It gives me pleasure to be able to write that, old ship as she is and not built for speed, the Texas held her own and even gained on the Colon in that chase. * * Admiral Sampson was commander-in-chief before, during and after the action.'

"Captain Clark's statement follows:

"'The credit for the blockade which led up to the fight is, of course, Admiral Sampson's. The position of the ships on the morning of the fight, in a semi-circle, head-on to the harbor, in consequence of which we were able to close in at once, was his. In closing, that is, in making the first movements, we were obeying his instructions; though as a matter of fact we would have closed in anyway, instructions or no instructions. When the Spanish ships came out of the harbor the navigator of my ship saw the New York to the eastward, but I received no signal of any kind from the New York during the action, nor was she near enough to signal directly to me until after the Colon surrendered.

"'The engagement may be said to have been divided into three parts, first, the fight proper while the Spanish squadron was coming out of the harbor and until it was clear of the Diamond Shoals and definitely headed westward; second, the running fight with the already damaged vessels as they fled westward until the Teresa, Oquendo and Vizcaya ran ashore, and third, the chase of the Colon, during which there was practically no fighting. During the first stage I did not see the Brooklyn or receive any signals from her. At the close of this stage the Oregon had passed the Iowa and Texas and when we burst out of the smoke I saw the four Spanish ships going westward, apparently uninjured and followed hard after, at the same time observing the Brooklyn a little ahead and off shore. She was broadside to the Spanish vessels and was receiving the weight of their fire and was returning it. The Brooklyn and Oregon thereafter occupied substantially these positions as regards each other, being about equally distant from the Spanish ships as we successfully overtook them, except when the Oregon attempted to close with the Oquendo. The heaviest fighting was at the harbor mouth and while the enemy was breaking through or passing our line. Not long after the running fight began the Teresa and then the Oquendo turned and went ashore, the Vizcaya continuing for some distance farther before she also was beached. Throughout the running fight the Brooklyn and Oregon were both hotly engaged, being ahead of any of our other ships, and we then constituted the western and what I regard as the then fighting division of our fleet. I considered Commodore Schley in responsible command during this running fight and chase so far as I was concerned, and acknowledged and repeated a signal he had flying for close action or something of the kind. As, however, the problem was perfectly simple, namely, to pursue the Spanish ships, as I had been doing before I saw the Brooklyn, he did not as a matter of fact exercise any control over any movement or action of the Oregon nor did I perform any action of any kind whatever in obedience to any order from the Brooklyn, neither as to my course nor as to my speed nor as to my gun fire during the fight or chase.

"'The Oregon always had fires under all boilers. In spite of the speed shown by the Oregon in this fight, she had not been and is not classed as the fastest ship, but during all her service in order that no scale should form in them, not one of our boilers was used for condensing, though the resulting discomfort for all hands was an additional hardship for her commanding officer.'

"Following is Admiral Evans' statement:

"The credit for the blockade, for the arrangement of the ships at the opening of the fight and for the first movements forward into the fight, must of course belong to Admiral Sampson, whose orders we were putting into effect. When the fight began Admiral Sampson's ship, the New York, was in plain sight. I saw her turning to overtake us. Throughout the fight I considered myself as under his command, but I received no orders from him until the Vizcaya was aground. Nor did I receive any orders whatever from the Brooklyn, nor should I have heeded them if I had received them, inasmuch as I considered Admiral Sampson to be present and in command.

"'The heavy fighting was during the time when the Spanish vessels were coming out of the harbor and before they had stretched fairly to the westward. When they thus stretched to the westward we all went after them without orders—of course we could do nothing else. Until the Teresa and Oquendo ran ashore the Iowa was close behind the Oregon and ahead of the Texas, and all of us were firing steadily at the Spanish ships. The Texas then recovered her speed—for she was dead in the water after having backed to avoid the Brooklyn when the Brooklyn turned—and she went ahead of the Iowa. Both of us continued to fire at the Vizcaya until she went ashore. Then I stopped but the Texas followed the Brooklyn and the Oregon after the Colon.

"'When the battle began the New York was not much farther to the eastward of me than the Brooklyn was to the westward. After the Vizcaya had grounded the New York overtook me and signaled me to return to the mouth of the harbor to prevent any other Spanish ship from coming out and attacking the transports. I received no signals of any kind from the Brooklyn. All we had to do was to close in on the Spanish squadron as it came out of the harbor, in obedience to the orders of Admiral Sampson, and then when the heaviest fighting was over and the Spanish ships were trying to escape to the west, to follow them—and of course there was no signal necessary to tell us to follow a fleeing enemy.

"'The machinery of the Iowa was not in condition to get best speed though every effort had been made to make it so. Her cylinder heads had not been off for more than six months, owing to the service she was performing. Her bottom was very foul, as she had not been docked for a period of 17 months. The Indiana was unavoidably in even worse shape.

"'The New York had left the blockading line flying the signal 'Disregard the movements of the commander-in-chief,' a signal frequently made, and well understood by the entire fleet. It did not transfer the command. No signal was made for the second in command to assume command of the fleet, which was usually done by the commander-in-chief before reaching the

(Continued on Page 12.)

MINING MEN WERE ROUTED

Only 20 Votes Against Adoption of the Amended Section on Taxation of Mines.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 19.—The miners made another series of attacks against the farmers in the house today but each charge was repulsed with heavier losses than the former and when the last charge was made the miners could only muster 20 men. The house, last evening after adopting the amendment, failed to adopt the mining section as amended and when a motion to adopt the section was made this morning, the miners renewed the struggle. Speaker Montgomery moved to reconsider last night's vote and supported his motion with an able half hour's speech, but the house was not in the mood to reconsider its work, and his motion was lost by a larger majority than that which carried the amendment last night. The miners then began a series of motions to take recesses in order to delay the vote to adopt the section, hoping in the interim to rally their forces, but each motion was lost, and at 12:30, the section as amended was adopted, only 20 men voting with the miners.

The senate is simply astounded at the position taken by the house. Many of the members of the upper house are referring to it as a game of bluff, but when they remember the position taken by the lower body on the state board of assessors proposition last winter, and when they also remember that they were compelled to yield, the most they expect at present is a compromise. The agricultural men of the house say that they have no desire to overtax any mining property, but they do desire to tax all profitable mining investments at the same rate as is paid by other property.

The agricultural men feel that in some way the bill as passed last winter was not understood by them. They claim that last winter they understood that the discussion and fight was made for a valuation upon one-fourth the gross output of the mines when in reality it was made and adopted upon a valuation of one-fourth the gross proceeds. Their idea last year was that a mine would be taxed at one-fourth the value of the ore as taken from the mine, when in reality it was taxed at one-fourth the value of the ore after freight rates and smelter charges had been deducted. They used as an example to illustrate the contention, the output of the Cripple Creek district. It was approximately $20,000,000. One-fourth of this would have made a valuation of $5,000,000. The smelter returns or gross proceeds from the Cripple Creek district were about $12,000,000, one-fourth of this is $3,000,000, which amount the Cripple Creek mines paid taxes on instead of $5,000,000 as the farmers thought the bill intended. Doubtless this had a great amount of influence with the house in voting to turn the entire matter over to the county assessor for him to value it the same as other property.

The senate today, by a vote of 24 to nine, tabled the Clayton bill to repeal the Bucklin bill. This puts that body on record as being against the rescinding of the Bucklin amendment. It does not, however, necessarily settle the question in the senate. Should the house pass a repeal bill through second reading and receive an opinion from the supreme court that it is legal and should it then be sent to the senate the upper house would doubtless again resume the discussion of the proposition.

The mining section of the revenue bill now reads as follows:

Section 83. That all mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver, lead, copper or other precious or valuable metals, and the gross proceeds of possessory rights in unpatented claims, shall be listed and valued each year, and shall be assessed at their full cash value. All surface improvements and all machinery located upon any mining claim or claims shall be separately valued for taxation. Provided further, that a non-producing mining claim or claims shall be assessed and taxed like other property according to the value thereof; and in ascertaining such value the assessor shall, in addition to other requirements of the act, take into consideration the location thereof the proximity to other mines or mining claims, and any other matter which may tend to assist him in arriving at a fair and equitable valuation of such property."

When the flat tax section of the bill was taken up the amendments as agreed upon by the sub committee were adopted. As the law now stands all domestic corporations not incorporated for $25,000 or over are exempt. No exemption is placed on foreign companies. A tax of two cents per $1,000 is charged on local corporations and four cents per $1,000 on foreign companies. Those foreign companies the par value of whose stock is less than $1 per share shall be charged two and one-half cents per 1,000 shares. One of the sections provided for the publishing in Denver and Pueblo papers of a list of all corporations not paying their flat tax. Mr. Adams objected to the publishing of the list. He contended that it would cost the state $6,000 to do this. He wanted the corporations notified by a circular letter. His amendment provided the sub-committee recommend that insurance companies organized under the laws of this state be exempt from the flat tax but after a spirited fight this amendment was lost by a vote of 33 to 15.

The senate started its day's work with a continuation of the debate over the Clayton bill to repeal the Bucklin bill.

The judiciary committee had brought in two reports on this bill. The majority report was to table the Clayton bill, which would allow the Bucklin bill to go before the people. The minority report was to adopt the Clayton bill. The discussion continued until 4 o'clock when the majority report was adopted by a vote of 24 to 9, those voting in the negative being Arthur, Barela, Clayton, Farwell, McGuire, Newell, Parks, Stewart and West.

This puts the senate on record as favoring allowing the Bucklin bill to go to the people.

The senate then went into the committee of the whole and took up the Bucklin bill, which is the Gunnison canal bill. The discussion was principally over whether or not the bill was constitutionally drawn. The questions at issue were not settled when the senate adjourned.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

By Associated Press.

Cincinnati, Feb. 19.—Hugh McGovern, brother of Terry McGovern, easily knocked out Ching Pong, the Chinese pugilist in the first round at the Blue Grass Athletic club, Covington, Ky., tonight.

JINGOISM IN CANADA

Nova Scotian Member of Parliament Will Capture Washington and Annex the United States.

By Associated Press.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 19.—There was an exciting debate in the house of commons today on the Alaska boundary question. It was brought up by Henry Bourassa, who moved for all papers and correspondence connected with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Alaska boundary. The premier said that the correspondence could not be brought down while negotiations were going on.

Mr. Bourassa did not see how that excuse could apply to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He pointed out that the Canadian interests were always sacrificed by Great Britain to please the United States.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier, said he was not an admirer of the British policy on the American continent, but he did not think that even Mr. Bourassa would ask that Britain should go to war with the United States. What was necessary was a little time to see if an amicable solution could be arrived at.

S. F. Courlay of Pieton, Nova Scotia, struck a fighting attitude and declared that he agreed with Mr. Bourassa; although he had never done so before. He accused Britain of always sacrificing Canada in its negotiations with the United States and said that rather than submit he and his family would go into trenches and stay there for two years if need be and fight for the rights of Canada.

"If it is necessary," he said, "to fight the Yankees we will fight within 24 hours and after six months we will capture their capital and annex their country to Canada."

Mr. Bourassa then withdrew his motion.

CIVIC FEDERATION TO SETTLE LABOR TROUBLES

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 19.—The first meeting of the executive committee of 36 appointed by the National Civic Federation to arbitrate labor troubles, was held here today with Senator Hanna in the chair. The object of the gathering was to receive a report on a working plan by means of which strikes, lockouts and other forms of disputes between capitalists and the laboring class may be settled. This plan was presented by a sub-committee in the form of a set of by-laws which provide that the chairman of the executive committee of the federation shall appoint a committee on conciliation, to consist of nine members, three of whom shall be selected from each group of the executive committee representing capital, labor and the general public whose duty it shall be at the request of the chairman, on information of a threatened strike or lockout of more than local magnitude, to use its good offices in restoring harmonious relations, reporting its action to the executive committee.

Should the efforts at conciliation prove ineffective and should both parties to the dispute desire the service of the executive committee it is directed that they may be invited to select two employers and two wage earners from the executive committee to serve as an arbitration board. Should the four find it necessary to appoint an umpire to finally decide the dispute they may select a fifth member from the division representing the public.

Should the controversy seem of such magnitude as to justify such action, the officers of the executive committee shall be authorized to call a meeting of the entire executive committee to consider the situation and take such action as may, in its judgment, be required. The executive committee may appoint auxiliary committees to deal with local disturbances, the rules governing the same to be in harmony with the general purpose of industrial department.

TO TEST LEGALITY OF THE MERGER

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Within a very short time a bill will be filed by the United States to test the legality of the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railway systems through the instrumentality of the Northern Securities company.

In speaking of the matter today Attorney-General Knox said:

"Some time ago the president requested an opinion as to the legality of this merger and it was recently given, to the effect that in my judgment it violates the provisions of the Sherman act of 1894, whereon he decided that suitable action should be taken to have the question judicially determined. A bill in equity is now in course of preparation which will be filed within a very short time which will ask the merger effected through the exchange of shares of the Northern Securities company for shares of the two railroad companies be dissolved and such shares ordered re-exchanged to restore the stocks of the two railroad companies to their original holders. The two railroad companies, the Northern Securities company, J. P. Morgan and James J. Hill and their associates, stockholders in the two companies will be the defendants. The district in which the proceedings will be instituted has not yet been determined. Most likely it will be in Minnesota."

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 19.—William A. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., defeated Charles A. Norris, formerly amateur billiard champion of the Chicago Athletic club and now of the Knickerbocker Athletic club for the amateur billiard championship of America at the Knickerbocker Athletic club tonight by a score of 500 to 464.

YOUNG TEDDY MAY BE ABLE TO SIT UP TODAY

By Associated Press.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 19.—Young Theodore Roosevelt has continued to improve today, and it is hoped that he may be able to sit up tomorrow. Owing to the blustering weather Mrs. Roosevelt and Alice have kept indoors all day and have been in close attendance upon the sick boy.

Mrs. Robinson, the president's sister, made a flying visit to Groton today, returning to her home on the evening train. Dr. Rixey is expected here from Washington tomorrow and will remain until such time as Teddy is well enough to return to Washington.

COLORADO CONVICT MAY RELEASE ONE IN UTAH

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, Feb. 19.—James Lynch, a prisoner under sentence of death in the state penitentiary, today made an affidavit to the effect that L. E. King, also under a death sentence, had absolutely nothing to do with the attempted holdup of a gambling house in this city in September, 1900, when George Prouse was shot and killed and for which crime Lynch and King were convicted. Lynch was captured during the attempted hold-up and King was arrested a few days later on suspicion of being connected with the affair. He has steadily maintained his innocence and being an Italian subject recently enlisted the aid of the Italian ambassador at Washington to assist in securing his release.

Today's affidavit was secured by King's attorney after receiving an affidavit from Colorado to the effect that a convict named John Strange in the Canon City penitentiary had confessed that he and not King was Lynch's companion during the attempted hold-up.

A CONSOLIDATION OF COAL COMPANIES

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 19.—The Post tomorrow will say:

Plans for one of the greatest coal mining company mergings in the history of the country which include the consolidation of the Pittsburg Coal company and practically all the competing interests of these companies in the Ohio, West Virginia and Illinois fields, are again attracting attention in financial circles.

One of the next steps, according to the coal men, will be the merging of the two big Pittsburg companies into a single-headed corporation, the River combine with a capitalization of $30,000,000 and the Retail combine with $84,000,000, or a total of $94,000,000. The other corporations that are slated for this final merger will in the rough estimates make a combined capital of over $250,000,000.

HAIR WON'T FALL OUT.

If you Kill the Dandruff Germs with the New Treatment.

John N. Fuller, a well known citizen of Colfax, Wash., says: "I had dandruff so badly that it caked on my scalp. Herpicide completely cured me." George H. McWhirk of Walla Walla, Wash., says: "Herpicide completely cured me of a bad case of dandruff of 30 years' standing." They took the only really sensible treatment, a remedy that destroys the dandruff germ—Nebro's Herpicide. Stop dandruff, hair won't fall out, but will grow naturally, luxuriantly. Allays itching instantly and makes hair glossy and soft as silk. At druggists. One bottle will convince any doubter of its merits.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The senate committee on foreign relations today authorized a favorable report on a bill reforming the consular service. The bill requires a civil service examination of applicants for consular places.

ANXIOUS AT THE DELAY

Week Has Passed Since Release of Miss Stone Was Expected---Tsilka's Arrest for Complicity.

By Associated Press.

Constantinople, Feb. 19.—The reports of the release of Miss Stone are absolutely without foundation although her liberation is expected momentarily.

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Seres, European Turkey, dated February 18, to the Daily Graphic, says that W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople has gone to that city and M. Gargioulo, dragoman of the legation at Constantinople and Dr. House, the missionary, who are still at Seres are growing very anxious at the delay in the release of the captives which was expected a week ago.

The Turkish government declines responsibility in the matter, says the dispatch from Seres, as the transaction with the brigands was made without its knowledge.

By Associated Press.

Boston, Feb. 19.—Concerning the arrest of Rev. Mr. Tsilka, husband of Miss Stone's companion in captivity, on the ground of complicity in the abduction of Miss Stone and his wife, Samuel R. Capen, president of the American board, said:

"I know absolutely nothing about it. I would not be surprised if it were true that he was arrested, but I don't believe there is a particle of truth in the charge that he was implicated in the abduction."

FACTS IN REGARD TO CRUELTY IN PHILIPPINES

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Responding to an inquiry from Senator Lodge the secretary of war today sent to the senate a number of papers bearing upon the charge that cruelty is practiced by the American troops on the natives of the Philippines. Senator Lodge presented the documents in the senate.

Among the documents forwarded are the records of 13 investigations into such charges and the secretary says that every report or charge of this description which has at any time been brought to the notice of the war department has been made the subject of prompt investigation. He adds that in substantially every case inquired into the report has proved to be either unfounded or grossly exaggerated. He also says the department is engaged in conducting an investigation into the charge made by the senate last week, that "the water cure" is the favorite torture of the Americans and especially of the Maccabebe scouts to force the natives to give information and that a soldier who was with General Funston had stated that he had helped to administer the "water cure" to 160 natives, all but 26 of whom died. He incloses a copy of a letter received from General Funston dated February 2, 1902, in which he declares the statement to be an "atrocious lie, without the slightest foundation of fact," and also a letter from Lieutenant Watson the commander of the Maccabebe scouts to the same effect.

Copies of the army regulations prohibiting cruelty also are forwarded, as are the memoranda in 44 cases of officers, soldiers and camp followers who have been tried and 39 of them convicted for violation of these orders.

Presenting the other side of the picture, Secretary Root says:

"The war on the part of the Filipinos has been conducted with the barbarous cruelty common among uncivilized races, and with general disregard to the rules of civilized warfare. They deliberately adopted the policy of killing all natives, however peaceful, who were friendly to our government and in literally thousands of instances these poor creatures, dependent upon our soldiers for protection have been assassinated. The Filipino troops have frequently fired upon our men from under protection of flags of truce, tortured American prisoners who have fallen into their hands, buried alive both Americans and friendly natives and horribly mutilated the bodies of the American dead. That the soldiers fighting against such an enemy, and with their own eyes witnessing such deeds should occasionally be regardless of their orders and retaliate by unjustifiable severities is not incredible.

That such occurrences have been sanctioned or permitted is not true.

BARCELONA POLICE ARMED WITH RIFLES

Barcelona, Feb. 19.—The strike situation here does not improve and none of the strikers have resumed work. The authorities, finding it necessary to adopt drastic measures, have armed all the policemen with Remington rifles. Throughout the day there have been conflicts in almost every quarter of the city in which many were wounded on both sides and in which the rioters often almost overpowered the police. Two batteries of artillery stationed here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to occupy the principal streets of the city with their field pieces. The street car service has not yet been resumed.

The proprietors of the newspapers here have agreed to suspend publication until order has been restored.

At 8 o'clock this evening the fusilade continues in the different streets. A gendarme has been killed and a lieutenant wounded.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

By Associated Press.

London, Feb. 19.—Special dispatches received here from Brussels declare Germany to be willing to abolish the bounties on sugar and state that the international sugar conference will adopt the British proposals concerning the import duties on sugar.

CRUMPACKER RENOMINATED.

By Associated Press.

Laporte, Ind., Feb. 19.—The Tenth district congressional convention held at Monticello today, renominated Congressman E. D. Crumpacker, Republican, without opposition.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FIRST CALL ON THE NEW OIL EXCHANGE.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 15.—The first call on the new oil exchange at the corner of Seventeenth and Curtis will be made Monday. Interest in this new venture is growing daily, and from all reports oil men from many outside cities will be present at the opening.

The Denver Stock exchange has decided to handle oil stocks and will begin listing them Monday.

REPORT THAT GATES CONTROLS THE C. & S.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The Tribune tomorrow will say:

John W. Gates, John J. Mitchell, Isaac Ellwood and those associated with them in the control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company appear to have made another railroad venture.

It is learned from good authority that they have purchased a controlling interest in the Colorado & Southern. This road runs from Denver, Colo., to Texline, Texas, 356 miles, and its other division branches and extensions comprise a mileage of 785, making the total length of miles operated 1,142. The company also owns a majority of the stock of the Denver & Fort Worth road and has a half interest in the Colorado Midland railway which runs from Colorado Springs to Grand Junction, Colo., the Rio Grande Western owns the other half interest of the Midland.

The mines and plants of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company are all located on the line of the Colorado & Southern and Denver & Rio Grande. By the acquisition of the Colorado & Southern the Gates syndicate means to give all its business to this road and thus greatly increase its earnings. The stocks, bonds and liabilities of the Colorado & Southern amount to $67,201,870.

IN MEMORY OF TILDEN.

New Yok, Feb. 15.—Democrats prominent in this and other sections of the country met at dinner tonight by invitation of the Brooklyn Democratic club at the Germania club rooms in Brooklyn to do honor to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden. Three hundred and fifty men sat at the tables. Among the guests were former Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, W. Bourke Cockran, Representative De Armond of Missouri, Edward M. Shepard, John E. Redmond, Lewis Nixon, Justice William J. Gaynor and ex-Comptroller Coler. A number of letters of regret were read. Ex-President Cleveland wrote:

"At a time when the beneficence and sufficiency of the principles of pure Democracy commend themselves so plainly to our countrymen who are honest minded and at a time when a Democratic opportunity so palpably awaits their sturdy and consistent advocacy, it is especially appropriate that those who profess our party faith should celebrate this anniversary with enthusiasm.

"In an effort to put the Democratic ship upon its true course, light and inspiration will be afforded by a contemplation of the career of the great leader who, resisting every strange temptation and all false lights, steadfastly followed the old and safe landmarks of Democratic doctrine and those who sincerely labor for a return of the Democratic triumphs will find their strongest hope and encouragement in recalling the victories won under the standard which Samuel J. Tilden held aloft."

Richard Olney wrote:

"I venture to suggest the following sentiment as pertinent to the occasion:

"'The memoy of Samuel J. Tilden—not only a wise and resourceful party leader but a statesman of the first rank. His patriotism was pure and ardent, his knowledge of political science profound, his conviction of the superiority of the American people and in the efficacy of appeals to their reason and conscience unbounded. With him the distinctively American ideals—government only by consent of the governed—no taxation without representation, nor except for the actual needs of the government—personal liberty and freedom of speech limited only by that order which is heaven's first law—equal opportunities under government for all without favoritism for individuals or classes.'"

W. J. Bryan sent a brief expression of regret and in a postscript adds:

"Enclosed editorial on 'Steadfastness' will serve as a sentiment in case you desire one."

The first paragraph of the editorial said:

"A party must have principles or it can have no claim on public confidence and how can it commend its principles better than by standing by them? Who will have faith in the creed of a party if the party stands ready to barter away its creed in exchange for a promise of patronage? A halting, hesitating, vacillating course not only fails to invite recruits, but it alienates and drives away veterans. The party that has no higher purpose than to save its own life will die because it deserves to die; the party that is willing to die, if need be, for the sake of a great cause, will live because it deserves to live."

David B. Hill sent an eulogy of Tilden, and declared that the party should profit by his great example.

Following a brief welcome by Chairman Metz, ex-Governor Pattison, the first speaker, deprecated the policy of the Republicans in the treatment of Cuba and Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Congressman De Armond spoke in the same strain, and Lewis Nixon, Tammany Hall's leader, asked for a united Democracy in Brooklyn, New York city and the state so that victory in future contests would be assured.

Bourke Cockran came next.

"It seems to me," began Mr. Cockran, that at this time when many men believe the disasters which have overtaken the Demderatic party portend its final collapse, we will honor Tilden's memory most fittingly by recalling how he led it from disasters even more crushing 30 years ago to a series of brilliant victories and a long season of patriotic usefulness. If there be any difference in the conditions of the Democratic party at the beginning of 1902 and its condition at the close of 1872 it is that its prospects are now less desperate than they seemed to be then. In 1872 the Democrats made an alliance with an offshoot of the Republican party called the Liberal Republicans—and the renewal of the experiment has resulted in a repetition of the experience. The defeat of the party then was so overwhelming that its final destruction was announced by the opposition just as Republican orators and newspapers affect to believe that its extinction has been irreversibly decreed by recent reverses.

"During the 20 years which followed the Democracy elected its candidate for the presidency three times and twice it inaugurated him. It controlled the house of representatives continuously with the exception of two congresses."

Mr. Cockran asked if it was "then unreasonable to hope that what has happened before may happen again," and proceeded to point out at length that "if the Democracy is to win in 1902 it must accept the lesson taught by Tilden's leadership in 1874."

M. Cockran said there was no need to seek an issue and added:

"Imperialism, with its inseparable object, plunder, was the issue in 1874 as it is and must be the issue now. The same predatory purposes dominated the Republican party then that dominate it now. Its defeat is essential to the safety of the republic as it was then."

Edward M. Shepard also spoke.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the state central committee of the Prohibition party in this city today, it was decided to hold the state convention of that party in Colorado Springs, July 4.

BELIEVES THAT BOULDER OIL EXTENDS NORTHWARD.

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, Feb. 14.—F. H. Stickley, president of the Farmers National bank of Longmont, was in town today and spoke very enthusiastically of the oil prospects in that vicinity. Mr. Stickley is one of those who believe that the Boulder field extends to the north rather than to the south and is showing his faith by investing heavily in land around Longmont. Many compales are being organized and at the present time contracts have been let for sinking nine wells.

Professor Lakes, the well-known expert, has been examining the grounds around Longmont for the past few days and reports very favorably upon the oil indications. About a year ago Mr. Stickley and several associates employed an expert to go over the ground in the northern part of Boulder and southern part of Larimer counties, and on the strength of his report, secured from the farmers long term leases on several thousand acres at very low terms. Since the oil excitement has commenced they have sub-leased parts of this land at boom prices and are reaping the rewards of their foresight.

The Headlight people have profited by their experience with the Arnold well and the rest of the wells which they put in will be large ones and under competent management. The timbers for their second well are now on the ground and work on it will be pushed rapidly. The new Keystone is down about 300 feet and has encountered a great deal of water. Work is being delayed somewhat pending the arrival of large casing which has been ordered from the Oil Well Supply company and will reach here in a few days. As soon as it arrives, the water will be cased out and drilling continued.

W. D. Elliott, a Beaumont oil man, who is interested in the St. Vrain and other companies, said today: "I would rather own a 10-barrel well producing the quality of oil found in the McKenzie than the biggest gusher in Beaumont because there is a market for it at good prices, which is not the case with the Texas oil." The St. Vrain company has just placed a block of $24,000 worth of their stock.

The Colorado-Beaumont Oil company will operate on 40 acres of Consolidated land between the Arnold and Fayette. Charles Page is president; Hagerman, vice president; W. Elliott, secretary and J. W. Vaughan is treasurer. They have sufficient money on hand to put down the first well and will begin operations at once.

The break of a few days ago having been repaired, the McKenzie is again pumping. It was thought that the well would have to be cased to the bottom, but experts say this is not necessary and it will not be done for the present. Another tank car has arrived and both cars will be full before the first shipment will be made, which will be on Saturday or Sunday. The Boulder Oil company has ordered the derrick for the second well which will be sunk 500 feet south of the McKenzie. The Virginia company has also ordered a derrick. The papers of the Atlas Oil company have been filed by W. F. Smith, W. B. Cameron and J. A. Houlahan. The Merchants Oil company has secured an additional 80 acres, making 120 in all which this company now controls. Ramsay C. Bogy and other Denver capitalists have secured a lease on Consolidated ground and will organize a company to operate on it.

The following is a letter received from Prof. Low, of the firm of Schultze & Low, chemists, of Denver, and explains itself: "W. H. Allison, Esq., First National Bank, Boulder, Colo. Dear Sir: I have analyzed the samples of crude petroleum you kindly procured for me at the Arnold well yesterday and herewith you will find a copy of results, presuming the same will interest you. I obtained the sample and made the analysis entirely for my own information as a matter of comparison with oil from other parts of the state. The most striking feature of this oil is the high percentage of naptha which, in view of the rapidly increasing use of gasoline as a fuel and motive power, is certainly a most valuable constituent.

"Yours very truly,
"Albert H. Low."

The analysis is as follows:

Below 150 degrees C, per cent. product, 26; nature of product, naptha.

From 150 to 200 degrees, per cent. product, 13 light. From 200 to 250 degrees, per cent. product, 16 heavier. From 250 to 350 degrees, per cent. product, 17.5 heaviest. Nature of product, illuminating oil; total 46.5 per cent.

Above 300 degrees, per cent. product, 25.5; nature of product, mixed lubricating oil and paraffin rosiaue.

Specific gravity of crude oil at 60 Fahr., .811.

(Signed) Albert H. Low.

MORE GAS AND BRINE FROM A DEBEQUE WELL.

Special to the Gazette.

Debeque, Feb. 15.—At a depth of 665 feet, the drill at the well of the Debeque Oil and Development company opped up another flow of salt water this afternoon accompanied by a strong escape of gas. The water as heretofore was developed in a stratum of hard sandstone. This is considered an excellent indication that another oil sand is about to be tapped. Orders were at once given for the pulling of the casing for the purpose of reaming the present bore below the water flow. It will be several days before the casing can be completed and drilling resumed.

At the well of the Buckeye company this afternoon, the drill entered a vein of poor quality coal at a depth of 440 feet. The thickness of the coal seam has not yet been determined. Drilling has been retarded on account of the heavy flow of water. The escape of gas continues strong.

A carload of timbers and machinery for the Blaine company was being unloaded and hauled to the site of the well today.

Barrett and McMahon, drillers in the employ of the Winchester company, have gone to Canon City, to dismantale a derrick and complete outfit now at that point and ship to this field.

Several sales of real estate at good figures to Denver and Colorado Springs parties were consummated today, including the usual record of town lot transfers.

WASHINGTON TOPICS OF INTEREST TO COLORADO.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The senate committee on Indian affairs is in receipt of a communication from the interior department in which is recommended that a bill be formulated allowing settlers to take their ditches across Indian lands provided consent of the Indians is first obtained. This action grows out of the recent controversy in which S. W. Morrison was interested, he having taken ditches across the Indian reservation and was restrained from use of the water by injunction of the United States federal court. A bill following the lines suggested by the interior department will be introduced.

Senator Patterson has requested the postoffice department to reinstate the Sunday mail service for Gold Hill from Boulder. He has received letters from people there stating that Sunday is the day that they want mail service most on account of newspapers.

Senator Patterson today introduced in the senate the bill introduced by Shafroth in the house providing for issuance by the secretary of war of duplicates of soldiers, certificates of discharge which have been lost.

He also submitted the petition of the Typographical union of Colorado Springs and many other organizations praying for the construction of war vessels in United States navy yards and a petition of the Amalgamated Wood Workers union of Denver praying for Chinese exclusion.

Senator Teller today introduced a bill similar to the one introduced by Shafroth in the house for the erection of a public building at Denver.

Representative Bell is making vigorous efforts to have the appropriation for the Grand Junction Indian school reinserted in the Indian appropriation bill and today secured a promise from the commissioner of Indian affairs to withdraw his opposition to the appropriation. Judge Bell will have a complete record of the matter placed before the Indian committee and expects to have the appropriation restored.

SMELTER SUPERINTENDENT SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 16.—Harold Mi Cole, assistant superintendent at the East Helena smelter, lies dead in an undertaker's establishment, and Olivia Mayne Cole, his wife, is at her home mortally wounded, as a result of shots fired by the husband. The tragedy occurred shortly after 8 o'clock at the residence of the couple. There were no witnesses to the tragedy and the wife is so seriously injured that she is not able to make any statement.

The only story of the affair is given by Mrs. Mayne, the mother of Mrs. Cole. Mr. Cole came in from East Helena about 7 o'clock. Shortly after his arrival, Mrs. Mayne went out and returned in a little while. As she went up the steps she heard a shot quickly followed by another. She was accompanied by her husband, and on entering they saw Cole falling to the floor while his wife was lying on the lounge with the blood streaming from two wounds, one in the head back of the ear and the other in the left breast. Lying at the feet of the woman were a number of letters.

An examination showed that Cole was mortally wounded and he died before a physician could be summoned. He had shot himself through the head.

Mrs. Cole is a young and handsome woman. The theory is that the husband found some correspondence belonging to his wife, that there was a quarrel and then the tragedy.

Harold M. Cole was one of the prominent young mining men of the state. In addition to being assistant superintendent at the East Helena smelter he was chief chemist at the works. He had been with the smelting company since 1893, coming to Montana from New York. He was a graduate of the mining course in Columbia college, graduating with high honors when only 18 years old. When he first came to Montana he was employed by the Helena and Livingston Smelting & Reduction company at Wickes, as chief assayer. Leaving that company he went with the East Helena concern. Cole was 34 years old and leaves relatives in Jersey City. He had no children.

CO-WORKER OF MOODY SUDDENLY EXPIRED.

By Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15.—Rev. George Carter Needham, the noted evangelist, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart today. He returned last week from a three weeks' evangelistic campaign.

Mr. Needham was born in Ireland about 60 years ago. At 20 years of age he became an evangelist and toured England and Ireland until 1868 with fruitful results and then came to Boston. He did pastoral work in Chicago and Canada several years, but the greater part of life was spent in a constant movement from one part of the country to another. He was one of those who co-operated with Moody and Sankey and was talked of as Moody's successor. Mr. Needham wrote much on Bible themes. One of his books "Father Waffle" has reached a circulation of half a million.

FUNSTON RECOVERED.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 17.—General Frederick Funston has entirely recovered from the operation performed upon him here two weeks ago and will, it is stated today, be discharged from the hospital tomorrow. General Funston will review the Third regiment, M. N. G., at Convention hall tomorrow, then proceed to Iola, Kas., on a visit to his parents, later going to Washington and New York.

SELECTED A SITE FOR NEW SMELTER.

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Feb. 16.—The site for the new smelter was selected yesterday by James V. Howard. A 40-acre tract of land about one mile northwest of the city was chosen. A spur railroad track will be built at once and the material for foundation will be on the ground as soon as the track can be completed. Mr. Howard left tonight for Denver to contract for material and arrange for freight rates.

THRILLING ESCAPE FROM CANNIBAL ISLE.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Feb. 16.—La Patrie today publishes a letter received from its correspondent, M. Rouyer, a survivor of the massacre of a French scientific mission by cannibals at Sileraka, New Guinea, January 1. M. Rouyer relates that the yacht Salvatti with the mission on board had anchored off the coast of New Guinea and that several of the explorers landed. After an apparently friendly reception from the natives the latter treacherously attacked them during the night, murdering 25 of the party, including Baron Villars and Mm. Hagenback and Vries and wounding 33, including the writer of the letter, M. Rouyer, the chief of the mission and another Frenchman named Reimer.

M. Rouyer writes:

We were sleeping peacefully when there was a great uproar and we were attacked by hundreds of natives carrying torches and several of us were felled to the ground with clubs and spears. Others were overpowered, carried away and bound to trees. I was among this number. I received a blow on the head from a club and fainted. When I recovered consciousness at 5 o'clock in the morning I found myself tied hand and foot and surrounded by savages who, believing me to be dead were keeping me for themselves.

I saw the body of Baron Villars near me bound to a tree. His body was naked, his head had been split open, his eyes had been gouged out and his groin was horribly mutilated. The Count Saint Romy had been decapitated and his head stuck on the end of a spear as a trophy. M. Hagenback was spitted on a bamboo and was being roasted over a fire. The savages were about to cut him up. I waited my fate. I was afraid to move. My head hurt me dreadfully. All around me the ground was strewn with corpses.

"Suddenly a great clamor arose, followed by a fusilade. I opened my eyes and saw Dr. Foriter and the remainder of the mission from the yacht firing on the cannibals. I shouted and the rescuers ran to me and cut the bonds which bound me to the tree. The cannibals fled, leaving 32 dead. The clothes of M. Vreis were found but his body was missing. He had evidently been devoured by the savages during the night."

WESTERN CAYUSES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

By Associated Press.

Salt Lake, Feb. 16.—Three thousand western horses, known as cayuses, gathered from the ranges of the intermountain states, are to be shipped to South Africa for use in the British army. The animals were purchased by agents of the British army, who have been scouring the country for weeks, and have been concentrated in corrals in this city and Grand Junction, Colo. The first shipment was made from here today, a train load being sent direct to New Orleans over the Rio Grande and Missouri Pacific. Shipments will be made daily until the entire lot is disposed of.

MRS. GRENFELL AT FOWLER CONFERENCE.

Special to the Gazette.

Fowler, Feb. 16.—The public educational meeting held at Fowler yesterday was well attended and full of interest. A large delegation arrived via the Santa Fe on the regular passenger train due here at 1:06 p. m., from Manzanola, La Junta, Rocky Ford and the rural districts throughout the county. The entire teaching force of Otero county was well represented. Among the distinguished guests were F. N. Bolles, superintendent of schools at Rocky Ford; O. J. Blakesley, superintendent of La Junta schools, and Mrs. Helen Grenfell, state superintendent of public instruction. Miss Mary Lyons, county superintendent, who was to have delivered an address, was unable to be present on account of sickness. About 50 visiting teachers were present. The people of Fowler furnished free entertainment to all visiting teachers and many expressions of a pleasant and profitable gathering were left by the guests.

The afternoon session was called to order promptly at 2 o'clock by the president of the Fowler Teachers' association, Prof. F. A. Boggess. After a vocal solo by J. R. Spofford, a paper on "Construction Work" was read by Miss Cora M. Gwynn, of Olney. The paper was full of interest. It was supplemented by the author by a number of sheets of drawings illustrating the work. These were distributed through the audience for inspection. The paper drew out an animated discussion. This was followed by a paper on "Inauguration" by M. J. Mayes. The paper was very carefully prepared and showed thoughtful preparation. Since the ground was quite thoroughly covered, the discussion which followed was not very lengthy. After a solo by Miss Ada Savory, Miss Grace Miller read a paper on "Humane Education." The paper was well prepared and elicited much praise for its author. The afternoon session closed with some practical remarks by Mrs. Grenfell.

At 7:30 p. m. the M. E. church was packed and nearly all standing room taken by the audience for the evening session. After a short program, consisting of "America," by audience, a recitation by Annie Balch, and a vocal solo by Mrs. F. A. Boggess, Mrs. Grenfell was introduced and delivered an address on "The Need of Training in Citizenship." After the address resolutions were passed instructing the secretary to arrange for the publication of the papers and the address which were presented, in the local papers.

The meeting was adjourned in time for all teachers from the east to take the 8:50 train for home.

HELENE FOUGHT THREE DAYS WITH THE SEA.

By Associated Press.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 16.—The Head line steamer Torrehead arrived in port today with a shipwrecked crew of 18 men. Captain H. Kohlsadt, master of the ship Helene which went to pieces in a hurricane on February 3, in latitude 37 degrees, 13 minutes north and longitude 40 degrees, 43 minutes, is included in the shipwrecked crew.

Helene went down after a three days' battle with the sea. She left New York for Liverpool on January 19 with a cargo of naptha, valued at $30,000. On the morning of January 31, the ship encountered the hurricane and for three days the crew fought to keep the ship afloat, five of the crew having succumbed to exhaustion before the end of the second day. For 38 hours the 18 men aboard worked without food, pumping the water from the hold. What food escaped the water was saturated with naptha. The Torrehead having steered 120 miles out of its course to avoid the hurricane, came across the Helene which was sinking rapidly and before leaving his vessel Captain Kohlsadt fired the Helene and she sank in 10 minutes. The crew of the Helene were brought to Galveston and delivered to the German consul here. All but four have recovered from their awful experience and they are now out of danger.

UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF WRECKED SAILORS.

By Associated Press.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The crew and master, Frederick J. Toole, of the British bark Savarnoke which was wrecked in the Society islands last November, arrived here today from Tahiti on the steamer Zealandie after an unusual experience. The Savarnoke, bound from this port to the channel for orders, went ashore November 14 on the Isle of Clement Tonnere of the Pomotu group of the Society islands. Captain Toole and the crew, 18 in number, remained by the wreck a month in the hope of sighting some passing vessel. December 17 Captain Toole and two of the crew started in a small boat for Manga Reva, 300 miles away for assistance. There was no help at Manga Reva and it was determined to start for Papeete, 1,200 miles away, but the French commandant refused to let him go to sea in the small boat.

On January 10 a trading schooner put in at Manga Reva and offered to take the crew of the Savarnoke to Papeete for 1,200 French dollars. While they were negotiating over terms the gunboat Zelee came into the harbor with the crew of the Savarnoke. After Captain Toole left the wreck it appears that the crew waited for his return until January 2 on which date the mate and three of the crew left the island for Papeete. They were picked up by the schooner Maurice 200 miles from Papeete and taken to their destination where the Zelee was found. The Zelee returned for the crew and then went to Manga Reva for Captain Toole. The reunited crew was then taken to Papeete, arriving there January 21.

"LONG HENRY" DEPARTS FOR HIS LONG HOME.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 16.—A special from Glasgow, Mont., says:

Henry Thompson, who is known as "Long Henry," one of the most desperate characters in Montana, was killed at Saco, a small place about 60 miles from here, yesterday morning by Eddie Shuffelt, another tough character.

The killing occurred in a saloon and was the result of a quarrel over a woman. The first shot fired by Shuffelt killed "Long Henry," but Shuffelt continued to pump bullet after bullet into the stomach of the prostrate man.

Thompson has killed three men in his time and has served a sentence for bank robbery.

IRRIGATION FOR LANDS OF SOUTHERN UTE INDIANS.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Senator Teller has secured the promise of Secretary Hitchcock that immediate efforts will be made to obtain from the Montezuma Ditch company, of southwestern Colorado, a sufficient supply of water to irrigate lands of the Southern Ute Indians. Senator Teller has for several years endeavored to secure water for these Indians and have payment for the same made from moneys belonging to the tribe, derived from the sale of their land and now in control of the Indian office. Recently, at Senator Teller's request, a special agent of the department was sent to the reservation where a thorough examination was made of conditions. It was found that the only practicable method of securing water for irrigation purposes was by purchase from the Montezuma company, which controls the waters of the Dolores river. It will be necessary, however, to construct a storage reservoir, as the present use of water by farmers exhausts the supply of the system. The secretary has called upon the Montezuma Ditch company for a proposal to supply the water needed for the Indians and when this is received, he will recommend proper legislation by congress so that desired plans may be adopted.

Representative Bell has secured from Chairman Sherman of the Indian committee positive assurance that the appropriation for the Grand Junction school stricken from Indian appropriation bill by the committee last week will be reinserted. This action was taken after several conferences by Mr. Bell with the Indian commissioners and the submission by Mr. Bell to the chairman of records furnished him by the Indian commissioner explaining the situation more fully.

Mr. Bell has filed a petition in the house from the Durango board of trade favoring a right of way for irrigation ditches across Indian reservations.

J. W. Shea, private secretary of ex-Senator Wolcott, who was appointed assistant journal clerk of the senate upon the senator's retirement, today resigned his position and will resume his position with Mr. Wolcott.

HUERFANO COUNTY RESENTS DENVER ATTACKS.

Special to the Gazette.

Walsenburg, Feb. 17.—A Saturday evening's Denver paper denounces Walsenburg's county officials because they have permitted the Japanese, who were sent from Florence here, to work in the Sunshine and Victor Fuel company's mine at Maitland. The officials are men, who are working for the interests of the county, and they resent being run down by a yellow sheet. The C. F. & I. company, it is true, have brought 32 Japanese here to work in the mines, but if the yellow journal can show in any way where the county officials are not simply doing their duty in protecting the people, they are ready to throw up their positions that they may be shown by newspaper writers how things should be done. But it is generally known that this Denver sheet has been for many years against the county and its citizens. Just why no one knows unless it is because this is a Republican county, which alone is sufficient cause of attack by this paper which falsely boasts that it is "not Democratic, not Republican, just independent." It seems that it wishes to class the people of this county with uncivilized people, and believes that they do not know enough to tend to their own affairs. Not long ago a representative of that paper was run out of a certain camp at the point of a gun, and told to hit the road, because the people here know the ways of the paper and its reporters. The Japs will work at the above named mines for several months. The Denver paper says there is likely to be a breaking out in tragedy at any moment here. This is wholly an error, as the Japs are peacefully at work in the Maitland mine, and no interference whatever has been made, nor is there likely to be. It also says that the C. F. & I. company has become alarmed and will ask Governor Orman for troops. This is equally false for the company is not at all afraid of an attempt to rid the county of the Japs. So far nothing has been said against them, nor is there likely to be.

GERMAN DUELING.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—During the discussion today in the reichstag of the military budget Herr Lenzmann (Radical) moved that measures be taken to eliminate duelists from the German army. Herr Lenzmann said he thought that Emperor William used his power of pardoning dueling among officers too freely, thus rendering the penalties attached to dueling illusory.

After various members of the reichstag had asserted the theory that honor required dueling, General von Gossler, the minister of war, said that duels in the army were diminishing, now averaging not more than four or five a year and that there was no occasion for the reichstag to adopt special penalties against army officers who fought duels.

HOUSE VOTE UNANIMOUS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The unexpected happened in the house today when the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes was passed unanimously without a word of debate. This action was the outcome of a challenge thrown down by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the minority leader, after the adoption, by a strict party vote, of a special order for the consideration of the bill which permitted debate upon it until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, but cut off all opportunity to offer amendments except such as had been agreed upon by the ways and means committee.

The adoption of the rule had been preceded by a stormy debate, in the course of which the Democrats protested against the application of the "gag" which Mr. Hay of Virginia charged was meant to prevent a free expression, not only by the Democrats but by some of the Republicans, attention being especially directed toward Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, the father of the bill to amend the steel schedule of the present tariff law. They also charged that such a method of procedure was minimizing the influence of the house and making it simply a machine to register the decrees of the few men in control.

When the rule was adopted by a vote of 158 to 120, Mr. Richardson, to emphasize the fact that debate on the bill could accomplish nothing and that deliberation upon it would be fruitless, asked unanimous consent that the bill be placed upon its passage. Not an objection was voiced and the vote was taken. Every vote, 278 in number, was cast in the affirmative.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 17.—There was a large attendance upon the floor of the house and in the galleries today in anticipation of the debate on the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes.

After some minor business had been cleared away, Mr. Dalzell (Pa.), from the committee on rules, presented the special order agreed upon by that committee.

Mr. Dalzell explained the effect of the rule. This measure, he said, was presented to redeem a pledge made when the war revenue taxes were imposed that when the necessity for them ceased they would be repealed.

This was a measure on which, he took it, there was practically unanimity of sentiment on both sides of the house. It was a simple repeal measure and it was deemed wise that it should be brought to a vote without complication on the extraneous issues. At the conclusion of this brief statement, Mr. Dalzell yielded 30 minutes to Mr. Underwood (Ala.), also of the committee on rules.

The Alabama member protested against the adoption of the rule, not, he said, because it provided for the consideration of a bill to reduce taxation, but because it prevented individual members from exercising their own judgment or carrying out the wishes of their constituents as to what portion of the excessive taxes should be repealed.

As an instance of a tax which it was not advisable to repeal he cited the inheritance tax, a tax which, he said, was levied on a class that was not reached by other taxation. Mr. Underwood said he did not think a general tariff revision should be made, because such a revision, whether good or bad, would unsettle present conditions and might lead to disorder. He referred to the stagnation in business which existed pending the enactment of both the Wilson and Dingley bills in support of that statement. He thought the proper method of reducing duties at this time should be through reciprocity agreements made in pursuance of congressional enactment, and sent to the clerk's desk and had read an amendment representing his ideas in this particular.

Mr. Ball (Texas) denounced the rule as but another step in the parliamentary evolution by which individualism in the house was being crushed and a few men were enthroned as the autocrats to dominate its will.

The reason for the presentation of the rule, he declared, was because it was necessary to gag two Republican members of the ways and means committee, a number of the Republicans on the floor and all the Democrats of the house. He referred to the report in the newspapers that even the president had become converted to the view that the "iron hand" was necessary to prevent a wholesale revision of the tariff.

At this point Mr. Babcock (Wis.), one of the Republican members of the ways and means committee to whom Mr. Ball had referred, read a statement of his reasons for favoring the adoption of the rule. It was to the effect that after consultation he and his colleagues did not consider it wise to jeopardize the passage of the repeal bill by complicating matters, and he gave notice that at the first opportunity he would press for the consideration of his bill to amend the steel schedule.

Mr. Hay (Va.) declared that the pending rule would humiliate every member on the floor because it prevented the offering of a single amendment to this bill. It was such a display of cowardice as never before had been witnessed in the house. (Applause.)

When the bill went to the senate it would be debated and amended, but by this rule the house would be deprived of its rightful function.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois argued earnestly in favor of the adoption of the rule. Even if other revenue reduction was advisable it should not stand, he said, in the way of the repeal of taxes gathered in the treasury from the people, there to constitute a prize upon exploitation.

"Let us," said he in conclusion, addressing his side of the house, "take the responsibility for the repeal of these taxes, as we took the responsibility for their imposition."

Mr. Richardson closed the debate for the minority. In doing so he offered to yield half his time to any one of the Republican side who cares to oppose the adoption of the rule. He paused when he had made the offer, but no Republican rose. Smiling faces looked over at him from across the aisle.

"No gentleman on that side is opposed to this rule," said he, sarcastically. "With your majority of 40 it will be very easy then to adopt it, but is it not strange that with such a majority such a rule should be necessary?"

He insisted that there were members on the other side who were restive under the demand of their constituents for a revision of some of the tariff schedules and that they would have hard work explaining their action. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Babcock), he declared, could not go back to his constituents with the lame excuse he had offered on the floor.

"This is his last opportunity," said he, "and the gentleman knows it. There will be no other opportunity to give his people relief and if he tries to explain his course let one of his constituents ask him why he voted for this rule."

In concluding Mr. Richardson said that those on his side favored the repeal of the war taxes; in fact, that if they had their way they would have been repealed long ago.

Mr. Dalzell closed the debate on the rule. In view of the solicitude of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Hay) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Ball) regarding the situation in the house he said he would refer to some history. After calling the attention to the fact that not a member on the other side had raised his voice against the adoption of the rule for the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill, a rule which he said was as drastic as this one, he told how the Democrats in the Fifty-third congress had swallowed 649 amendments to the Wilson tariff bill without even having them read in the house.

The previous question was then ordered. After several motions which were ruled against by the speaker a vote was taken. There was no break on either side on the adoption of the rule, which was carried, 158 to 120.

Upon the announcement of the vote Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, sprang a surprise. Rising in his seat, he said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a request for unanimous consent. In view of the fact that we are not permitted to amend the pending bill, and in view of the fact that two days' debate is absolutely fruitless under this rule, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be put upon its passage now." (Applause on both sides.)

Members looked at each other in amazement. Only a few of the Democrats had knowledge of the contemplated coupe and none of the Republicans had wind of it. The speaker put the request and raised his gavel.

"Is there objection?" he asked. He waited a moment. Not a sound was heard. "The chair hears none," said the speaker, as he brought the gavel down with a whack. Then spontaneously from both sides the applause rang out. At one moment all debate was wiped out and the clerk, by direction of the speaker, read the bill.

The verbal amendments were agreed to in gross. Mr. Payne, the majority leader, demanded the yeas and nays upon the final passage of the bill.

The bill was passed unanimously, 278 members voting "aye." The announcement of the result was applauded on both sides of the house.

At 2:50 p. m. the house adjourned.

DANISH TREATY RATIFIED BY SENATE.

By Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 17.—The senate today ratified the Danish treaty without amending it in any particular.

The senate resumed its open session at 2:15 p. m. Consideration was resumed of the permanent census bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Tillman, providing that the director of the census should issue monthly bulletins from October 1 each year until and including March 1, on the production of cotton as reported by the ginners.

Mr. Money proposed an amendment to the amendment so that the bulletins should be issued weekly, beginning September 1 of each year and extending to and including February 1. The amendment to the amendment was agreed to and the amendment, as amended then was adopted without division.

Mr. Allison moved that the paragraph authorizing the director of the census to collect cotton statistics be stricken out, but the motion was lost.

Section 4 of the bill, on motion of Mr. McComas was amended so as to provide that the four chief statisticians should be appointed by the director, with the approval of the head of department to which the census bureau shall be attached.

The bill was passed.

The following bills then were passed:

To promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service, the principal feature of the measure being provisions for the retirement of revenue cutter officers; authorizing the secretary of the navy to give to Harvard university certain colors, a silver cup and a Nordenfeldt gun; providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the navy, to provide for the extension of the charters of national banks; (Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, explaining that the measure extended no new privileges to national banks, but simply enabled those whose charters were about to expire to renew them); authorizing the commissioner of internal revenue to return bank checks, drafts, certificates of deposit and orders for the payment of money having imprinted stamps thereon to the owners thereof; to place Henry Biederbick, J. R. Frederick, Francis Long and Maurice Connell, survivors of the Lady Franklin bay expedition, on the retired list of the army.

The senate then at 4:47 p. m., went into executive session and at 4:55 p. m., adjourned.

GROUND BROKEN FOR DENVER WOMEN'S CLUB.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 17.—At 9:30 this morning ground was broken for the new Women's Club building which is to be erected on Glenarm street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The first shovelful of dirt was loosened by Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, president of the club.

GRAND JUNCTION BANK IS READY TO OPERATE.

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Feb. 17.—Max Buchmann, cashier of the Grand Valley National bank, when asked today about the new bank, said:

"We are ready to open our doors. The capital is all paid in and as soon as the government completes its investigation our charter will be granted and we then will be open for business. The following are our officers: John E. Phillips, of Denver, president; W. J. Moyer, of Grand Junction, vice president; Max Buchmann, of Grand Junction, cashier. Our directors are Verner Z. Reed, capitalist, of Colorado Springs; Oliver H. Shoup, of the Reed Investment company, Colorado Springs; John E. Phillips, capitalist, Denver; William R. Freeman, treasurer Midland Railway company, Denver; U. G. Ramey, of the Ramey Investment company, Grand Junction; W. J. Moyer, of the Fair, Grand Junction; Max Buchmann, Grand Junction."

Reliable

THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, Feb. 14.—The first of the cases against the gamblers charged with assaulting two members of the Law and Order league several nights ago, resulted in an acquittal. Archie McDonald, the faro dealer, was tried before a jury of six men in Justice Harrington's court today. The trial occupied several hours and the jury, after being out of the box five minutes, rendered a verdict of not guilty. Testimony of the defense showed that the defendant was in the Delmonico cafe at the time Faris and Bradway were assaulted. The other defendants in this case will be tried tomorrow in Justice Harrington's court.

Israel Schwartz and Ed Schwartz, two brothers who sell fruit upon the street, were arrested today upon a warrant charging them with larceny. It is alleged that these men stole three sacks of sugar from the confectionery of Blackwell & Siebert on East Bennett avenue, between Third and Fourth street. The sugar was valued at $17.25. The two men each gave $300 for their appearance at the preliminary hearing to be held before Justice Harrington.

The coursing meet to be held at Sportsmen park at Gillett, on Sunday, gives promise of being a big success. Interest in the meet is quite general throughout the state and entries are being received from the different valley points. The members of the Colorado Springs Coursing club will attend in a body, and lovers of greyhounds from Denver, Pueblo and Central City will also be on hand. Joe Kenyon of Colorado Springs, has entered his champion dog Corbett. The promoters of the meet have secured some fast Kansas jackrabbits and the dogs will have to go some to bring them down. If the weather is good, the largest crowd that has assembled for some time at Sportsmen park will be in attendance.

The case of the people versus S. T. Miller, will come up for trial in the district court tomorrow before Judge Seeds. The trial gives promise of being hotly contested. Miller has been held in the county jail for the past several months upon the charge of embezzling several thousand dollars from the firm of S. T. Miller & Company, stock brokers. Before his arrest, Miller was quite prominent throughout the district both in a business way and socially. He will be defended by Attorney J. M. Glover. The state will be represented by District Attorney Trowbridge, Deputy District Attorney Cole and Attorneys Temple & Crump.

Charles Hollenzamp was today found guilty by a jury in the district court of assault and battery upon the person of N. W. French and was sentenced by Judge Seeds to serve four months in the county jail. The assault occurred on September 6 last.

Among the deeds filed for record today with the county clerk were the following: L. B. Matteson to I. L. Matteson, lot 33, block 34, Hayden Placer company's sub-division of the Hayden placer, $250; J. W. Felty to W. W. Bettenman, the Iceland, Shetland Pony and Emily B. lodes, No. 14493, $1; the Londonderry Mining company to the C. S. & C. C. D. R. company, right of way across the Londonderry, High Five and Fairview lodes, $1.

Mrs. George Nelson had her husband arrested recently on the charge of assault and battery. The husband, Frank Nelson, was brought back from Colorado Springs for trial and the case was to have been heard this morning before Justice McCullah. When the husband and wife met, bygones were forgotten and they made up. The case did not come to trial.

Articles of incorporation of the Ft. Pitt G. M. Co., capitalized for $1,000,000 shares, $1 each, were filed with the county clerk today. The directors are: C. B. Shaffer, W. G. Fraser, William J. Friday, William H. Aldred and J. T. Kell. The principal office of the company is to be at Pueblo, with a branch office at Pittsburg, Pa.

Sheriff Robertson today issued a deed to George A. Joslyn for the Alice lode No. 10726. On January 5, 1900, Mr. Joslyn secured a judgment in the district court of Teller county, against the Alice Raven G. M. Co., for $23,725.31. The property was afterwards sold to Mr. Joslyn at auction and the time of redemption having expired, a deed was given to him for the property.

Location certificates were filed today with the county clerk as follows: The Bonanza Nos. 1, 2 and 3 lodes, by M. C. Hillock; the Battery Carlon Nos. 1 and 2 lodes by the Metallic G. M. Co.; the Star No. 1 lode, by H. C. Nelson, et al.; the Molvena lode by Fred Primrose, et al.

E. W. Bown, an old man 60 years of age, died this afternoon at his home, No. 233 W. Warren avenue, of heart failure. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made.

Out of town arrivals at the National hotel today were: W. McMillan, James F. Burns and J. Elmer Parkinson of Colorado Springs; J. E. Phillips, L. MacPherson, F. H. Bostwick and T. E. Fisher of Denver; H. A. Blair of Ercanaha, Mich.; A. B. Corr and N. A. Crobb of St. Louis; W. M. Schraeder of Philadelphia; Duncan Major of New York; H. Starkweather of Silverton; Mrs. Getchel and Mrs. Stelbel of Kansas City; J. D. Cuddihy of Calumet, Mich.; Philip Carrol and J. R. Carroll of Hancock, Mich.; H. J. Woodword of Peoria, and E. C. Burke of Salida.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 15.—The committee appointed by the board of directors of the Cripple Creek chamber of commerce to recommend an amendment to the revenue law with reference to unproductive mines has reported as follows:

"That a careful examination of the condition of affairs of Teller country compels the belief that the present method of taxing unproductive mining property is unfair and injurious. Unproductive mining property has simply a speculative value. The vicinage of producing mines may for a time give an unreal value to unproductive property. However, experience has demonstrated the fact that mining property is of no value whatever until there is ore in paying quantities in that territory. It is the ore in the ground that gives the value to the ground—two pieces of property side by side, one producing and the other non-producing, have entirely different values—the non-productive property has no real value until it becomes a producer. The vast area of territory embraced by the Cripple Creek district is largely composed of non-producing property. The system of taxation evoked in the past several years has been such as to put an extremely high, unjust and unreal value upon non-producing property. The taxes levied under this unjust assessment have been in some cases a practical confiscation of the property, and in some cases the assessed valuation was far in advance of even the speculative value of the property. Large tracts of unproductive land are owned by mining companies which have very limited means. In order to make this property valuable it is necessary for them to develop the property and endeavor to discover ore in paying quantities on their property. The taxation of such property in the past has been done in the immediate past has had the effect of discouraging and preventing the development of non-productive property and especially the properties that lie without the boundaries of the mineral belt or producing area.

"We believe that it is of interest not only to the people of Teller county, but to the people of the state of Colorado that some just and equitable method of assessment of non-productive property be ascertained and agreed upon. The discovery of mineral in paying quantities adds largely to the wealth of the state and is one of the most potent factors in the prosperity of the commonwealth. Anything which prevents or retards the development of mining property interferes with the material prosperity of the people. We regard these facts as indisputable and therefore recommend that the legislature be memorialized by this body and requested to so amend the revenue bill as to prevent unfair and unjust assessment of mining property, whether lying in the county of Teller or elsewhere in the state of Colorado. Respectfully yours,

"Frank J. Hangs.
"Curtis J. Smith."

Frank J. Hangs is county attorney for Teller county and Curtis J. Smith is a well-known broker and mining promoter. The report of this committee has been handed to Robert Graham, chairman of the committee on legislation, and Mr. Graham will formulate an amendment to the revenue bill to be presented to the state legislature for action.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 17.—Deputy District Attorney Cole in the justice court today made a motion for dismissal of the cases against John Dalton, William Wacker, James Riley and Ben Roberts, who were charged with riotous disturbance and assault upon two members of the Law & Order league. The cases were dismissed. The testimony introduced at the trial of Archie McDonald, charged with the same offenses, was not sufficient, and as the trial of the balance of the cases meant quite a little expense to Teller county, the district attorney's office moved for a dismissal.

The last day's session of the seventh annual Conference of Charities and Corrections will convene tomorrow, Tuesday afternoon, at Odd Fellows temple in this city. The session will open at 2:30 o'clock and the paper of the afternoon, "Truancy and Parental Neglect," will be read by Albert A. Frost, county judge of Teller county. Mr. Frost having had wide experience in his court room along this line, is very able to make an address on this subject. The discussion will be opened by J. M. Brinson, who for some time was county attorney for Teller county. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock, Rev. Richard E. Sykes will address the conference, taking for his subject, "Organized Charities." The discussion will be opened by Rev. E. Evans Carrington.

The lady minstrels given under the auspices of the Women's club were greeted by a large audience at the Grand opera house tonight. The performance was practically the same as that given several evenings ago. The first performance was given to help defray the expense of bringing Sam Jones, the well-known lecturer, to the district. Tonight's performance was given at the request of many people who unfortunately failed to see it before. The show tonight was in every way a success.

Segil Bros., the proprietors of the dry goods store at 205 Bennett avenue, have gone into bankruptcy and their case is now in the hands of the United States court. The assets and liabilities will not be known until an inventoryof the stock is taken. The stock is now in the hands of a deputy sheriff, who holds a distraint warrant from Teller county's treasurer for $3,000 taxes due the county.

Location certificates were filed today with the county court by J. Lesher et al. for the Jessie lode and by F. A. Whitesides for the Dewey Nos. 1, 3 and 4, Black Cat and 1900 lode claims.

Upon a change of venue from the district court of Garfield county the case of Nellie Barter versus Mattie A. Sherman and M. T. Sherman, was filed in the district court today. The suit is brought to compel the delivery of trust, or to compel the payment of 20 $25 promissory notes.

The opening addresses to the jury were made this afternoon by the attorneys in the case of the People versus S. T. Miller, charged with embezzlement from the S. T. Miller Inv. Co. The district court room was crowded with persons interested in the outcome of the case. W. L. Stone, bookkeeper for the S. T. Miller Inv. Co., was the first witness called for the state. Before he had gotten well started in his testimony, an adjournment was taken until tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Among the deeds filed for record today were the following: William Kenley to William Worley and Samuel Fowler, lot 5, Beard's block, town of Rhyolite, $750; W. H. Goodrich et al. to E. E. Hunter, the Schley lode in the Fountain Creek mining district, $1; James H. Freeman, Jr., to the Stratton Cripple Creek M. & D. Co., portions of the City of Paris, Jubilee and Sylvanite lodes, $1; Henry Huber to Peter Knute, lot 28, block 1, Altman, $200.

A United States patent was filed today for the Omaha No. 1 lode by the B. P. O. G. M. Co.

The local police are making a round-up of the vagrants who have for some time past infested the city. In the police court tonight Judge Whiting fined five vagrants from $25 to $50 and costs. In one instance the prisoner was given 30 minutes to get out of town.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 18.—The last day's session of the seventh annual Colorado State Conference of Charities and Corrections held in the First Baptist church in this city today was a success as regards work accomplished, but on account of the inclement weather and a misunderstanding as to the place of meeting, the attendance was not as large as was expected. The visiting delegates numbered 25, and a number of them in charge of County Commissioners Pfeiffer and Saunders were shown through Teller county's new jail and the county hospital building now in course of construction. These two buildings are models of their kind and were very favorably commented upon by the visitors.

James H. Baker, president of the State university, who is also president of the state board of charities and corrections, called the conference to order at the Baptist church shortly after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. After a brief introduction to his remarks he told of the interest Mr. E. W. Pfeiffer had in the work outlined by the board and how this gentleman had prevailed upon the conference to give one day of this year's session to Cripple Creek. The work for the afternoon was in relation to truancy and parental neglect. The paper of the afternoon was to have been read by Mr. A. S. Frost, county judge of Teller county, but this gentleman being absent, the discussion of this subject was commenced by C. L. Stonaker, secretary of the state board of charities. In the discussion the various speakers seemed in favor of making the truancy law apply to the parents more so than to the children. James M. Brinson of this city spoke along this line and stated in addition that a public school teacher in his opinion should enter into this work not for the salary, but for the love of the work. He thought that the parents and teachers should study the cause of truancy and pursue rather a peaceful course than militant.

Rev. Mr. Schofield, pastor of the Episcopal church of this city, spoke on the causes of truancy. He thought that this was due more to poverty at home and lack of interest on the part of the parent and teacher than through any fault of the child. Rev. Mr. Ray, pastor of the Congregational church, was of the opinion that many teachers are not competent and that in Cripple Creek everything else is regarded as of more value than are the children. Rev. Mr. Ray is a firm believer in outdoor life and gymnasium exercise for the children. J. L. Wallace, an attorney of this city, thought that truancy began with the parents and if the children were started in right by their parents they would continue in the right path. Mrs. George Bushnell of Denver was of the opinion that parents and teachers should give more attention to the work of building up character for the children.

Mr. Cowen, superintendent of the Home for Dependent Children at Denver, thought that teachers and parents should study the causes of truancy and find out the inclination of the boys and work along this line. Mr. Shermerhorn of Denver, who is a member of the board of control of the State Industrial School for Boys, and Rev. E. Evans Carrington, pastor of the M. E. church, South, of Colorado Springs, also took an active part in this discussion. At tonight's session the subject of discussion was "Organized Charities." Rev. R. E. Sykes, who was to have read a paper on this subject, was absent. Rev. E. Evans Carrington discussed the subject at length and gave the conference much valuable advice upon the subject. He believed in going at charitable work patiently but scientifically so that those who received the benefit of charity may not continue to receive it but be in a position to help themselves. The discussion was continued by several other members, after which President Baker called E. W. Pfeiffer to the chair for the purpose of taking steps toward the organization of a charitable society in this district.

Upon motion of Rev. Mr. Schofield, a committee of five consisting of Mrs. J. W. Brewster and Rev. Mr. Schofield of this city, Miss Josie Donahue and P. J. Lynch of Victor and Miss Bertha Clink of Goldfield was appointed to do the preliminary work necessary for the organization. Previous to adjourning, C. L. Stonaker announced that the proceedings and addresses of the conference would be published in pamphlet form for distribution. Mr. Stonaker also presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the State Conference of Charities and Corrections extend its heartfelt thanks to the local committee in Colorado Springs for the complete arrangements made for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates; to Dr. Parsons and the board of managers of Colorado college, and the trustees of the First Baptist church who without cost provided comfortable and suitable places of meeting; to W. K. Argo, superintendent of the State School for Deaf and Blind for an entertaining and instructive demonstration of the excellent work done by him and his corps of teachers in the intellectual, moral and physical training and development of pupils coming under their charge; and to the daily press for their assistance in presenting to the public full reports of the proceedings and some of the valuable suggestions made by the delegates to the conference.

"Resolved, That we desire to express our gratitude to Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, for her presence and the inspiration and encouragement which she left with all who had the pleasure of listening to her words.

"Resolved, That it has been a pleasure for the delegates to visit Cripple Creek and assist the board of county commissioners of Teller county in their continued efforts to meet the conditions caused by the establishment of a new county and new centers of population and involving the many problems that have come to them.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the subject of poor laws and outdoor relief deserves the most serious and earnest attention of all boards of county commissioners, and we recommend that immediate steps be taken by them to hold a conference at an early date for the consideration of this and other allied questions.

"Mrs. S. S. Decker, Chairman,
"Mr. J. R. Shermerhorn,
"Mr. H. J. Wilson."

Write This Down

In the book or memory. There is no such thing as a harmless cough. Every cough is a warning of a confidence that goes from bad to worse unless it is remedied right away. Opium-laden medicine is a delusion. Allen's Lung Balsam cures the worst of colds. It clears the bronchial passages, so that the lungs get plenty of air. Why not get a bottle today?

---

15 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

VICTOR

Victor, Feb. 14.—Dan Dougherty, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of felonious assault sworn to by Jack Duckett, was up for his preliminary hearing in Justice of the Peace Corbin's court this evening. After examining a dozen witnesses to the fracas, Assistant District Attorney Cole ordered a dismissal of the case.

J. W. Kendrick, a Midland Terminal freight conductor, sustained a badly sprained wrist this afternoon. He was jumping on the footboard of the engine when he slipped and fell. Dr. Davison attended the injury.

E. D. Cooley of Colorado Springs and M. H. Sinclair of Pueblo are business visitors in the city and are stopping at the Richelieu.

Owing to a beak in the machinery at the Gold Coin mine, the day shift at that property was laid off today. It is stated that everything will be running smoothly again tomorrow.

F. P. Mannix, Scott Ashton and E. H. Newland went to Colorado Springs this morning on business.

Judge E. J. Kavanagh will leave tomorrow for Pueblo where he will visit over Sunday.

James P. Devine of Colorado Springs was a business visitor here today.

Victor, Feb. 15.—The finishing touches are being put on the new opera house building. The scenery and seats have been shipped from the eastern manufacturers and the opening of the house will be in the near future.

James Cunningham, a miner employed at the Independence mine, sustained a bad scalp wound in that property shortly before noon today. Cunningham was at work in a stope when a rock became loosened above him, and fell striking him on the back of the head. He was rendered unconscious for a time. Although the bruise was a painful one, Dr. Deemer who attended the injured man found that the skull was not fractured. Cunningham was brought to his room on North Fourth street.

A party of Victorites, including A. W. Shoemaker, F. Fryberger, John Carter and John Daily, will go to Colorado Springs tomorrow to make arangements for the State Odd Fellows anniversary celebration which takes place in this city on April 26.

Victor, Feb. 17.—A party of miners is to be outfitted in this city and sent to the Thunder Mountain district in Idaho. The party will be made up of experienced gold miners, and among them will be John Graham who formerly leased on Beacon hill.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at 8 o'clock this evening in the court room of Justice of the Peace Corbin. The contracting parties were Mr. David J. Ninemire and Mis Grace Leonard, both of this city. The ceremony was witnessed by a number of friends and relatives. The happy couple will make their home in this city.

The chairs and scenery for Victor's new opera house will arrive here tomorrow and the opening performance will be given some time during the next few weeks.

The regular weekly shoot of the Victor Gun club took place yesterday on the range near the Independence mine. The fine scores of Messrs. Huff and Dingman were features of the day.

Arrangements for the observance of the anniversary of the Knights of Pythias have been completed. The affair takes place on Wednesday night at Miners Union hall and will comprise musical features, speaking and a banquet.

J. H. Davis has returned from a business trip to Pueblo.

J. M. Pine has returned from a two weeks' visit in the east.

Attorney C. E. Brady returned home this morning from a trip to Colorado Springs.

Funeral services over the body of Elmer Lusher, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lusher were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the family residence on North Seventh street. The interment was at Sunnyside cemetery.

Victor, Feb. 18.—Three inches of snow fell in the district early this morning, but during the day the weather cleared and was quite pleasant. Tonight a lower thermomester and a high wind indicates that another storm is coming.

At Armory hall tonight Victor Miners union No. 32 entertained its many friends at a grand ball. The music for the occasion was furnished by an orchestra made up of members of the Musicians union who volunteered their services.

J. Howard Davis has sold his home on Lee avenue and Fifth street to Mrs. Knight, for a consideration of $450.

Fred R. Haines, night foreman at the Portland property, has sold a homestead of 3,000 acres near the recent oil strike at Boulder. Mr. Haines has been reported to have been offered $35,000 for the ground.

Attorney W. C. Swisher left this morning for Denver where he will be gone for several days on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Holland left this morning for Pueblo, where they will remain for several weeks.

PUEBLO

Pueblo, Feb 14.—A fire alarm was turned in this afternoon at 4 o'clock from Moch Bros'. dry goods store on the corner of Second and Main streets. The fire started in the millinery department, which is in the rear of the store. It was thought at first that the firemen would not be able to save the building, but by hard work and good management they saved the front part of the store. All the stock was damaged by smoke and water. Almost everything in the rear of the store was destroyed. Several of the clerks had their hands and hair burnt while trying to save the stock. There has been no estimate placed on the loss but it is safe to say that it will run up into the thousands. The rear of the Baldwin Drug Co.'s store adjoining Moch Bros. was burned. The stock was damaged by smoke and water. All the fire departments were out and the firemen deserve great credit for their work. All traffic on Main street was blocked for almost one hour.

After being out for 30 minutes, the jury in the Antonio Papa murder trial brought in a verdict of not guilty. The defendant showed his appreciation of his attorney's efforts by weeping tears of joy and embraced each of his counsel.

The Prudential G. M. Co., by E. L. Beckwith, its attorney in fact, filed application in the U. S. land office for a patent on the Burlington and Good Hope mining claims, situate in the Cripple Creek mining district.

Ernest Thalman of New York city, by deeds filed with the county clerk yesterday, transferred a number of valuable lots in Holland park to O'Donnell Bros. of this city and several lots in Holden place to George E. King.

The Buckeye Oil, Gas & Development company has struck oil in Debeque, where it owns extensive properties. This was the cheerful burden of a telegram received in this city last evening by some of the stockholders in the company. Nearly all of the investors in the company are Pueblo people. Natural gas was encountered Wednesday and yesterday the drill ran into oil and salt water. The drilling will be pushed with all possible speed, and it is believed that a strong flow of valuable fluid will result. Six thousand acres in this vicinity are controlled by the company.

Bishop Henry Whitewater will arrive in this city tomorrow evening and will preach at both the morning and evening services of the Broadway M. E. church. While in this city the bishop will be entertained by J. H. Buchanan at 509 Broadway. Sunday will be rally day at the Broadway M. E. church and a large congregation is expected to attend all services, and many outside of the regular congregation will go.

Miss Etta Wilson entertained about 50 of her young friends this evening at her home on West Fifteenth street. All present pronounced this as the most enjoyable evening of the season.

Pueblo, Feb. 17.—Chairman Flynn called the council to order at 7:45 o'clock this evening. After disposing of several matters of small importance, they adjourned without making any headway in regard to the sewer question or a special election to elect a mayor to serve out the unexpired term of the late Mayor George F. West.

Tuesday and Wednesday of this week are the days set for the meeting of the state convention of the Grocers & Butchers association in this city. The visitors will be tendered a banquet tomorrow evening at the Hotel Maine. Willisford Dey will act as toastmaster. Among the prominent speakers will be former Governor Alva Adams, J. E. Rizer, W. J. Kerr, Judge N. Walter Nixon. The convention will be held in the Grand hotel tomorrow and Wednesday mornings.

Joe Hubersberger came down from Cripple Creek yesterday. All of his Pueblo friends wondered what made him look so pleased. It was learned today that he will take for his bride Miss Nellie Stevens, of 722 East Seventh street. The wedding will take place tomorrow noon at the bride's home. They will leave for Cripple Creek on the 11:30 train, where he is employed by the Atlantic Tea company. Their many friends wish them success in life.

Street Commissioner James P. Martel tendered his resignation to Mayor Rizer today, effective immediately, and the same was read at the meeting of the city council this evening. James R. Sneath is circulating a petition among the business men for signatures, asking that he be appointed as Mr. Martel's successor.

Mrs. Mary L. Glen has filed with the county clerk a plat of a new sub-division known as Glenwood. It is sub-division on lots 15 and 16, block 34, country addition, and is located between Ninth and Tenth streets, west of Greenwood. It consists of 14 lots.

The social meeting of the Arkansas Valley chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be held February 22 had been indefinitely postponed, on account of sickness in the chapter.

Mineral applications have been received in the land office for Sunrise and Bertha D. lodes, Cripple Creek mining district, Teller county, from Fred Geogelein of Cripple Creek.

Papers were filed with the county clerk this afternoon by the Co-Operative Broom & Brush company, and work will be commenced in the new factory on the east side about next Monday. The company owns its own buildings and machinery had been ordered and is now on the way here. The stock has been subscribed and J. W. Magnusson was elected president, and V. A. Roe, secretary at a recent meeting.

A party of several bricklayers arrived here this morning from Pennsylvania to go to work for the C. F. & I. company. They were met by representatives of the local bricklayers union and told of the difference between that organization and the C. F. & I. company. This forenoon a committee of union bricklayers held a conference with J. B. McKennan of the steel works, the result of which was not made known. The union is endeavoring to secure recognition from the C. F. & I. company and to establish an eight-hour a day schedule at the work. The company maintains its position of not recognizing labor organizations.

The Colorado district of the United Mine Workers of America will hold its annual convention in this city beginning March 2.

County Clerk Fairfax will have his semi-annual statement completed and ready for publication in a few days.

The funeral of Bruce Viller who died yesterday, will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the undertaking parlors of McMahon & Collier. The deceased was 23 years old and has lived in this city since childhood.

"Shiloh," a musical cantata, will be rendered by the Broadway M. E. church choir Tuesday evening.

Pueblo, Feb. 18.—The second annual convention of the Retail Grocers and Butchers association of Colorado met at the Grand hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon. About 200 delegates were present at the opening of the session to listen to an address of welcome by Major J. E. Rizer. The address was listened to with great interest and was given great applause. A well-timed response was made by the first vice president, the president being absent. Following this the convention devoted its time to the appointment of committees, the arrangements of organizations and plans for active business tomorrow which is to be the big and interesting day.

Miss Blanche Allen of Cripple Creek, was married to John M. Hughes of the same city this afternoon, by Justice of the Peace McKallip.

A mineral application has been received at the land office for Lylien and Albert No. 4 lodes, Cripple Creek mining district, from Joseph E. Shipler of Victor.

The banquet given at the Hotel Maine this evening for the Retail Grocers and Butchers association of Colorado, was a grand success. Several good speeches were delivered and all present enjoyed the evening.

Joseph Carrick, 79 years old, died at the C. F. & I. company's hospital last night. Deceased has lived in Pueblo since 1869. The funeral will be conducted at 10 tomorrow morning at the undertakers, No. 112 North Main.

It is rumored that the library will be built at Royal park.

Almost all the bricklayers who came here from the east have gone to work for the C. F. & I. company.

E. R. Chew, superintendent of irrigation, says that all the channels and ditches are cleared and irrigation is beginning very heavily. There is a great demand for water for farming lands.

W. R. Jackson, a negro, 19 years old, was crushed by a Santa Fe switch engine and a box car, near the Grande avenue crossing of the Santa Fe road at 9:45 o'clock this morning, and injured so badly that he died at the Pueblo hospital shortly before noon.

Ezra Sanders, 84 years old, died last night at his home, 511 Central avenue, after a brief sickness. The deceased was a veteran of the civil war and leaves a family. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning from McMahon & Collier's undertaking parlors, corner of D and Union avenue.

This morning a deed was filed for record in the county clerk's office, signed by J. J. Langdon, conferring to the Franciscan Sisters lots No. 3 and 4 in block 29, Uplands park. The property consists of nine and one-half acres and is located just southwest of the Catholic cemetery.

The Pueblo W. C. T. U. will hold a Frances Willard memorial service Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Fountain Presbyterian church. Everyone is invited to attend.

FLORENCE

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Feb. 14.—The Victor Fuel company, operating the Chandler mine, today hoisted the mules used in hauling the coal in the interior of the mine and also the greater portion of the mining machinery. When the mine is idle the water floods it to such an extent that the company thought the machinery would be greatly damaged. After being given a rest of several days, the mules will be taken to Hastings to work in the mines there. The miners received their wages today for last month, and also for duty performed in this month. They rent the cottages from the company by the month, and a four months rental was deducted from their wages, which makes a payment to March 3. The houses are already being vacated, and there is already quite an exodus of miners to other coal fields where they will attempt to secure employment. After tomorrow the mine will be shut down probably for months.

The Keystone Oil company today awarded the contract for a 2,500-foot well to John Patterson and John Irwin. The well will be started with a 7¾ inch hole.

The Columbia Crude Oil company of Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs this afternoon let the contract for putting a well down 2,000 feet. The site is not a great distance from the Keystone company's grounds. The derrick is up and drilling operations will shortly be commenced.

Special to the Gazette.

Florence, Feb. 18.—Mass meetings have been held at the several coal camps this week for the purpose of adopting measures to assist the Chandler Creek miners in finding employment elsewhere and also in aiding them financially.

D. Q. Williams of Coal Creek has made what seems to be a rich strike of gray copper ore 14 miles from Florence in the Greenhorn range. The strike has been made in a boulder formation which can be traced for more than 1,000 feet; the rock all the distance protruding more than a foot above the surface of the ground. The body is nearly 50 feet wide and what were once crevices between the boulders is filled with lime which will prove valuable for flux in the treatment. The ore gives returns of 17 per cent. copper, and $6 in silver. The assayer says that the ore is worth $56 per ton owing to the high grade of the copper. The mineral is found on cleavage of the rock. Those who have examined the mingral say that it is almost identical to the sylvanite bearing rock of the Cripple Creek district, and it is said to be the only find of its kind in this vicinity. The ore will be shipped to the Rocky Mountain smelter for treatment.

The Colrado Springs and Florence Oil and Gas company's well, located near Chandler, is about to be reopened after a year of idleness. This ground has recently been examined by Prof. Arthur Lakes and he urges a resumption of the work, as he claims that the oil indications there are equally as good as at Florence. Colorado Springs and Florence capital is interested in this proposition and the well will be drilled to a depth of 2,500 feet. Its present depth is 1,000 feet and the hole is filled with water.

BOULDER

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, Feb. 17.—Development work in all parts of the oil field is being pushed rapidly; the Interstate derrick is up and several others will be up by the end of the week. The timbers for the National were placed on the ground today, and work has commenced on the Blue Jacket and Crystaline derricks. The Consolidated company has let a contract to an experienced Pennsylvania driller to drill a well on their property, and he has gone east for tools and equipments. The workmen are unloading tools from the wagon this morning, preparatory to beginning work on the Rose Crude derrick. A pick which was thrown from a wagon lit in the center of a horseshoe lying on the ground. This was taken as a sure sign of the good luck which will attend the sinking of the Rose Crude well, and the horseshoe is on exhibition at the company's office.

The oil in the Arnold tank was measured today by parties outside of the company, and it was found by taking the time during which the pumps have actually been working, that the production has averaged nine barrels per every 12 hours. Although this is very much lower than the original estimate made, even at this rate it will be a paying well, and experts claim that on account of the depth of the oil sand found here, the flow is assured for many years.

John W. Shackleford, C. M. McAfee and associates will at once put down a well about 1,000 feet west of the McKenzie. They will commence taking the rig to the ground tomorrow, and as they intend to use native lumber in their derrick, they expect to have it up within six days and commence drilling right away.

The Phoenix company reports the sale of 36,000 shares of their stock today.

THE WEEK IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 14.—Two of the most important subjects in the revenue bill were under discussion today in the house, namely, the flat tax and the mining tax; neither was completed. Under the old law local corporations were assessed a flat tax of five cents on every $1,000 of capital; while foreign corporations were assessed 10 cents on every $1,000. When the matter came up this morning Representative Sprague who has presided over the house during its deliberations while in the committee of the whole, resumed his place on the floor and made one of the hardest fights during the session for the reduction of the flat tax on all corporations to a rate of 1 cent per thousand dollars. Just before noon a rate of 2 cents per $1,000 was adopted. Later in the day Representative McGuire offered an amendment providing for a rate of 2 cents per thousand shares on all companies the par value of whose shares are worth less than $1 per share and a rate of 3 cents per $1,000 on all companies the par value of whose shares is worth $1 or over. The entire matter was sent to a special committee to determine whether or not the McGuire amendment is constitutional. During the discussion of the mining section Representative Neeley offered an amendment providing for the assessing of mines at their full cash value.

Representative Lubers supported the amendment in a speech which was given the closest attention. He contended that the mining industries of the state had been protected long enough.

Just before adjournment another hour was lost over the question of employes.

The matter came up over the engrossment of the resolutions relating to the late President McKinley. The chairman of the engrossment committee stated that there was no one competent to properly engross them. The Republicans wanted to employ a competent engrossing clerk, but the entire matter was postponed.

When the house opened this morning Representative Riley introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, That in the present extraordinary session of the legislature of the state of Colorado, there have been introduced in the house of representatives about 16 bills; and

"Whereas, There are but few bills for consideration by this house, the most important of which are revenue bill, No. 1, by Mr. Montgomery, house bill No. 2, by Mr. Adams, recalling the Bucklin tax amendment, and the railroad tax commission bill by Mr. Hammond; and,

"Whereas, The people of the state are vitally interested in the question of reform and the economical administration of all of the finances of the state; and,

"Whereas, The people of the state also demand of their representatives and senators in the general assembly, that none of the people's money be spent for any employes that are not absolutely necessary; and,

"Whereas, There are many persons upon the pay rolls of the house of representatives and that the names of such employes and the positions they hold and salary they draw per day are as follows, to-wit:"

Then follows a list of the employes and a statement of their salaries. The total number of employes is 41, and the total compensation per day is $146. Riley recommended that 14 employes, a sufficient number to do all the work, be retained.

A motion to table the resolution was carried by a vote of 39 to 13.

The house then went into the committee of the whole on the revenue bill. The first subject that came up was the flat tax question. A motion was made by Mr. Sprague to lower the rate on local corporations from five cents on every $1,000 to one cent on every $1,000. Mr. Rawalt offered an amendment to change the amount to two cents per $1,000. He was of the opinion that all corporations, domestic and foreign should be treated alike. With the reduction to two cents per share he believed the state's actual receipts would be much larger.

Mr. Lubers argued that the purpose of mining companies was to rob the unsophisticated. They should be treated as other corporations.

Mr. O'Connell differed with Mr. Lubers and succeeded in getting the latter to admit that he had reference to "wild cat companies." But said Lubers, more than half the companies in the Cripple Creek district are wild cat companies." Mr. Sprague of El Paso, made a vigorous reply to Mr. Lubers. Said he:

"The gentleman from Bent (Lubers) admits that he represents the railroads and those of us who have watched the progress of events know that the railroads have determined to attack the mining section. They wish to make it appear that the mines are escaping taxation and to that end they will not hesitate to malign the organizations which have done so much to develop the state."

Speaker Montgomery was the next speaker. In referring to the incorporations of Colorado companies under the laws of Wyoming, he said that the reason was to be found in the fact that in Colorado the par value of the stock must be $1 per share while in Wyoming the par value could be made one cent per share.

Mr. Dickerson of Elbert, argued that the flat tax should be based on the number of shares instead of the par value.

"A company with shares of a par value of one cent is in existence to swindle the uninformed," he declared.

Mr. Sprague defended the low-priced stock and used as an illustration the case of the Portland company stock which once sold for five cents per share and now commands $3.60 per share.

The Rawalt amendment carried.

Representative McGuire offered an amendment which provided that an annual flat tax of two cents per 1,000 shares should be charged on all corporations whose par value was less than $1 per share and that two cents per $1,000 should be charged on all corporations whose par value was $1 or over per share. A general discussion arose over whether or not the amendment is constitutional. At last the entire matter relating to the flat tax was referred to a committee of five. Their duty shall be to pass upon the constitutionality of the amendment and report back to the house tomorrow morning.

Shortly after this the mining sections were reached. Mr. Munion moved to adopt the amendment as printed in this morning's Gazette. Mr. Neely offered the following amendment:

"That all mines and mining claims bearing gold, silver, lead, copper or other precious or valuable metals and possessing rights therein, shall be listed and valued each year and shall be assessed at their full cash value; and the property owned by any mining corporation shall be held to represent the value of its capital stock for the purpose of taxation. All surface improvements and all machinery located upon any mining claim or claims shall be separately valued for taxation. Provided, further, that a non-producing mining claim or claims shall be assessed and taxed like other property according to the value thereof; and in ascertaining such value the assessor shall, in addition to other requirements of this act, take into consideration the location thereof, the proximity to other mines or mining claims and any other matters which may tend to assist him in arriving at a fair and equitable valuation of such property."

Mr. Lubers supported the amendment. He was in favor of assessing mining property at its full cash value. He scored the mining men for changing the bill so that a non-producing mine shall be assessed according to the lowest producing mines in the county instead of "locality." He contended that this was put in so that some of Mr. Stratton's acres in Cripple Creek worth $10,000 per acre could be assessed at $350 per acre. He charged that this change was made for the benefit of a few large owners of mining acreage.

He admitted that the mining men had done much to build up the state but he contended that they had done no more than have the railroad men, the agricultural men or the real estate men. He could not see why they should be protected any more than other speculators. "It is no more of a courageous act to find and develop the Bull hill district than it is to build the railroad over Marshall pass.

"The speculator expects to lose a part of his money and why need we protect the mining speculator more than the other speculators? True there are many mines standing idle as a monument to courage and wealth, but are there not other industries standing idle? The strikes we have had in this state which cost $10,000 were a direct result of this mining business. The

state has spent this great sum in protecting their properties and now they are shirking their proportion of the cost of conducting this commonwealth. The Portland mine is worth more money than the entire mining valuation of the Cripple Creek district. Teller county, with its mines, its cities, its railroads, its tramways and its millions, is not assessed as high as Weld county with its two towns and a few farms. Teller county representatives are great to talk about full cash values and yet its merchandise is valued at $1,400,000, while Weld county merchandise is valued at $1,900,000. You may talk about the "Jack Rabbit" districts of this state, but it's those district that carry the burdens of our taxations. Don't be misled by the statement that it all depends upon the mines. I admit it would be a calamity to lose this industry, but any business that can pay $12,100,000 in annual dividends can pay taxes on a higher valuation than $22,000,000. You can not do good by starting a wrong. All we want is fairness in this matter. I believe we owe a duty to the other industries of our state. I believe we should say to these mining men, 'Your threats and pleadings will be in vain. We have protected you to the detriment of other industries and now you must pay your just share of taxation.'

"I believe that these laws have worked to the protection of W. S. Stratton, Jim Burns, David Moffat and others. If you will assess our farms at one-fourth their gross output we will join you in passing the bill. Why gentlemen, it's absolutely a crime to put that amendment as proposed by the finance committee, in this bill. The greatest nations of previous ages are gone because of their taxation which favored a few as gainst the masses, and this is the same class of valuation. Be just and fair. Don't ask at our hands that which we don't ask of you."

His remarks brought forth the greatest applause of the session.

Representative O'Connell spoke against the Neeley amendment. He read extensively from a speech delivered by Judge Belford regarding the taxation of mines which held that if mining property did not pay 1 cent of taxes directly, it would, in an indirect manner, pay a large amount of the taxes of the state.

After the committee arose, Representative Dickinson asked if the resolutions regarding the death of Mr. McKinley had been engrossed.

Mr. Pitschke, the chairman of the engrossing committee, said they had not and gave as an excuse that there was no clerk competent to do the work. He wanted an extraordinarily good piece of work done on these resolutions. His admission regarding the incompetency of the clerks brought forth the old discussion over employes. At last the entire matter was postponed.

The senate spent just 25 minutes in session this morning and adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Roe of Creede introduced the following bill, designed to encourage manufacturing in Colorado:

"A bill for an act concerning corporations; to encourage manufactures.

"A bill for an act concerning corporations; to encourage manufactures.

"Be it enacted by the genral assembly of the state of Colorado:

"Section 1. That any company formed under the laws of this state, for the purposes of manufacture, shall be permitted to incorporate by payment to the secretary of state of the state of Colorado a fee of $10 and the additional fee of 10 cents upon every thousand dollars of the capital stock in excess of $50,000.

"Sec. 2. That any company incorporated under the laws of any other state or territory outside of the state of Colorado, for the purposes of manufacture, may be allowed to file a certificate of its incorporation with the secretary of state of the state of Colorado upon the payment to said secretary of state of like fees as mentioned in section 1 hereof.

"Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 4. In the opinion of this general assembly an emergency exists; therefore this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

The senate finance committee, under pressure from labor organizations, has cut out that section of the Uncompahgre canal bill which provides for employment of convict labor on the canal.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 15.—Speaker Montgomery will on next Monday morning introduce a bill in the house which will have for its purpose the compelling of the corporations to pay their taxes for 1901. It has long been a question among the fusion leaders whether or not the assessment of the corporations by the state board of assessors was legal or whether these taxes could be collected if collection were pressed under existing laws. The new bill has been framed with the hope to reach this class of property and compel the payment of last year's taxes. The measure is the first of its kind ever introduced in Colorado and will be known as a remedial or curative statute, which means to remedy or cure past defects in the state laws. In order to enact such a law, certain conditions must be complied with in its drafting. The first section of the new law will be descriptive matter, compiled in a series of whereases which will recite the status in which the corporation revenues for 1901 are now before the courts. In this recital will be given a history of the passage of the revenue bill of 1901, its particular features for collecting corporation taxes, the testing of its validity in the courts, and its present status in the courts. The second section will resolve that the facts as outlined in the descriptive section are correct, and will state that therefore, because of such facts, be it enacted, etc. The enacting clause will direct the county clerks of each county to turn over to the county treasurer the assessment rolls as certified to by the state board of equalization a few weeks ago for collection. The treasurer is directed to proceed to collect the taxes.

There are a few precedents for this kind of legislation, one of which was in Wisconsin. In 1872 the general assembly of that state passed a remedial act to apply upon some real estate that was not valued for taxation during the years 1855 to 1857, inclusive, or 17 years preceding the passage of that act. In many instances the property had changed ownership and buildings which were standing in 1855 and '57 had been destroyed, and new ones erected in their stead, yet after a series of litigations, extending through every court in the state, the supreme court finally held that the law was constitutional, and the real estate was made to bear the taxes for the years missed even to the payment of taxes upon the buildings long since destroyed. The measure which will be introduced Monday has been framed after the above law and was drafted by Speaker Montgomery, Attorney-General Post, Representative Schweigert and Senators Taylor and Whitford.

Denver, Feb. 17.—It is certainly a battle royal that is being waged between the agricultural men and the mining men on the floor of the house, over the assessment of mining property. Both sides are contesting every inch of the ground, and whatever the result of it, it will be a compromise. The mining men are contending that producing mines should be assessed at one-fourth their gross proceeds, and non-producing mines, at a valuation not to exceed the valuation of the lowest producing mine in the county. The agricultural men are contending that mines should be assessed by the county assessors the same as other property, that no limit should be placed which acts as a barrier against the assessor, but that he should use his own judgment as he does in valuing all property. Then there is a middle class of men, headed by Representative Ballinger who believe that both propositions are wrong but that a compromise should be affected, and it seems that this class of men will win. In fact, two of the mining men told your correspondent tonight, that a compromise had been agreed upon in regard to a producing mine. The compromise is to value a producing mine at not to exceed one-half of its gross output, but that a mine not producing $5,000 annually shall be classed as a non-producing mine. The two sides are still divided on the question of the valuing of the non-producing mines. The mining men wish to value them at a rate not to exceed the value of the lowest producing mine in the county, while the agricultural men claim that a non-producing mine should be valued by the assessor the same as any other property. Should the compromise on the producing mines be enacted, and should the mining men succeed in getting the non-producing mines valued at a rate not to exceed the value of the lowest producing mine in the county, the largest sum that could be assessed against a non-producing mine would be $2,500. The agricultural men are against the word "county." They are of the opinion that the word "locality" should be inserted if either is used.

A delegation of Cripple Creek business men headed by W. T. Booth, a hardware and furniture dealer, were at the state house today in the interests of the business men of Cripple Creek. They wanted the producing mines assessed at 50 per cent. of their gross proceeds, and the non-producing mines assessed by the local assessor at their full cash value, the same as any other real estate.

Only a few of the mining men were prepared to discuss the proposition today. Representatives Schweigert and Scott made able arguments for the mines, and the other mining men will address the house tomorrow. In their arguments today, the agricultural men had statistics galore. These statistics were compiled from the assessors' books in every county of the state, and were meant to show that the mines did not bear their just burden of taxation. The mining men were wholly unprepared for such an array of figures, and consequently allowed the discussion to last during the day, in order that they could use tonight in order to prepare their answers for tomorrow. The arguments as advanced by the agricultural men are that the mines have been protected long enough; that a business which pays annual dividends of $12,000,000, should pay taxes on a higher valuation than $22,000,000; that the revenue law of last year increased the value of all other property three times, while the value of mining property was not increased, and that it should increase in similar proportion to other property, that the assessors are just as well able to judge the value of a mine as any other property, and that they should not be handicapped with any proviso; that while the shipping of ore from a mine does reduce its value, still the shipping of cattle from a stock farm reduces its value and if the mines should be valued for taxation on a certain part of its gross proceeds, so should the stock farm. The agricultural men contend that they are not asking for the assessment of mines that are not paying dividends, but that mines that are should be reached and assessed.

The mining men are contending that with the mines not assessed at all, they still bear a large per cent. of the burden of taxation, that every pound of ore taken from the mine reduces its value to the extent of the value of the ore, that practically all nations have found after years' trial that mines should not be assessed, that the state owes its existence to the development of the mines, that where there is one that is paying a dividend there are hundreds that are not, that a mine is of such a nature that no one can tell the amount of ore yet to be taken out. Other reasons will be advanced tomorrow.

At the opening of the house this morning, Mr. Bell introduced a bill providing for the repealing of the submission clause to the Bucklin bill. This measure is introduced so as to legally get around the opinion of Attorney-General Post which is to the effect that the Bucklin bill cannot be rescinded. Mr. Bell contends that there is nothing in the opinion to prevent the repealing of the submission clause. This would amount to the same thing as the rescinding of the bill.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the revenue bill. The section which provides for a rate of interest that can be charged by tax deed buyers, was changed so as to reduce the rate 33 1-3 per cent. and adopted. The rate now stands 15 per cent. per annum for the first six months, 12 per cent. per annum for the second six months, and 10 per cent. per annum for each subsequent six months.

The mining section was then taking up and Mr. Ballinger lead the debate for the compromise. He was not in favor of the Neeley proposition to tax the mines at their full cash value, neither was he in favor of taxing them at one-quarter of their gross output. He was in favor of valuing the producing mining property at not to exceed one-half its gross proceeds and to allow the non-producing properties to be valued by the county assessor, the same as other real estate. He contended that the mining section as passed by the 13th general assembly which absolutely fixed the value at one-fourth the gross proceeds is unconstitutional. Among other things he said:

"Our new law raised valuations on all other property three times what it was under the old law, and it is nothing more than right that mining property should stand an equal raise. This would place the limit at not to exceed three-fifths of the gross output and I am willing that it should be one-half. The total output of Teller county for last year was approximately $20,000,000; allowing 40 per cent. for smelter and railroad charges would leave them a total gross proceeds of $12,000,000. With a law assessing them at one-fourth their gross proceeds, their assessments would be $3,000,000. Is there anyone in this house who dares say that that assessment is fair when compared with the valuations placed on other property? Of course there is not. The mining men have controlled the assemblies before, but the time is not far distant when your property must take its place and be assessed by the assessors the same as any other property. The section as introduced by the finance committee relative to the unproductive mine, places its maximum value at $2,500, while every person on the floor of this house knows that many an unproductive mine is worth at least $10,000."

Representative McLean was in favor of the Neeley amendment. He contended that if one class of business should be taxed according to its gross output, all other business should be assessed at one-fourth the amount he received from the sale of the stock, because the sale of the stock certainly depreciated the value of his farm to the extent of the value of the stock sold. "If you can trust the county assessor to treat all property fairly, can you not equally trust the same man to value the mining property? In this bill you take the tax off of the mining lands, while in the Bucklin amendment which you passed last winter, you provide for the land to bear all the taxes. Oh, consistency thou art a jewel that has never glistened among the fusion lights of this room!"

Representative Stubbs supported the mining clause as reported by the financial committee. He claimed that the product of the mines is what has developed this state. He claimed that the product of the Portland, Independence and other mines, erected the magnificent buildings in the state which now pay the taxes. "I have expended thousands of dollars for mining property and never derived $1 in return," explained Mr. Stubbs. "You're easy," yelled McLean, and the laugh that followed considerably embarrassed the gentleman from Arapahoe.

Bell of Las Animas, spoke next. He contended that the agricultural interests asked no favors of the mining men and the latter should ask no favors from the agricultural men. "I believe if a county assessor can value all other property, he should be allowed to value the mining property. All that we ask is that the law of assessments shall be equal throughout the state. Some of the contenders for the mining section have said that the kind providence had willed that the mines should not be assessed."

FARMERS WON OUT

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 18.—By a vote of 30 to 27 the house this evening adopted the Neeley amendment to the revenue bill which provides that mining property, both productive and unproductive, shall be assessed by the assessor at its full cash value.

Speaker Montgomery voted in the negative, but as soon as he discovered that the amendment had carried, he changed his vote and gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

The adoption of the amendment was a complete victory for the agricultural men. The debate over the proposition has lasted two days and a half, Representative Lubers leading for its adoption. When the house adjourned last night, it was conceded that the agricultural men had the best of the struggle. The mining men were confident, however, that they could stay the sentiment which was daily growing in favor of a full valuation and at least effect a compromise. That they worked hard to protect their mining constituents is certain, but nothing could save them.

Representative Sprague held the attention of the house for nearly two hours in an able argument for the mining interests. His discussion proved that he had devoted many hours of hard labor in its preparation, but the odds were against him. Speaker Montgomery spoke for an hour against the amendment, and for once his eloquent appeal went for naught.

The debate was interesting during the entire day. Men representing mining and agricultural interests whose voices have never been heard before in debate on the floor of the house took the floor and argued pro and con on the question. Everyone seemed interested to the extent of a personal matter.

At the opening of the house this morning, Representatives Martin and Fall spoke for the mine owners. For a time it seemed as though they would carry the day, but just then Representative Hollenbeck of Cripple Creek arose and in a short and able speech supported the Neeley amendment. He argued that the producing mine owners were just as able to bear their share of the burdens of taxation in Teller county as was the man who owned the humble home in Victor and Cripple Creek. He was perfectly willing to allow the assessor to fix the value of a mining property, believing that that official would do his duty in the assessment of mines the same as he did in assessing any other property. Probably his speech carried the amendment. When he, representing Teller county, supported the proposition those who were undecided before decided to vote for the amendment.

Not a cheer was heard when the trouble ended and the result of the vote was announced. The mining men plainly showed their disappointment, and the agricultural men were too generous to follow victory with applause.

Very few in the house believe the section as adopted today will pass the senate. In fact, it is expected that that body will probably re-insert the section as passed last winter. The two houses will then effect a compromise, and already many compromise propositions are being circulated.

Senator Bucklin today during a debate in the senate took occasion to criticise a portion of the press of this city because of its unfairness, as he believed, in printing legislative proceedings. During his talk he said "There is a Republican paper down in Colorado Springs which wields more influence in the Republican party today than the combined Republican press of Denver. Why? Because it is perfectly fair, because it is perfectly just, because while it may be opposed to a measure, it is never abusive and never refuses to hear and print both sids to any controversy. I refer, gentlemen, to the Colorado Springs Gazette."

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, February 14.)

Fire threatened the destruction of the residence of Mrs. M. L. De Coursey, 730 North Cascade avenue, yesterday morning.

Teachers of the public schools will have a general teachers' meeting at the High school auditorium this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The 11th annual ball of the Colorado Springs police department will be given tonight at the Temple theater.

Owing to a dispute between the proprietors of the Schiele Bros. & Moreland cigar factory and the local Cigar Makers union, a lockout went into effect at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the factory.

Girls basket ball team of the High school will give an entertainment at the school auditorium tonight for the benefit of the team.

Cripple Creek rate war has not yet been settled.

(Saturday, February, 15.)

The 11th annual ball of the police department at Temple theater last night was the most successful ever given by the department.

There is a strong probability that the Short Line will be extended from the Cripple Creek district to the Arkansas river valley, with the lower terminal at either Canon City or Florence.

On account of trouble with their employes, Schiele Bros. & Moreland have placed an order for 100,000 cigars to be made in an eastern factory.

County Surveyor Woodside has just completed the survey of 4,000 acres of placer claims for a syndicate which will develop the supposed Fountain oil fields.

A local oil company will immediately commence operations on a well four miles southwest of Florence.

(Sunday, February 16, 1902.)

The steam fire engine will be moved to the north end hose house until the high line reservoir is built.

City council last night concluded its work on the appropriations and passed the necessary ordinance.

Two fires which broke out nearly simultaneously gave the department a busy morning but caused little damage.

High schools girls basket ball team netted about $30 from their entertainment Friday evening.

Colorado college has extended an invitation to Booker T. Washington to deliver the commencement address to the class of 1902 on June 18.

President E. Benjamin Andrews of the University of Nebraska has accepted an invitation to be in Colorado Springs March 6, upon the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new science building at Colorado college.

The bailing out of the old Iris gas well in Colorado City has revealed unmistakable signs of petroleum and with further sinking a good flow seems probable.

Five women's clubs of the city effected a federation yesterday with Mrs. W. C. Robinson as president; 125 names are enrolled.

First session of the annual conference of charities and correction will be held at the First Baptist church this evening; Miss Jane Addams of Chicago will be the principal speaker.

H. W. Fullerton, manager of the Telluride Reduction works, has purchased the site of the old glass works south of Colorado City.

Rock Island has announced its low rates for the summer; the popular "Rocky Mountain Limited" train will be put into service again.

Professor Parsons will deliver an illustrated lecture on a "Swiss University Town" at Perkins auditorium Tuesday evening; no charge for admission.

(Monday, February 17, 1902.)

The seventh annual State Conference of Charities and Corrections opened its sessions at the First Baptist church last night. Miss Jane Addams, of the famous Hull house of Chicago, held an audience that filled the church in rapt attention. The conference will be continued today.

Miss Jane Addams will address the students of Colorado college at Perkins hall at 9:20 this morning.

A mass meeting will be held at Perkins hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon under the auspices of the Colorado Springs Federation of Women. Miss Jane Addams, of Hull house, Chicago, Mrs. Sarah S. Decker and Mrs. Ellis Meredith of Denver, will speak.

The first work on the roof of the new court house will be done this morning.

Water department figures show that 1,000 new houses have been constructed in this city in the past nine months.

Bailing continued at the Iris well in Colorado City yesterday. It is expected to find gas today.

Plans for the state oratorical contest to be held here Friday night are now complete. Representatives of the State university, Denver university and Colorado college will contest.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

Colorado City council last night appropriated a total of $30,000 for use during the coming year.

National Irrigation congress may meet in Colorado Springs this year.

Professor Parsons gives an illustrated lecture at Perkins hall this evening on "A Swiss University Town." No charge for admission.

The ordinance redistricting the city into eight wards was introduced in the city council last evening.

Thief entered the residence of Miss Burns at 423 North Tejon street, Sunday afternoon or evening and secured $1,100 worth of jewelry and silverware.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

Brick business block is in course of construction on the east side of North Tejon street north of Acacia park, the first in that locality.

Immanuel Presbyterian church, formerly known as Spruce Street chapel, contemplates extensive improvements to its present building.

Passion play pictures will be exhibited at Waycott opera house in Colorado City this evening.

Prof. Lancaster's lecture in the child study course at the Ferris school today at 3:30 will be on "The Relation Between Motor Activity and Mental Action."

Schiele Bros. & Moreland have formally appealed to the Federated Trades council to settle the trouble existing between the firm and its employes.

STATE

(Friday, February 14.)

Cripple Creek chamber of commerce has adopted a resolution opposing the Bucklin amendment.

The Indian appropriation bill omits the usual appropriation for the Indian school at Grand Junction, owing to a local controversy, it being claimed that the government is made to pay for sewers and other improvements which the public enjoys. The estimate was $44,725 for this school, but the bill cuts off the school entirely. It is said that Senator Teller's influence will have the appropriation restored.

Representative Shafroth has announced that he will introduce a bill at the present session of congress for the construction of a new public building in Denver at cost of $1,000,000.

Italian miners at Chandler coal mines succeeded in driving the 32 Japanese miners out of town and as a consequence the mine has been shut down, throwing 400 coal miners out of employment.

Attorney-General Post holds that the legislature has no power at this time to rescind its action relative to the Bucklin amendment.

(Saturday, February 15.)

Legislature discussed flat tax on corporations and mining tax; Lubers of Weld attacked the mining industry and declared that it ought not to be protected.

Fire yesterday afternoon damaged Moch Bros'. dry goods store on the corner of Main and Second streets, Pueblo.

(Monday, February 17, 1902.)

A successful coursing meet was held yesterday at Gillett, in the Cripple Creek district. Springs dogs had bad luck.

Seventh annual conference of charities and corrections convenes in Cripple Creek tomorrow.

Representative Whitelaw has addressed a letter to President Roosevelt on the character and record of Ben Daniels, recently appointed to a marshalship in Arizona and whose commission has been withheld.

A bitter fight is expected this week in the state assembly over the mining section of the revenue bill. The agricultural interests claim they will increase tax valuation of mines from one-fourth of the gross output to one-half. The committee on the question of the flat tax is not yet ready to report.

Trinidad Elks have arranged for a four days' race meet to be held at the Trinidad fair grounds in May.

James V. Howard has selected a site for Grand Junction's new smelter, about a mile northwest of the city. Mr. Howard is in Denver making contracts for material and railroad rates.

Jewish synagogue in Denver at Twenty-fourth and Curtis streets, was gutted by fire. Loss, $12,000.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

The Western Oil association's exchange in Denver, for trading in oil stocks, opened yesterday with a good attendance. Sixteen companies have already been listed.

State convention of the Grocers and Butchers association meets in Pueblo today and tomorrow.

Colorado District United Mine Workers of America will hold its annual convention in Pueblo beginning March 24.

W. E. Cooper has been appointed postmaster at Las Animas.

House of representatives was chiefly occupied with the mining section of the revenue bill, the agricultural interests presenting arguments for increased assessment of mining property.

Last day's sessions of the seventh annual Conference of Charities and Corrections will be held in Cripple Creek today.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

A rich strike of gray copper ore is said to have been made 14 miles from Florence in the Greenhorn range.

Colorado Springs and Florence Oil and Gas Co. intends to resume drilling on its well near Chandler.

The house passed an amendment to the revenue bill to the effect that mining property, both productive and non-productive, shall be assessed by the assessor at its full cash value; it is said that the amendment will not be accepted by the senate and a compromise will result.

WASHINGTON

(Saturday, February 15.)

The Indian appropriation bill, completed yesterday, carries $8,844,500. The item for support of schools is $3,247,920.

The house, for the fourth time, adopted a resolution for the election of senators by direct popular vote.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan, author of a bill to provide for the laying of a government cable from San Francisco to Manila, addressed the house yesterday in behalf of his project, directing his address chiefly against congress yielding concessions to cable monopolies.

Vote on the Philippine tariff bill in the senate may be had next week.

(Saturday, February 15.)

Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky yesterday made sensational speech in the house in denunciation of what he termed "flunkeyism" to foreign countries; Messrs. Boutelle and Grosvenor replied.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

Senate passed the bill establishing a permanent census office.

In executive session the senate ratified the treaty for the cession of the Danish West Indies.

House passed the bill for reduction of taxes by a unanimous vote.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

Senate agreed that a final vote on the Philippine tariff bill and the pending amendments should be taken next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock; Senator Wellington spoke in opposition to the pending bill and Senator Stewart of Nevada in support of the measure.

In the house a number of representatives took occasion to disclaim any responsibility for the recent speech of Wheeler of Kentucky.

GENERAL

(Friday, February 14.)

Former Governor Robert B. Lindsay of Alabama, aged 78 years, died yesterday after a short illness. He was the first governor of Alabama after the reconstruction period. His induction into office was resisted by his predecessor, Governor William M. Smith, and the contest over the office induced one of the most exciting periods in the history of Alabama.

Ex-President Cleveland and D. Paul Van Dyke of Princeton university have started for a week's duck shooting on the preserves of the Back Bay Gunning club in southeastern Virginia.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation army has taken the oath of allegiance as a citizen of the United States in New York city. He said he was already half American, as his ancestors were Virginians and he had long since adopted this as his country.

Rea H. Smith, aged 36, a prominent business man of Minneapolis, manager of the Munson Stationery company, is dead of tetanus; he was vaccinated nearly four weeks ago and the wound became infected.

Young Theodore Roosevelt is now believed to be practically out of danger and the president has returned to Washington; Miss Alice Roosevelt will start for Groton to see her brother tomorrow.

Booker T. Washington has been selected as commencement orator at the University of Nebraska.

(Saturday, February 15.)

Gates and those associated with him in control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company have purchased a controlling interest in the Colorado & Southern.

It is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan is investing in real estate in San Francisco and will erect a fine hotel and many other buildings.

Peter Busch, a pioneer real estate dealer of Chicago, was found dead in his office under circumstances which indicate suicide.

Dr. John L. Million, one of the most prominent physicians in Springfield, Ill., is dead, aged 75 years.

The town of South Mills, N. C., near the Dismal swamp, was destroyed by fire today and at last reports the flames were heading toward the swamp. Four hundred families are reported homeless. A rough estimate places the loss at $120,000.

The supreme court of Minnesota handed down a decision sustaining the Torrens system of land title registration in every particular.

New Orleans has been selected as the next meeting place of the Woman Suffrage convention.

Three men were killed, four probably fatally and two seriously injured as the result of a collision between two sections of a freight train on the Pennsylvania railway on the steep grade a few miles above the Horseshoe curve, near Altoona, Pa.

Dr. Thomas Neall Penrose, medical director, U. S. N. (retired), is dead at the United States naval hospital in Philadelphia.

A summons has been issued against E. W. Gilham, proprietor of the Empire hotel, St. Louis, in which 11 persons lost their lives last Sunday, commanding him to appear in the first police court and show cause why he should not be punished for violating sections of the city ordinances which require fire escapes on hotels three or more stories high.

(Sunday, February 16, 1902.)

First call on the new oil exchange in Denver will occur tomorrow.

Peoria is to be awarded the remaining franchise in the Western league.

John J. Mitchell, mentioned as one of the men associated with John W. Gates in the alleged purchase by the "Gates company" of the Colorado & Southern railroad, declares that the report, so far as he was concerned, was "inexcusably untrue."

The state department has received cable advices confirming the report that the ransom money for Miss Stone has been paid to the brigand captors. It is not known when her release will occur, but it is understood that the brigands have made a condition that they shall have a period of a week or 10 days in which to make sure their safest retreat before the prisoner is delivered up.

Democrats prominent in various sections of the country met at dinner in Brooklyn in honor to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden; letters of regret from Grover Cleveland and W. J. Bryan.

(Monday, February 17, 1902.)

Florence Burns, arrested on suspicion of knowing something of the death of Walter S Brooks, the young commission merchant of New York, remains remarkably cool and refuses to talk of the case.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., continues to show much improvement.

Captain Benjamin Parker, who will take Emperor William's yacht, Meteor III., to the other side, has arrived in New York.

Admiral von Baudissin, by command of Emperor William, yesterday sent a wreath to the Goelet mansion, to be placed on the tomb of Miss Beatrice Goelet, who died February 10.

Charles M. Schwab returned from Europe yesterday and will attend annual meeting of the United States Steel corporation in Hoboken today.

Edward McHarland, a leading resident of Hawaii and proprietor of Royal Hawaiian hotel at Honolulu, died at Auditorium hotel in Chicago. Two weeks ago he married Miss Florence Ballinger of San Francisco.

Harold M. Cole, a prominent citizen; connected with the American Smelting & Refining company, shot his wife and committed suicide last night at Helena, Mont.

Henry Thompson, better known as "Long Henry," a Montana desperado, was killed at Saco, Montana, by another tough character.

At Sandusky, Ohio, yesterday, David Winget was convicted of the murder of Fred Blancke. He was twice convicted and sentenced to be electrocuted and may again be condemned to death.

Representative John L. Shepard of Texas, is critically ill.

The "Diamond Special" of the Illinois Central was in rear-end collision with a freight train. Two were killed and five injured.

Four lives were lost in a head-on collision on the Iowa Central near Gifford, Iowa.

Rev. George C. Needham, noted evangelist and co-worker of Dwight C. Moody, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart.

Employes of negro labor at Wheatland, Indiana, have received threatening notices from men who say they will burn their houses if they employ negroes after March 1.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

Brigadier General William H. Copper, commander of the Second brigade, National Guard of New Jersey, died of apoplexy in his office in Camden. He was born in Bristol, Pa., in 1841 and was a veteran of the civil war.

A fight to regain 36 sections of land in Indiana has been begun by the Miami Indian nation. Two local lawyers experienced in this line have been retained and the campaign will be pushed both in the courts and at Washington.

George Ertel, of Quincy, Ill., inventor and manufacturer of incubators and hay process, died last night at Pinta, Arizona, on a train crossing the desert en route to his home from California.

Henry C. McEldowney, president of the Union Trust company, his wife and their three children were rescued from their burning home in Pittsburg by neighbors with ladders.

Edward S. Isham, senior member of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, and one of Chicago's most eminent lawyers, is dead in New York. Heart failure was the cause.

With only one negative vote the Minnesota state senate passed the bill appropriating $25,000 to pay the expenses of the legal contest against the so-called merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways.

Unprecedented floods have occurred in the southeastern portion of Cape Colony, resulting in great destruction of houses, bridges and railroad property. Twenty-five persons have been drowned.

John Henry Dole, of Chicago, a charter member of the board of trade, one of the promoters of the old Chicago exposition and vice president of the art institute, is dead.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was re-elected president of the National American Woman Suffrage association for the ensuing year.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

William M. Tweed, aged 55, son of the late Tammany chieftain of that name, dropped dead at his home in Stamford, Conn., of heart disease.

Charle L. Tiffany, senior member of the jewelry firm of Tiffany & Co., died at his home in New York city of pneumonia. He was 90 years old.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says "Bob" Crockett, father of Secretary of State Crockett and grandson of David Crockett, hero of the Alamo, died at his home in Stuttgart, Monday night. He was 70 years of age.

The Kellogg, or Seventh Day Adventists, sanitarium at Battle Creek, Mich., was destroyed by fire; loss estimated at $300,000; patients had very narrow escapes.

Fire in the Jefferson rooming house in Cleveland, O., did $100,000 damage to that and adjoining property, the Jefferson being destroyed.

MINING

(Friday, February 14.)

The mining stock market yesterday showed good activity in the preferred list but little strength. In the mines list El Paso recovered to 61 and Isabella to 24. Caiera dropped off a cent to 35 and Portland was a light trader at $2.60.

General Manager De LaVergne of the Isabella mine returned yesterday from an examination of the property and reports some surface improvements to be made, and the physical condition of the mine as satisfactory. Development work will be carried on cautiously.

The Golden Fleece mine near Lake City is preparing to make very heavy shipments of ore in the near future, and the management is anticipating an early resumption of dividends.

President Herring of the Des Moines company has just returned from an inspection of the property and reports good showings on the Bob Tail claim, where two veins carrying some values have been opened. A lease is to be executed at once on the Mud Hen.

Lessee Kellum has had his lease on the Sedan ground extended to April, 1904, and, having secured a good backing of capital, will start in sinking an additional 100 feet at once and carry on thorough development.

(Saturday, February 15.)

The mining stock market yesterday showed some good advances in the mines list. Elkton advanced four cents to $1.30½ and Isabella sold at 24½. Sunset-Eclipse closed at 13⅝ and Portland sold at $2.60. C. K. and N. was active at 3¼ and Caiera fell off to 34.

The output of the Golden Cycle company for the month of January amounted to $45,000 net, with about $20,000 profit after all operating expenses and development had been paid for. The property is in a constantly better condition.

Active preparations are being made by the Virginia Oil company to start work on their property which is located between the two producing wells in the Boulder district. The company is managed by some of the best known local and professional men.

The Colorado Springs and Florence Oil & Coal company has resumed work, this time on its own account, on its property six miles north of Canon City. Professor Lakes made an encouraging report on the geological indications of oil.

The Elkton company has opened the rich Walter shoot in the north portion of the seventh level and finds it entirely as valuable, so far as can be told at the present time, as it was in the upper levels, where vast riches were mined from it.

The Anaconda company has called its annual meeting to be held in Cheyenne on March 22 and issued its annual reports showing good ore in lease ground, but very little produced from company workings.

William A. Otis & Co. announce a list of the claims which they are now ready to lease out on favorable terms.

(Sunday, February 16, 1902.)

The mining stock market showed a loss of two cents in Elkton but otherwise prices held fairly firm. Isabella sold at 24½, Portland at $2.60 and Butterfly at 15. Acacia declined to 10¾ and C. C. and M. was very low at 2½.

Secretary Kinney of the exchange has prepared figures showing the monstrous increase in the taxation on unproductive mining properties of Cripple Creek in the last three years; the great discrepancy between the levy on this class of territory in Teller and other counties of the state and other interesting information.

C. M. MacNeill of the Commonwealth Mining & Milling company returned from the east yesterday, where he put through a deal for the sale of about 1,000,000 shares of that company's stock for $100,000. The control of the company will consequently be changed.

The board of directors of the Isabella company and of the Empire State company visited Cripple Creek yesterday to go over the situation between these two corporations. It is thought that the matter can be settled amicably.

J. M. Parker returned yesterday from Debeque, reporting a growing activity in the oil fields and the tapping of a large flow of natural gas in the Buckeye well. The incorporation of the Debeque T., O. & D. company has been completed and work starts on the property at once.

The operations of W. S. Stratton are resulting in the development of a great deal of valuable ore. Work is being carried on very comprehensively and results grow more apparent every day.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1902.)

Colonel Arkell left last evening for Debeque where he will see to the beginning of work on the property of the Full Dinner Pail Oil company. Interest in the Debeque oil district is increasing right along as its resources and advantages become known.

President Lennox of the Isabella company states that the results of the joint visit of the Isabella and Empire State boards to the properties has not yet resulted in anything definite.

The mining stock market yesterday witnessed several declines. Caiera lost over five cents, Elkton, Isabella and Findley lost slightly but Golden Cycle was strong at 68, Doctor sold at 15 and C. K. and N. was in demand at 3⅝.

The Golden Cycle mine has wrought a great improvement in the value of the mine, the average value of the ore having been increased several dollars a ton in the last few months. Practically the old management will be elected at the forthcoming meeting.

President Johnson of the Blue Bird company gives out some interesting information about a property which is justifying his faith in it by showing up very finely in the 1,100 and 1,200-foot levels. Sinking is to be carried on at once to the 1,350-foot point.

(Wednesday, February 19, 1902.)

The mining stock market yesterday was panicky, owing to a sensational decline in Alamo from 12 to 3 cents. Elkton fell off to $1.31¾, Isabella to 22½, Doctor to 12 and Mobile to 2⅞. Caiera was slightly stronger at 35 and C. K. and N. continued in demand at 3¾.

The production of the Vindicator company for January approximated $50,000. The ore is coming largely from the tenth level, where it is averaging $40 per ton. Developments in the eleventh and twelfth levels are awaiting the arrival of supplementary pumping facilities.

There is a prospect that the producing mines will also be made to suffer under exorbitant taxation of a recommendation of Governor Orman to tax on selling value of the property instead of on 25 per cent. of the gross output as adopted by the legislature.

The Golden Fleece mine has just shipped a car of ore under the escort of an armed guard which is expected to net the company $20,000. The ore is coming from the tunnel level, where a very rich shoot as well as bodies of lower grade are being developed.

The quarterly report of the Argentum-Juniata company shows that the mine has been doing better and the company's indebtedness has been somewhat reduced, but the production has gone ahead of development work.

The Colorado Title & Trust company will have charge of the books of the Isabella company, W. T. Doubt serving as secretary and treasurer.

At a meeting of the members of the exchange last evening President Donaldson was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange a plan whereby the exchange seats will carry $1,000 worth of insurance. The smokers of the members are so successful that it has been decided to hold them fortnightly.

Excursion Rates.

To all southern and southeastern tourist points; also Ft. Worth, Texas, via Rock Island route. Full particulars at City Ticket Office, No. 2 Pikes Peak avenue. Phone 78. W. W. Wood, general agent passenger department.

Written for the Gazette

THE CITY OF MEXICO

By HENRY RUSSELL WRAY

PICTURE the streets of Paris filled with peasants, or the streets of New York crowded with farmers in their working clothes, and you will have some idea of the incongruous appearance of the City of Mexico. Architecturally it recalls many parts of Paris. The buildings are dignified and substantial and many of the more important streets are paved with asphalt. Except in carriages, in the late afternoon, one sees but few high-class Mexican women.

The entrance to the city in the early morning, say at 6:30, is quite a revelation. The place is actually sound asleep, save for the moving cabs and head-laden peons. After leaving Guanajuato's warmth, the day before, the chill air of the city is penetrating and biting and the street sprinkling seems absolutely unnecessary. You take a cab which shows a red strip over the door, and for 75 cents an hour, (37 cents American) you push forward in the chill air. Your cabby wears the usual high-crowned, broad-brimmed straw sombrero, and the brilliant red bed blanket which is so rapidly succeeding the old hand woven zarape. Barefooted women, with the eternal blue shawl, heavily laden burros, men with huge loads of boards strapped to their foreheads and backs, in fact, almost the same appearing crowd as that in Guanajuato, slowly increases in numbers as you near your hotel.

If you do not speak much Spanish, try to go to a hotel where English is spoken. Also beware of engaging rooms too long in advance, as you are expected to pay from the time the letter reaches the clerk. At the San Carlos the rooms are clean and the prices are reasonable, but the English spoken is so slight that it is a hindrance rather than a help. If you should by chance ask what time the train leaves, the probabilities are that an hour later you will find your trunks in the corridor and another person's luggage in your room. French is even more useless than English. In fact, as a rule, a Frenchman not speaking English, could get along in the United States about as well as an American speaking no Spanish, in Mexico. This digression is simply to advise anyone contemplating a tour of Mexico, to study at least a list of useful words before starting.

Reaching your hotel, say at 7, and traveling on the European plan, you start out for breakfast, and don't get it. The people of the city are not early risers. After some tramping you are successful in finding a café open and you get a well-cooked meal. Coming out on the streets again you appreciate the reason of sprinkling. The sun is out and doing conscientious work, and you wish you had left your overcoat at home.

National Museum, Art Gallery and Cathedral.

A visit to the National museum does not occupy much time. There is a good collection of Aztec and Toltec idols and sacrificial stones—some stuffed animals, a few relics of Maximilian, a silver service, swords, clothes, etc., and some Indian relics in the way of arrowheads and the like. You are surprised at first by the meagerness of the exhibit, but you recall a long list of wars and revolutions and their cousequent pillage and destruction. The National Art gallery is close by. There are half a dozen rooms filled with paintings of no particular interest.

Next comes the cathedral. It is a magnificent and impressive building outside, but like the other 139 Catholic churches in the city, the interior is more or less gaudy and modern. Near the cathedral is the national pawn shop. It is a combination of an auction room, an old clothes shop and a small jewelry store. There, exposed for sale, are unredeemed beds, clocks, sewing machines, mirrors, paintings, clothes and jewels. The place is well patronized by second-hand dealers, not only from the city but from the republic generally, so that the amateur has little chance to get a prize. The business of the institution is operated in a peculiar manner. It is a government monopoly. When an article is not redeemed, a price is put upon it, and it is exposed for sale. At the end of the first month the price is lowered and this system of reduction continues month by month until the article is sold. If the price received is larger than the sum loaned with interest, the surplus is given to the person who pawned the article.

At 1 o'clock all places of business are closed and the employes go off for a lunch and a siesta until 2:30. This is not to be wondered at, since the mid-day heat is somewhat enervating. The Mexicans always avoid the sun and they are reported to say that only Americans and dogs take the sunny side of the street.

In the capital, as in all other cities, all the windows are protected by heavy iron gratings. This is to allow the Mexican Romeo and Juliet to do their courting. Romeo plays the bear, as it is called. If he finds a young girl who pleases his fancy, he stands under her grated window, throws her notes and plays the devoted generally. After this long distance love making has continued for a year or two, without parental interruption, the youth is allowed to call, and marriage follows almost immediately.

Side Trips.

Two side trips well worth taking are to Guadalupe, and to Santa Anita, by way of the [illegible] canal. It takes about 20 minutes [illegible] line to reach [illegible] almost [illegible] Our Lady of Guadalupe. It is a beautiful time stained cathedral, famous for its miraculous painting, its priceless crown and its solid silver railings. The whole atmosphere of the place is one of worship. Close to the cathedral is a small Moorish-looking temple enclosing the sulphur spring which bubbles from the ground on the very spot, tradition tells one, where the Sainte appeared to the poor smithy. The little grave ward of the church, fully 200 feet above the street, is laid out like an Italian garden, every suggestion of the grewsome being eliminated. The story of Our Lady of Guadalupe is briefly this: In 1531, one Juan Diego, had a vision of the virgin. He told his bishop, who refused to believe him, and asked for better proof. After the vision had appeared to him several times, Juan told her that the bishop wanted material evidence. Accordingly the virgin plucked some roses from what was a barren rock, and with this proof Juan Diego filled his leather apron. Going to the bishop he opened his tilma, but the roses had disappeared and in their place, on the apron, was a picture of the Virgin, as she had appeared. The tilma has been reverently preserved and is now an object of worship for thousands of people who make annual pilgrimages to the shrine. Artists and scientific men have examined the picture and cannot discover how it was painted. In the church are thousands of native offerings, in the shape of small silver arms, legs, ships, etc.

The Vega canal trip may also be taken by tram. The peons for miles about the city bring in their flat-bottomed boats or dug-out canoes, the products of their little farms. It is on this canal that one sees the now stationary "floating gardens" which were the wonder and amazement of Cortez and his followers.

Old experienced travelers say that nowhere, outside of the Nile, exists a similar scene.

Everyone drives to Chapultepec. The road from the city suggests in miniature the famous Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. It is bordered by trees and statuary and is watered continually. The castle itself is on a great hill surrounded by a picturesque park. A portion of the building is occupied at certain seasons by President Diaz. There is a tradition that visitors are admitted on presentation of a permit, which is supposed to be obtainable at the national palace. Your correspondent spent a good hour, principally shaking hands with officials and bowing to them—pointing to the notice posted on many doors, to the effect that permits could be had, and using all his vocabulary of Spanish, but the result was a series of journeys up and down stairs, smiles, bows and gestures, but no permits.

The American going to Mexico should be fortified with New York drafts. The highest rate of exchange is always secured on this negotiable paper. All over the city are to be found so-called banks [illegible] any of which are ever ready and willing to convert American dollars, greenbacks or drafts into Mexican money at a profit to themselves. A recent banking institution—the American bank—should be visited and patronized by all people from the states. It has branches in all the principal cities of Mexico and for one-eighth of one per cent. it does exchange business.

Your correspondent has had some experience in England, France, Holland and Belgium, but no where has he met with such courtesy as from the officials of this bank, and any traveler properly identified will be treated with the same consideration and attention. In this bank Manana, the torment of the tourist, is unknown, and "today" means the same as in the states. Mr. W. W. Graham is the cashier of the American bank.

In the City of Mexico there is quite a colony of Colorado people, the majority of them more or less interested in Guanajuato and the republic generally. Mr. Richard Hutton, Mr. Frank Brennan, Mr. Chevrillon, Mr. J. H. Hampson, Mr. W. D. Murdock and Messrs. Judd are at present residing in the capital. Mr. Frank Gilpin, Mr. J. P. Pomeroy, Mr. John Inglis, Mr. John H. Hobbs, Mr. A. C. Baldwin, Mr. D. G. C. MacNeill, Mr. Robert Lees Armit, were among those making a brief stay.

A Bull Fight.

A bull fight is always a part of the traveler's program. It doesn't necessarily follow that it takes a stout heart to endure one, but it comes uncomfortably close to demanding a strong stomach. Every Sunday afternoon hundreds of carriages and cars push along toward the suburbs where is located the bull ring or Plaza de Toros. The "game" is called at 3 prompt. Long before that hour arrives the boxes and benches are crowded. Fully 8,000 were there this particular Sunday. Rich and poor, old and young. The ring is about 150 feet in diameter. The lower seats are protected by an outer fence built about four feet away and about five and one-half feet high. Seats ranged from 30 cents on the sunny side to $70 for a box accommodating 10 people on the shady side. Just as the clock struck 3, every eye was turned toward the president's box—not the president of the republic, but the general, call him umpire, of the fight. During the performance his bugler signals for the bull, for the banderilleros and for the killing of the bull by the matadore.

The Start.

The howlings of pleasure at the presence of the president had just subsided when the bugler bugled and from the opposite side to that occupied by the president a gate opening on the arena was swung and a courier on a fiery steed side-stepped to a point in the arena before and below the president's box. All was hushed as he saluted and in polite language stated that all was ready. After a few complimentary words in reply the bugle blew again and the prancing charger and his charge flew back to the gate. Then out came the great procession of fighters, two mounted, the rest afoot. They were clothed in brilliant colors heavily garnished with gold and silver and some carried capes of various hues. They approached the president, saluted and took positions, only just in time, for the signal was given for the release of the bull. The swinging of two low heavy arena doors, to the left of the president's box, released the bull. He had been kept in the dark for some hours. As he rushed forward into the light a small steel barb covered with colored ribbons, showing his stock and breeder, was thrust from above into his shoulder. Blinded by the light and maddened by the slight pain, he leaped almost to the center of the arena. What a moment of excitement. The two picadors, mounted on blind-folded horses, moved as if to root themselves more firmly in their seats, the men with the beautiful capes, lined with rich colors, hugged the inside fence closely, ready to jump over it in a second.

It was a benefit day for the great Spanish bull killer, Antonio Fuentes. He alone seemed to dare make the first move, and it is a cautious one. Advancing a few steps, he twirled his soft cape into waves of a serpentine skirt dancer before his prey. In a second the bull charged, a step to the right and Fuentes was safe, but that charge was a wicked one and after the daring tormentor flew the bull. Fuentes had just time to clear the fence and crashing into it went the horns of the bull. At this stage two or more men with capes played the animal, while the picadors with long thin poles in the end of which was a lance possibly two inches long, drew nearer, mounted on their blind-folded horses. Maddened now to desperation the bull saw in his path a horse and rider. He charged furiously and got a lance thrust in the shoulder, but his great hulk was never phased. His horns had struck under the belly of the horse and you could almost hear the horns sink in their full two feet of length. The horse was lifted bodily from the ground. Its snorting groan was plainly audible. As it fell over on its side the picador's shell armored leg was under the poor beast. The bull, realizing now what a perfectly harmless creature a horse was, attempted to make another charge on the fallen but the cape men threw before his eyes that fascinating, tantalizing bit of color and while thus diverted, quick attendants rushed to the picador and released him. If the horse had strength to rise—two streams of blood flowed from the great gaps in his stomach, or perhaps, his entrails come pushing out with every breath. While the picador, mounted, the bull had repeated the disemboweling on the second horse and the first one was being urged, by his spurred rider to get into another position. All the while the horse was kicking vigorously at his entrails which were dangling against his hind legs and dragging fully 12 feet after him.

But it is blood that people want and blood they get.

The first horse dropped in his track and the bull charged the other. In a second one forgot the sickening brutality, for two picadors and two horses were down and the now infuriated bull charged. Capes were thrown forward to attract him, the heavy armor of the picadors prevented them from rising—you close your eyes—those horns would go through a human being like scissor blades through paper. You open them to see a matadore hanging on to the wild beast's tail—that act saved two human lives. Then a bugle blast and the two picadors who rode in so proudly a few minutes before, now hobbled out.

Perhaps then the bull charged the dead body of the horse, lifting it well off the ground. Now follows less blood and more dexterity. The bull had become a trifle tired, but he was still vicious. The handler of the banderillas (a steel barb about two feet long) must stick them into the neck of the bull while that animal is charging. It is exciting to say the least. Two were successfully placed, then four, then six—what yelling and yelling—how close the man came to being everlastingly gored. Again the bugle and now comes the time for the exercise of an eagle eye, a steel nerve and a sure thrust—or death. The matadore—it was the famous Fuentes, all decked with gold, advanced. Selecting the particular part of the audience he desired, he made a speech. With one eye on his people, the other on the bull, whose attention was diverted temporarily by the capes, he said he would toast the people with the blood of the bull. Turning he threw his hat to the crowd. In his left hand he carried a red cape about four feet by four. In the right a long thin Toledo bladed sword. It was a battle of the giants from now on. Grace, agility and daring were illustrated every second by the man—determination, strength and swiftness by the bull. With snorting and lowered head the bull charged for at least the tenth time, at that hated bit of red. Fuentes seemed sure to be struck, but no, with a short quick step to the side, like lightning the sword in his right hand went forward to its mark, and three and a half feet of it—right up to the hilt, penetrated the vitals of the brave fighter against odds of brain and practice. The blood came pouring from the bull's nostrils. He made one more desperate lunge, but the forward legs bent under him and it was all over.

More howlings of pleasure. The ring was cleared of dead horses and a dead bull and in three minutes the bugle blew, and this same performance was repeated with some variation. Perhaps every horse gored did not suffer alike and when eight bulls had been killed and 16 horses had been butchered, we left.

The horses were laid out in a row, close to the exit, evidently to show the people that they were really dead, and no deception had been practiced. The horses used are usually old worn out animals. They cost the management about $5 a head.

Turning our backs on the arena, the setting sun had thrown its cloak of soft colors over the snow capped peaks of Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl but even Nature in her most fanciful and poetic mood could not efface the horrible sight of those dead horses.

Cuernavaca.

When you hear that Cortez and Maximilian were willing to take a 75 mile carriage ride over the mountains from the City of Mexico, to a garden spot called Cuernavaca, you feel it worth while to take a modern equipped train carrying a Pullman to see the place. Imagine an exaggerated "Short Line" similar to that from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek and you get a vague idea of the scenery. If you come from Colorado Springs and meet the president of the line, Mr. J. H. Hampson, you will get a wholesome taste of hospitality. Colonel Hampson is very loyal to the Springs and its inhabitants, and justly very proud of his road.

The Mexico Cuernavaca & Pacific railway is about 182 miles long. It starts from the City of Mexico with its altitude of 7840 fet and climbs within the short distance of 39 miles, to an altitude of 10,017 feet. Then within a distance of 36 miles it winds and descends 5,000 feet through a country of marvelous beauty to [illegible] sleepy and most charming town. The effect of the drop is readily appreciated by the traveler. One wants to sleep for hours, but there is too much to be attended to in sightseeing. The sanitarium at Cuernavaca is in charge of an American physician and surgeon. Adjoining it is an old building used as his quarters. It was once the home of Cortez. The great conqueror occupied it while constructing his castle, which is used today by the municipality. The castle is not over a block away. It is the doctor's intention to restore the old spot as nearly as possible as used in Cortez' time. In the tearing down of the great four-feet walls, an act necessary for modern improvements, two immense tunnels were discovered—one leading to the castle, the other to the cathedral which the foxy Spaniard had built. One of the greatest sights of the place is the Jardin de la Borda. It was laid out at the cost of $1,000,000 by one José de la Borda, who from a poor boy made some 40 or 50, it's immaterial, millions, out of mines. Here is a veritable fairy land, down just a little at the heels, but the decay lends an additional attraction.

You walk through avenue after avenue, shaded by fruit trees of the tropics, you pause before lakes and cascades and playing fountains in the carved stone basins of which lazily float great fish and swans. It is not a small area, but covers acres. It was in this place that the ill-fated Maximilian passed many a leisure hour.

The cathedral of Cuernavaca covers a full block. It is connected with a series of chapels, all forming a hollow square. In the center are tombs fast falling into decay. The churches themselves, with one exception, are centuries old. They are tinted a peculiar yellowish-brown and artists have striven in vain to make any thing like an adequate reproduction. This group of edifices, is as dignified and impressive as any of the overly advertised cathedrals in Mexico.

Guadalajara.

Fortunately for the world, its people see things with very different eyes. Guadalahara has been as well boomed by guide books and tourists as any spot in the republic. Cuernavaca possesses, to your correspondent much greater interest. The city of Guadalajara is new and attractive as half modern new things go. It is very clean, living is cheap and the people beg less than at other points.

The chief object of interest is an original painting by Murillo. It is in the sacristy of the cathedral, an old building "done-over"—more's the pity.

A side trip to Barata is the only excursion of any importance. It is made by train, in about two hours. At Barata is a canon some 2,000 feet deep. The scenery repays one for a dusty ride.

Guadalajara is noted for its beautiful women and in truth its reputation is well-deserved. The only good-featured Mexican women we saw were at that place. The lower class Mexicans, the masses, as a rule are short, dark as mulattos with thick, black, straight hair, large black eyes and white shining teeth. Their mouths and noses are often homely. Their hands and feet are small and wrists and ankles delicate. They are naturally shy, but considerate and polite. That they do not love the Americans is not to be wondered at. The following clipping from La Patria de Mexico, explains itself:

"The Mexican Herald which is certainly the most reasonable and impartial of the papers edited in this city, printed a few days since a good article, referring to the American tourists who visit us continually, parading their extravagances, their lack of good breeding, their obvious presumption, and all absence of consideration and courtesy towards our country.

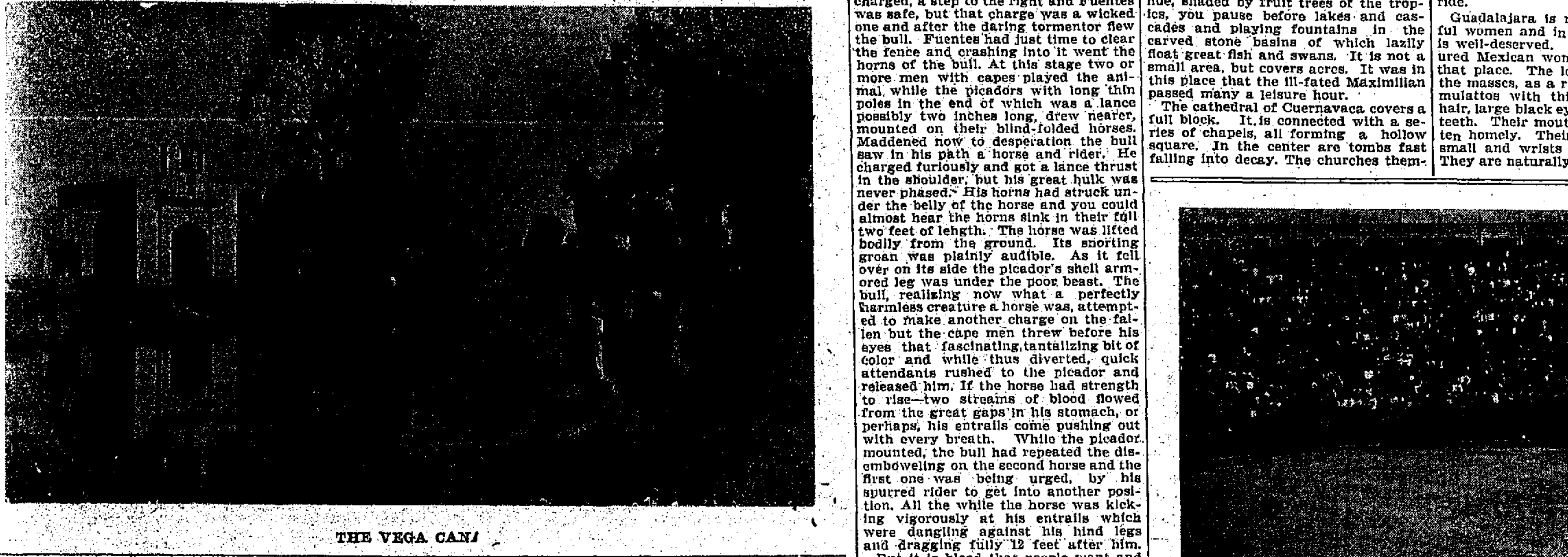
"The truth is that for one cultured and considerate Yankee who arrives in Mexico, there arrive fifty uncouth individuals, with the manners of cowboys, and firm in the belief that Mexico is already conquered by the American union. In everything they show themselves domineering; they consider themselves above the Mexicans, are insolent to an incredible degree, and have continually the name of General Clayton on the tip of their tongue, as a constant menace to convert their affairs and pretensions into a "casus belli" and a matter for international reclamation.

"It is surely not by means of this aggressive system that we are to attain closer relations of friendship and respect."

Guanajuato.

Reviewing the trip and advising future travelers who have a short time to stay in the Republic I should suggest a visit to Guanajuato by all means. It embodies more picturesqueness in both natives and buildings, more clinging to traditions—in a word, more novelty, than all the other places.

Henry Russell Wray.



THE VEGA CANAL



ANTONIO FUENTES,

One of Spain's Greatest Modern Bull Fighters.

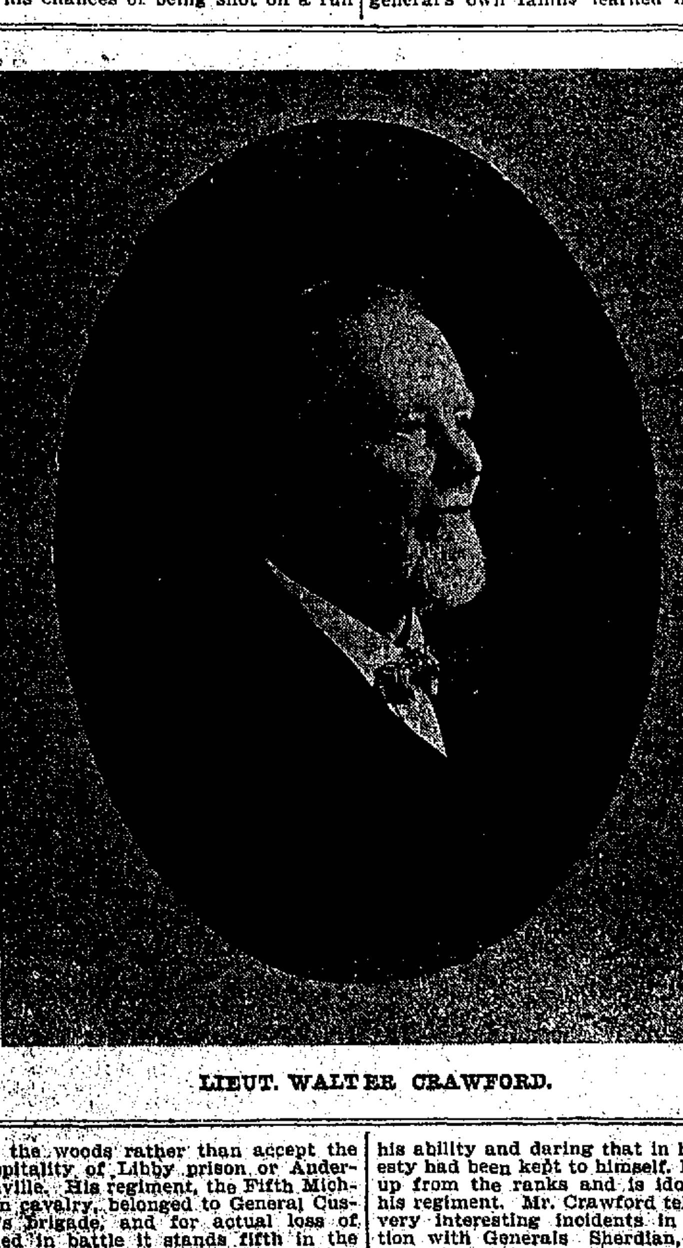


THE BULL RING.

City of Mexico.

LIEUT. WALTER CRAWFORD

General S. H. Hastings, of Denver, Colo., was surprised a short time since by a call from Lieut. Walter Crawford, who was an officer under him while colonel of the Fifth Michigan cavalry. Mr. Crawford has been a prominent druggist in Detroit, Mich., for some years. His father, Judge Crawford, was a pioneer, coming to Michigan in 1836. Walter was the fourth son and remained on the farm until the guns of Sumter beat his plowshare into a sword. He entered the cavalry service at the age of 18, serving until the end of the war in 1865. He considers himself the luckiest man in the service, having participated in 52 battles and skirmishes without being seriously wounded and was a prisoner but once, and then only for a few hours, taking his chances of being shot on a run army he had two horses shot under him. He tells of the Wilderness, under Grant and at Winchester protecting the flank of General (afterwards President) Hayes' brigade; Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Richmond, Five Forks and the final surrender, all as clearly as if they were but yesterday. He has shaken hands with Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland and Roosevelt, and most of the prominent union generals of the civil war. He has a personal acquaintance with General Alger and regards him as a good soldier and an able statesman but far too honest for politics. He says the people of Denver have but little idea of the stuff General Hastings is made of. He took dinner with him while at Denver. Even the general's own family learned much of



LIEUT. WALTER CRAWFORD.

for the woods rather than accept the hospitality of Libby prison or Andersonville. His regiment, the Fifth Michigan cavalry, belonged to General Custer's brigade, and for actual loss of killed in battle it stands fifth in the cavalry service during the civil war. Everybody under Custer had to fight. He was in the charge at Gettysburg when Stuart's famous black horse cavalry were defeated for the first time. At Cedar Creek, when General Sheridan was 20 miles away, his regiment led the charge. On Sheridan's raid to Richmond and around the rebel his ability and daring that in his modesty had been kept to himself. He came up from the ranks and is idolized by his regiment. Mr. Crawford tells many very interesting incidents in connection with Generals Sherdian, Custer and Kilpatrick that have not found their way into print, and he thinks never will. Lieutenant Crawford has spent the past three months in this city, at 802 North Tejon street, where he has given several informal talks on his experience in the civil war. He left this week for a business trip through the southwest.

THE JAPAN CURRENT.

"In one sense, the Kuro Siwo, or Japan current, is the most interesting in the world, because many oceanographers believe it was the direct means of peopleing America. This much, at least, is certain: If a boat were to be set adrift on parts of the Asiatic coast and survived all storms, the Japan current could be depended upon to carry it across the Pacific and deposit it on the American shore. Such a thing happened almost within the memory of man. In 1832 nine Japanese fishermen were left derelict and unable to find their way back to the shore. They went with the current, and after a drift lasting during several months they were carried to Hawaii.

"Trees, torn by storms, from the banks of Asiatic rivers, frequently float across the Pacific to the American coast. Between Kakatag and Kyak islands, about 1,200 miles northwest of Seattle, enormous piles of this driftwood cover the beaches. There can be no question of the Asiatic origin of the timber. They are the trunks of the camphor tree, the mango, and the mahogany. Logs 150 feet long and eight feet in diameter are frequently found. Many of them are seen floating shoreward, with fantastic roots standing above the waves. In places the logs are piled 20 feet high. They are generally without bark, which has been peeled off by the waves, and most of them have become white and heavy from impregnation with salt water. As they pile up, the sands drift over them and gradually they sink out of sight, and new beaches are formed. This progress has been going on for ages, and the shore line is being steadily extended. Excavations along the beach show that the texture of the buried timber gets harder and harder the further in you go, until in some instances petrifaction has taken place. Other excavations show logs that have turned to coal.

"The presence of Siberian driftwood on the shores of Greenland convinced Nansen that his idea of drifting across the Polar sea in the Fram was logical. Great quantities of the wood are annually cast on the coasts of Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemblya, and there are tribes of Greenland Eskimos who depend for sledge runners and other wooden implements on the drift from Siberian forests. For years they depended for iron implements on the hoops of casks which came to them over seas."—(Theodore Waters in Ainslee's.

The Extent of Our Railroads.

From a little wooden-track line along the Lackawaxen Creek, where the first locomotive in the country had its trial in 1829, the railroad systems of the United States have grown in 73 years to a network of rails which, straightened out, would make a single track extending eight times around the world. Visualize this eight-fold girdle. Beside it a new track is progressing twelve miles a day on the ninth circuit. On every five mile stretch is a locomotive with a train of eight cars. There are [illegible] at work for every mile and two hundred and forty new men coming [illegible] every day. The road carries [illegible] nage than all the ships on all the seas together with the railroads of the busiest half of Europe. From the lines that make up the imaginary manifold belt one wage earner out of every 15 in the country, directly or indirectly, secures a living for himself and his dependents, if not as a fireman or a conductor or a superintendent, then as a locomotive builder or a steel worker, or even one of the lumbermen engaged in hewing down the three thousand square miles of timber employed every yar for ties.—(M. S. Cunliff in the World's Work.

COPYRIGHT, 1902, BY
ROBERT HOWARD RUSSELL

Mr. Dooley On the Bad Man From the West

By F. P. DUNNE

"I see," said Mr. Hennessy, "th' sinit has rayfused f'r to confirm th' nommynation iv a man f'r an office out west because he'd been in jail."

"Pro-fissyonal jealousy," said Mr. Dooley. "Ye see, th' fact iv th' matther is th' sinit don't know what th' people iv th' far west want an' th' prisidint does. Th' sinit thinks th' jooty iv th' counthry to th' land iv th' tarantuly is done if they sind out a man too weak in th' lungs to stay in th' east an' wan that can multiply com-pound fractions in his head. But th' prisidint he knows that what's needed in th' far west is active, intilligent officers that can shoot through th' pocket. Th' other day it become necess'ry to thrust on th' impeeryal terrytory iv Aryzony a competint person f'r to administher th' laws an' keep th' peace iv said community, an' th' pollyticians in Wash'nton was f'r givin' thim somewan fr'm Connecticut or Rhode Island with a cough an' a brother in th' ligislachure. But th' prisidint says no. 'No,' he says, 'none but th' best,' he says. 'f'r th' domain iv th' settin' sun,' he says. 'I know th' counthry well,' he says, 'an' to cope with th' hardy spirits iv Aryzony 'tis issintial we shud have a man that can plug a coyote fr'm th' hip at 50 paces,' he says. 'How can you dhraw to yon hectic flush so's to make him good again th' full hands iv thim communities where life is wan gay an' tireless round iv shoot,' he says. 'Ye can't expict him to riprisint th' majesty iv th' govermint iv Wash'nton an' Lincoln. He'd be bucked off befure he got his feet in th' sturrups. No sir, th' man iv me choice is Tarantula Jake, th' whirlwind iv Zuma Pass. This imminint statesman has pocketed more balls thin anny other disperado west iv Tucson an' anny docyminta iv state enthrusted to his hands is sure to be delivered to their object,' he says, 'or,' he says, 'th' heirs iv th' object,' he says.

"'But,' says th' sinit, 'he lost an ear in a fight.'

"'A boyish error,' says th' prisidint. 'Th' man threw th' knife at him,' he says.

"'An' he kilt a man,' says they.

"'Ye do him an injustice,' says th' prisidint. 'Kilt a man, says ye! Kilt a man! Such is fame. Why,' he says, 'he's kilt more men thin th' sinit has repytations,' he says. 'Ye might jus' as well say me frind Sinitor Bivridge wanst made a speech, or that Shakespere wrote a play or that it's a fine tooth I have. If all th' people Jake has kilt was alive today, we'd be passin' congisted disthrict ligislachion f'r Aryzony. Kilt a man, is it? I give ye me wurrud that ye can hardly find wan home in Aryzony fr'm th' proudest doby story-an'-a-half palace iv th' rich to th' lowly doby wan-story hut iv th' poor that this flagrant pathrite hasn't deprived iv at laste wan ornymint. Didn't I tell ye he is a killer? I didn't mane a man that on'y wanst in a while takes a life. He's a rale killer. He's no retailer. He's th' Armour iv that particular line iv slaughter. Ye don't suppose that I'd propose f'r to enthrust him with a lofty constichoochinal mission if he on'y kilt wan man. Me notions iv th' jooties iv public office is far higher thin that, I thank hiven. Besides in th' case ye speak iv 'twas justifiable homicide. He had ast th' man to dhrink with him. No, sir, I have examined his record carefully an' I find him fully equipped f'r anny emergency. He niver misses. Th' coroner follows him like a horse afther a hay wagon. He's th' man f'r th' place, th' quick dhrawin', readily passionate, hammerless gun firin' Terror iv th' Great Desert.'

"But th' sinit didn't approve iv him. Th' sinitor fr'm Matsachoosetts where human life is held so cheap that no wan thinks iv takin' it, pro-tested again him an' 'twas fin'lly discovered that early in his career he'd been caught runnin' off a bunch iv cows an' pushed into jail, an' that was too much f'r th' hon'rable body, hardly wan mimber iv which has iver been caught. So they give Jake th' go-by.

"But it'll come out all right in th' end. Th' prisidint knows what th' west wants an' he'll get it f'r thim. Th' west is no effete community, where th' folks likes a quiet book-keepin' life, an early supper, a game iv cards, lock th' windy, wind th' clock an' so to bed, that may do f'r th' east. But in th' west, we demand Sthrenuse Life an' Sudden Death. We're people out here on th' des'late plains where th' sun sets pink acrost th' grey desert an' th' scorpion clings to th' toe. We don't want pianny tuners or plasther saints to govern us. We want men who go to bed with their spurs on, an' can break a gun without spikin' their thumbs. We'll have thim, too. Undher precedin administhrations, th' job wint to th' la-ads with no more qualifications thin is needed to run a dairy lunch. Some iv th' bes' places in th' west is held be th' poorest shots, while men capable iv th' mos' sthrikin' gun plays is left to devote their talents to private functions. An' they call that th' merit system! I expict th' time is near at hand whin justice will be done these worthy citizens. At prisint whin a man is needed f'r a governmint office, he is called on to set down with a sheet iv pa-aper an' a pot iv ink an' say how manny times eight-an'-a-half will go into a line dhrawn fr'm th' base iv th' hypothenoose an' if he makes th' answer bright an' readable, they give him a place administherin' th' affairs iv a proud people that cudden't tell a hypothenoose fr'm a sea-lion. But whin things gets goin' right undher this administhration, th' civil sarvice commission consistin' iv' th' Hon. Bill Cody, th' Hon. Texas Jack, an' th' Hon. Bat Masterson will put th' boys through an examination that'll bring out all there is in thim. I'm preparin' a pa-per f'r an examination iv candydates f'r sup'rintindint iv th' Smithsonyan institoot:

"1. Describe a round-up.

"2. Name five iv th' best brands (a) cattle, (b) whisky, ye have used.

"3. Afther makin' a cinch, is it proper f'r to always kick th' critter in th' stomach or on'y whin ye feel like it?

"4. Undher what circumstances shud a Mexican not be shot, and if so, why?

"5. How long shud a tinderfoot dance befure he is entitled to live?

"6. Name eighty reasons f'r dhrawin' a gun.

"7. State ye'er opinyion iv sheep men.

"8. Write a brief account iv th' life an' death iv Billy th' Kid.

"Iv coorse, Hinnissy, this is on'y a part iv th' exercise. They'll be practical tests as well. Th' iligible list'll be taken out into th' yard an' required to shoot at movin' an' stationary targets, at pedesthreens an' horsemen, fr'm th' pocket, fr'm th' hip, over th' shoulder, fr'm a window with a sawed-off shot gun, an' so on. They'll be required to bust a buckin' bronc, cut out a steer fr'm th' herd without stampedin' th' rest, lassoo movin' objects an' give other exhibitions iv science. An' th' la-ad that wins out'll have to defind his job again all comers f'r a month.

"I want to see this day. We're a nation iv hayroes an' none but hayroes shud enjye th' sjoils. Thin we'll read that th' Hon. Mike McCorker has been appinted ambassadure to England: 'Mike is wan iv th' mos' detarmined statesmen between Rapid City an' Rawlins. His early life was spint in seclusion, 'owin' to a little diff'rence about a horse, but he had no sooner appeared in public life thin he made his mark on th' marshal iv Red Gulch. He applied himsilf to his chosen career with such perseverance an' so thrue an aim that within two years he had risen to th' head iv his pro-fission, a position that he has since held without interruption excipt durin' th' peryod whin th' Hon. Grindle H. Gash shelled him f'r three days with a howitzer. His remarkable night attack on that gallant but sleepy statesman will not soon be f'rgotten. A great ovation will be given Bill whin he pulls his freight f'r th' coort iv Saint James. Some iv th' boys is loadin' up f'r it already an' near all th' Chinese has moved into th' hills. Ambassadure Gash was a Rough Rider durin' th' late Cubian war.

"'Th' appintment iv Judge Rufus Flush to be chief justice iv th' United States supreme coort is hailed with delight by all citizens iv New Mexico. Judge Flush is th' recognized authority on gun shot wounds an' lynch law in th' southwest, besides bein' in private life a pretty handy man with knife or gun himsilf. He was wan iv th' first men up San Joon hill on th' mim'rable day.

"'Th' sicrety iv state was visited yisterdah be throop B iv th' Rough Riders, includin' th' sicrety iv th' threesury, th' postmasther gin'ral, nine disthrick judges, forty postmasthers, an' wan hundherd an' eight collictors iv intarnal rivinoo. Th' conversation was informal but it is undhershtud that th' advisability iv an excursion to Boston to shoot up th' anti-impeeryalist saloons was discussed. Th' prisidint dhropped in durin' th' conference an' greeted all prisint be their first name, which is Bill. There was some good natured chaff as to which iv th' gintlemen was first at th' top iv San Joon hill befure th' meetin' broke up. Th' postmasther gin'ral is sufferin' fr'm a slight knife wound.'"

"Ar-re all th' people west iv th' park shootin' men?" asked Mr. Hennessy timidly.

"I think so," said Mr. Dooley, "but a man that's been out there tells me not. He says annywan but an Englishman cud go fr'm wan end iv th' west to th' other without carryin' a gun an' that people that kill each other are net considered rayspictable in Tucson anny more thin they wud be in Eyesther Bay, but that they are mostly dhrunk men an' th' like iv that. Th' towns, he says, is run be men that sell ribbons, milk, yeast, spool thread, an' pills an' pull teeth an' argye little foolish law suits, just as th' towns down here are run, an' th' bad men are more afraid iv thim thin they are iv each other. He says there are things doin' out west that niver get into th' dime novels an' that whin people lose their lives they do it more often in a saw mill or a smelter thin in a dance hall. He says so but I don't believe him."

"I suppose," said Mr. Hennessy, "a man iv me peaceable disposition wud niver get a job."

"Make a repytation," said Mr. Dooley. "Buy a gun."

STRANGE STONE DEITIES IN MEXICAN FORESTS

Adventure and Romance Found in a Central American Jungle—Teobert Maler's Researches for the Peabody Museum in the Usumatsintla Valley.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 15, 1902.—A remarkably interesting story of adventure, with a strong thread of romance and many amusing happenings as asides, is told in the report of the researches which Teobert Maler, the distinguished German explorer, has made among the prehistoric ruins of the Usumatsintla valley, Central America, for the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard. Mr. Maler spent the whole of the years 1898 to 1899 travelling and excavating, making many sketches and securing a large number of excellent photographs which add vividness to the printed account of his work.

The Usumatsintla valley lies close to where Mexico touches Guatemala and the path to it is rough and lonely. Mr. Maler found some difficulty in making the authorities on whom he must depend more or less for aid understand his errand, and, when he had succeeded in that, found it hard to get satisfactory guides and native assistance for his expeditions, but the excellent results he accomplished evidently repaid him for all of his hardships and his painstaking studies have added much that is of value to what is becoming more generally recognized as the most important archaeological work to today.

With considerable difficulty Maler and his party penetrated the wilderness through which the Chinikiha river runs, in search of a large ruined city which they found especially hard to rediscover because of the thick undergrowth which smothered it completely as the result of forest fires. Indeed, it became necessary to send for the most experienced of the older mountaineers from a village at some distance before any trace of the ancient buildings and monuments could be discovered. Then, Maler records, with true scientific pathos, he found that woodcutters had busied themselves about the place in a manner quite uncalled for by archaeology, had taken out from a great pyramid a slab covered with inscriptions, and, finding it too heavy to carry off with them, had left it lying nearby, after they had chipped pieces off from it as "specimines," seriously injured for any information it might give. Indeed, he had frequent reason to complain of the ruthless destructiveness of previous visitors—natives, no doubt—whose only interest in the old temples they broke into came from a suspicion or superstition that they might be treasure houses. An amusing note of the explorer says that the "honest woodcutters" apologized for their meddling at one place by saying that they could not foresee that some time he would penetrate such a hidden corner, and adds evidence that one of the "mozos" once found a particularly perfect sculptured stone which he carried off to sell, only to get discouraged at its weight and the possibility of not being paid for it after all, and hid it in some unknown part of the jungle.

These must have been the petty annoyances of the expeditions, however, for some of the difficulties encountered were very real physical distresses. In order to secure pictures of one spot it was necessary to tie ropes to the trees which fringed the top of the steep walls of a ravine and, descending by them, carry the delicate photographic apparatus to the rocks below. Once, while camping in the open, the piercing screams of a panther at midnight terrorized Mr. Maler's native companions, whom he describes as "not exactly heroes." Again, a river was crossed only by sending one man over on a hastily built raft and following him in a rude boat which, by good fortune, the advance guard had found concealed on the further bank.

Perhaps the most trying experience of which Mr. Maler tells was incident to a trip he made to the long since forgotten Lake of Petha. There he found remarkable painted rocks from which he determined to copy the designs. Scarcely had he finished his tracings from the dizzy perch afforded by a projecting stone when his men warned him of the approach of an Indian boat. As soon as the newcomer spied Mr. Maler he set up a terrified outcry in broken Spanish, saying that the rock was sacred and that he must leave it. Finally pacified, the native was induced to take the exploring party to the nearest Indian settlement, which he did by the most nerve racking path he knew, apparently, leading them through a large waterfall, over a bridge made of a fallen tree-trunk submerged in the violent stream, and across another bridge of similar construction which, however, by way of variety, was suspended high above the water.

The most important ruins which Mr. Maler examined were those at Piedras Negras, in which he found many beautiful pieces of stone work and a large number of well-preserved inscriptions. It was the second time he had visited the place and he was the better equipped for his work there.

The hills and valleys are here strewn with the remains of old buildings, chief among them a great acropolis to which a monumental stairway leads. On a broad terrace are the ruins of a pyramid once connected with a large temple, in front of which now lie the fragments of eight stelae, or monumental stones, and of a lesser temple. Among the fallen stones was a sacrificial table, broken and worn by centuries of storm and rain, but interesting in its partial destruction. The great slab of rock rested upon three square pillars, each of which was elaborately carved, and the whole altar had to be carefully cleaned and the surrounding forest growth cleared away to procure the excellent photograph which is reproduced in Mr. Maler's report.

The description which the explorer gives of the carvings which he found about the temples of the acropolis at Piedras Negras is very interesting. In his more recent examination he gave special attention to the temple at the foot of the pyramid, where the stelae stand, and the graving of the lintels of its entrances developed important significance, one, at least, which is in excellent preservation, showing the consecration of warriors. One of the stelae tells the story of "The God and the Victims" in vivid pictures. The god sits on a high throne while below him priests are bringing several captives for sacrifice. Among the captives is an old man who holds in his left hand a curious little box which leads Mr. Maler to think his arts of magic may have caused his predicament. Close beside him is a "savage," distinguished by a hairy face, and through the half-parted lips of the condemned men is evidence that in their time the custom of filing the teeth in the shape of a saw prevailed.

The colors with which they were originally illuminated had disappeared from most of the carvings, red seeming to have withstood the wear of time better than any other. That they must once have been gorgeous is easy to imagine, for Mr. Maler tells of one or two which he found particularly well preserved. On a stela which once stood at the edge of the second terrace was a god—probably the god of Ketsalkoatl. He was represented in full face, almost wholly in high relief. His breast-cape was green, as were his cuffs and his round ear-pegs, and the naked parts of the body—face, arms and thighs—showed bright red. A green serpent's head, with red eyes and red open jaws, out of which developed a great ribbed turban, surmounted the god's head, and the scroll work at either side was partly red and partly green. All of the feather work with which the figure was adorned was tinted in a bluish green, and the rest of the background a deep red.

Mr. Maler's report, which represents so much labor and expense, so much learning and energy, is published by the Peabody museum in the same finished form as the preliminary report on its recently completed work at Copan, which excited so much discussion and such world-wide interest. Like the Copan researches and the investigations at Quirigna, also conducted at the instigation of the museum, Mr. Maler's efforts have formed a valuable addition to the museum's exhaustive study of American archaeology and well represents the work which the institution is doing, and which it intends shall eventually penetrate every part of Central America. As is the museum's custom, Mr. Maler's report has been put on sale at a price intended to cover merely the bare cost of manufacture.



STRAIGHT ST. LOOKING EAST.

A VIEW OF THE BURNED DISTRICT IN PATERSON, N. J.

A White Night in Sleepy Hollow.

The old Dutch church that Irving loved
Shows all its windows thick with frost,
Deep are the snows upon its roof,
Its ancient groves in drifts are lost,
The icy pond and ruined mill
Lie in the moonlight white and still.

The bridge beyond the willows where
The headless horseman rode by night
Is built of carven marble now,
The winding road is smoothly white,
The bushes sheeted spectres pale
In Sleepy Hollow's haunted vale.

But in the woodland's snowy heart
A little brook I cannot see
Among the stiffly frozen reeds
Still keeps its merry spirit free,
And with a steadfast faith sublime
Sings of the joys of summer time.

—Minna Irving.

OCEAN CURRENTS.

United States Using Sealed Bottles to Study Currents.

"The United States government is making a concerted effort to obtain information concerning ocean currents by observing the conduct of sealed bottles thrown overboard to drift. The bottles are distributed by ship-masters who co-operate with the Hydrographic office. Each bottle contains a printed blank on which is written the date, the latitude and longitude where it is set adrift. The blanks or bottle papers are printed with instructions in six languages, so that if the bottle be picked up by a sailor of whatsoever nationality he will readily understand enough of its object to write on the paper the date, the latitude and longitude of the spot where he finds it, and to forward it to some American consul, who, in his turn, will send it to the Hydrographic office in Washington. Here the drift of the bottle as indicated by the filled-in blank will be projected on a bottle-paper chart. This system has been in operation for years, and the result is a series of charts covered not with numberless criss-cross streaks, but with long lines running almost parallel with one another, showing how after each bottle floated into the path of an ocean river, it followed the stream as accurately as though the latter were enclosed in precipitous banks, instead of being bound merely by a medium of its own kind.

"The voyages of these bottles are in many cases remarkable. Some travel slowly and remain years in the water. Others go swiftly to the spot where they are found and get back to Washington within a few weeks of their departure. Some are picked up in mid-ocean. Some roll on island beaches. Many are found on the mainland. One bottle thrown into the gulf stream November 16, 1896, was recovered March 26, 1898. In the meantime it floated 4,700 knots, its average daily drift being 9.5 knots. Another bottle made 4,500 knots between September, 1894, and May, 1897. Still another drifted 4,000 knots at the rate of 22.7 a day for 181 days intervening between March 11 and September 8, 1897. The swiftest daily drift was made by a bottle thrown overboard from the steamship Frederik Hendrik, May 7, 1899. When it was picked up six days later it had traveled 190 miles or over 31 miles a day.

"Perhaps the most significant drift was that made by a bottle thrown overboard from L'Hirondelle by the Prince of Monaco, who spends most of his time investigating ocean rivers. This bottle was cast adrift July 28, 1887, just off the Banks of Newfoundland. It was picked up October 8, 1894. Meanwhile it had floated eastward across the Atlantic toward the Bay of Biscay. It described a great circle skirting the coast of Spain, passing between the Canary islands, under the shadow of the peak of Teneriffe, down past the Cape de Verde islands and westward to the West Indies, where it brought up finally on San Salvador. It traveled 5,700 miles in 2,625 days. But it did more. It rediscovered America. That is, after going over to Spain, it followed the route of Columbus, and it justified clearly the contention that he discovered America more by reason of a favoring current than by his skill as a navigator."—(Theodore Waters in Ainslee's.

Mr. Frederick William MacMonnies, one of the leading sculptors of the world, born an American, has just come home to live and work in his native land. After 17 years' residence in Paris, it would be natural to suspect a man of Parisian leanings. Not so with Mr. Monnies. "I have come back because I am homesick," said he. One must go, in his opinion, to the hot-bed of his art or his profession, work there a long time, always studying, and "then with the training of years in the best school let the man return to his own country and apply what he has learned to its needs. The possibilities in this country for sculpture are magnificent. I can't imagine anything finer. There is a splendid, unmistakable movement in the United States toward having all that is beautiful and true. Some of the finest things in the world's sculpture have been called forth by patriotism. There are no people in the world so patriotic as the Americans." That does not sound as if the American nation was composed of money-grabbers and stock-brokers alone. When we can remind ourselves of Abbey and Sargent and MacMonnies, and know they are all Americans, wherever they may be, and when every now and then one or the other speaks thus of the outlook—Mr. Abbey yesterday, Mr. MacMonnies today, Mr. Sargent or some one else tomorrow— then there is much to be said of the future of American arts. These men have sought the best place to learn, and they come home from time to time to do their work in their own land. It was not so a quarter or half a century ago. It is so today, and George Meredith was right when he said that soon—in twenty-five, in fifty years— the center of creative art would be in America. Even if Boston did not like Mr. MacMonnies' "Bacchante," it is a work of great art. And so was the fountain at Chicago, and so is the equestrian statue of General Slocum, soon to be set up in Brooklyn. So, let us hope, will be many more pieces of sculpture from the clay of the newly returned American.—(Harper's Weekly.

Japan as Our Commercial Rival.

To the many potent arguments in favor of ship subsidies made in years past the twelve months now expiring have added others of equal if not greater potency. Within this period the startling fact has been made apparent, for example, that it is no longer England but Japan which threatens our commercial supremacy in the orient, and that because the Japanese government has for years past allowed the wise policy of making liberal grants, to native steamship lines, while we have done nothing for ours. The result is that the little island nation, the latest comer among the world-powers, is not only underselling our manufactured articles in the markets of Asia, but is actually passing us by, with every indication that another decade will see her supreme mistress of the Pacific. And this at the very time that we are expanding our territory in that quarter of the world and are coming into possession of every natural facility and every opportunity for an equal expansion of our trade. Nothing can save us from this humiliation but a merchant marine, rehabilitated and developed by just and generous subsidies until it shall be commensurate with our needs.—(Leslie's Weekly.

The Age of Luxury.

Milady's gowns and wraps and lingerie and gloves and handkerchiefs are fit for any queen, and every daughter is a princess in wealth of apparel and comforts. In amusement there is no limit to luxury. Millions and hundreds of millions are annually spent at the theater, on yachting, golf, football, receptions, dinners, teas and balls. We have our pianos, our phonographs, our automobiles, our bicycles, and our carriages for adult, baby, and doll. We have our sealskins and furs, our silks and satins and, fine linen, our feathers and boas, our velvets and laces, our paintings and roses, our hand-painted ware and ornaments, our diamonds and rubies and pearls, our watches and clocks, our sweets and perfumes, and so on ad infinitum.

We spend over a billion a year in drink, outside of tea and coffee; we spend over half a billion in tobacco, and a quarter of a billion in confectionery, fruit, and flowers. It is estimated that our present annual bill for luxuries exceeds ten billions of dollars. And only half a century ago our fathers would have been amazed at even the thought of such expenditures, and would have termed it folly.—(Francis Curtis in Leslie's Weekly.

WHY?

By William Glendenning.

(Written for the Sunday Gazette.)

Why do I prize, thro' ling'ring days,
As tho' 'twere relic rich and rare;
Why shield it from all careless touch,
With more than selfish miser care,
This withered flower—this cr'mson rose—
E'er kept 'twixt leaves of this old book?
This cold, dead thing—mere ashes now—
Whose scent it long ago forsook?
Why press it thus to these fond lips,
And thus embalm it with a kiss?
Why, in my shadowed loneliness,
Caress a faded flower like this?

Ah! 'tis no theme for laugh of fool,
No food for jibe, or scoff, or jest,
For earth hath naught so sacred dear,
So cherished deep within this breast,
As this frail thing, this withered rose,
I've secret hid as if 'twere wrung,
Since that night it bloomed 'mid her hair—
That one glad night of mirth and song!
Its crimson 'mong those tresses dark,
Shone bright that night, an envied flower;
Soft stealing rarer perfume there,
Than e'er it knew its bonniest hour;

And in the music's throbbing pulse,
Now loud, now low, now sad and sweet,
This flower fell from the dusky coils
And fluttered fragrant at my feet;
None saw it; nay, none even cared—
What was a flower to that gay throng?
To me 'twas all; yet but a jot
Of what I'd hungered for so long;
Hungered! nay, nor pariah e'en
E'er craved so for a rest and name
As I for touch of hand, a word,
A smile, a love, that never came.

She never knew—may never know—
Tho' oft we meet, as strangers meet—
That thoughts all hers, and hopes, and prayr's,
Are part of every lone heart-beat;
No glamour of a maudlin love
Speaks now, but truth of manhood's truth;
No passion throbs a single pulse—
I am "not passion's slave," forsooth!
Nor speak I of a boyish love,
Born or each passing face that's fair;
But of love cradled in the soul,
And brooded o'er with silver hair.

Ah! 'tis a love born of itself,
That scorn, or praise, or blame ne'er harms;
Fed only by rare, fleeting glimpse
Of one dear, winsome woman's charms.
Yes, darkly frown now, if ye will,
Nor statute brand it as a sin,
If now I vow, unbonnetted,
I'd give a world her love to win!

Yea, call me dreamer of vain dreams
That deep within my being burn;
Yea, chide for cherishing a love
Unknown, and ne'er may have return.
Who can command the errant wish,
In this strange human life of ours?
Who shackle his own strong desire,
Or bend it with his own frail powers?
Who can forbid dreams that will rise
Within his soul and have birth there?
Quench "idle tears" that will spring forth
From depths of some divine despair?"
Who can control his own heart's fate
By stern resolve, deed, will or word?
Who hush the sigh that, spite of all,
Will tremble o'er the broken chord?

Are Colds Catching.

According to this Edinburgh doctor, the person suffering from a cold, who attends a public or private indoor gathering, perhaps with children and people troubled with delicate chests, throats, etc., is an immediate source of perilous infection, to be guarded against as sedulously as though it were a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever. The minute creatures whose special business it is to desseminate misery in the shape of colds and catarrhs rejoice in the title of anaerobic saprophytes, a name sufficiently dreadful in itself, one might think, to give a delicate person nervous prostration. Our Edinburgh authority says that whenever he calls at a house and finds a patient suffering from cold, he always warms the members of the household of its infectiveness and advises the avoidance as much as possible of all immediate personal contact. Kissing must be a common source of contagion, he says, and children and babies are often martyrs to this injurious custom. Good ventilation is declared to be the best preventive of infection from this source.—(Leslie's Weekly.

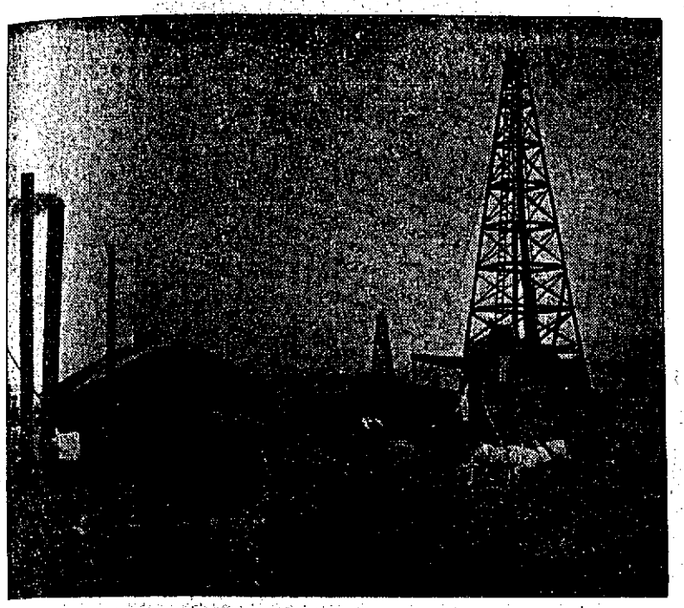
25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

AUTHENTIC COMPLETE AND FIRST

THE FLORENCE OIL FIELD

COLORADO'S GREAT OIL PRODUCING WELLS

PREPARED FOR THE GAZETTE BY E. H. CARRINGTON.



UNITED OIL CO.'S WELL NO. 257.
Probably Deepest Oil Well in the World Outside of Pennsylvania.

TAKE a tank 1,000 feet in diameter and 2,800 feet deep and fill it full of oil. You will have just 500,000,000 barrels of oil containing 42 gallons per barrel. This is a conservative estimate of the amount of oil in the Florence district, 49 miles southwest of Colorado Springs.

Florence has 20,000 acres of well defined oil territory. One-fourth of one per cent. of this acreage would give you a plot of ground 1,000 feet in diameter, if taken in circular form. The lowest zone in the district is 2,800 feet. If you could congest all the oil in the three known zones of the district into this space you would probably have a pool 1000 feet in diameter to the full depth of the lowest zone. One-fourth of one per cent. of the total oil bearing area is a reasonable area to take for storage purposes if you could get all the oil out at once. A depth of 2,800 feet, in view of the small surface area, is also reasonable. It seems reasonable, then, to suppose that the Florence field, confined to its present limits, should produce 500,000,000 barrels or 21,000,000,000 gallons of oil if drained dry. It would take years to drain it.

In 17 years, beginning with one well and reaching a total of 400 producers today, Florence has produced over 11,000,000 barrels of oil and not more than 1,000 acres have been developed.

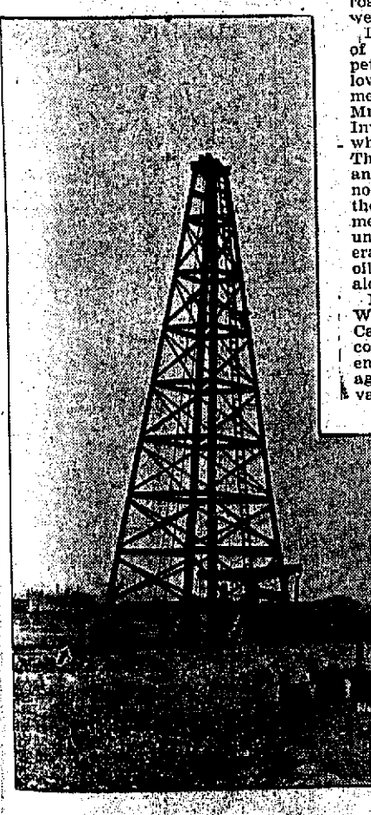
New acquaintances are sometimes pleasant and turn out to be good friends, but the new acquaintance with suave manner and polished appearance is apt to impress us so much that we forget, for a time at least, the old friend who has been tried and found faithful and reliable.

This is true in all walks of life and in all parts of the world, but especially in the commercial and business life of this western country where communities and commonwealths are subject to booms or speculative excitements. The west is noted for its "rushes." Gold is found here, and there is a "rush" to the new camp; then a find is made yonder and the first camp is deserted for the new one. What applies to gold camps applies with equal force to oil fields. It is well for us to be reminded, occasionally, of old friends lest we forget them entirely.

Boulder and Debeque are rejoicing in the breaking day of promise; Florence is enjoying the full glow of the morning sun. Boulder and Debeque are still to be tried; Florence has stood the test of years and is entitled to a place in the list of "old reliables." Without desiring to disparage the new oil fields, which promise much, it is the intention of this article to give the story of what Florence has already done.

Florence has been the center of a producing oil field since 1885. Seventeen years ago Florence had no brighter prospects than Boulder and Debeque have today. Today Florence is supplying six states and territories with oil for all purposes.

The history of the Florence field has never been published before. The people of Colorado have known but little of what was going on in and around the city of Florence, situated most beautifully in the center of the Arkansas valley just 28 miles west of Pueblo or 40 miles across the hills southwest of Colorado Springs. But few today realize the immensity of the oil business done there or the present amazing extent of the field and its wonderful possibilities—or rather probabilities—for the future.



WELL NO. 49.
The Largest Oil Producer in the World, and Greatest Wealth Producing Well.

In the days when the Indians were still roving in wild bands in the valleys of the Rocky mountains, the Florence oil field was being prospected. Legendary history states that ex-Senator James A. McCandless and a man named David Shopshire were employed by Mr. A. M. Casiday to prospect for oil as early as 1864. Senator McCandless and Mr. Shopshire, it is stated, used a long hand-drill and after penetrating 20 feet struck the precious fluid. The story goes that they used a hand-pump and pumped the oil into a one-horse still; that they distilled it and sold it for $6 a gallon. This was the price of sorghum molasses in those early days.

That there was considerable prospecting for oil in the latter 60's and through the 70's is well known and thoroughly authentic history.

The present townsite of Florence was known as the T. A. McCandless ranch when the Denver & Rio Grande railroad progressed that far up the Arkansas valley in 1872. The town was platted that year but Canon City, only nine miles away, was too close and took on the attributes of a town while Florence remained little more than a station. Eight years later the Santa Fe railroad reached Florence and then there were two stations, but still no town.

In 1881 there were some small strikes of oil near Florence and this lent impetus to the oil business. In the following year a number of Canon City merchants associated themselves with Mr. D. G. Peabody and formed the Land Investment, Coal and Oil company, which was incorporated on July 5, 1882. This company began operations at once and sank for oil on the Lobach ranch, north of town, and in what is known as the Four Mile district. The company met with failure, however; and this last unsuccessful venture, preceded by several others, was causing the interest in oil to die out. Very little was done along this line between 1882 and 1885.

In that year chance caused Mr. J. Wallace of New York, to stop off in Canon City en route home from the coast. It was a fortunate day for Florence when Mr. Wallace was compelled, against his will, to stay in the Arkansas valley until the next train should go through. Being a man possessed of an active mind, Mr. Wallace began to see how he could put in his time. He heard Florence talked of as a possible oil center, and, having a general knowledge of the Pennsylvania oil fields and their formations, he drove over to Florence, nine miles away, to look around and kill a little time. He immediately became interested in the possibilities of what he considered to be a big oil basin and decided that Chance had thrown an opportunity in his way. He took it and the Florence oil field of today is the result of his foresight and energy.

Mr. Wallace decided to incorporate a company to prospect the field. He was unable to get any local man or Colorado man to go on the board of directors because Colorado men had lost faith in the possibility of oil at Florence. He succeeded in organizing his company in New York and on October 24, 1885, the Colorado Oil company was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York with a capitalization of $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Mr. Wallace took personal charge of the company's operations and sank the first successful well, striking oil before the close of 1885. This was the start of what is today a gigantic enterprise.

The first well was sunk on the bank of Sand creek in a corral belonging to J. A. McCandless. This piece of land is now in the heart of the city and the stake marking the now filled-up oil well is on Fourth street between Pike's Peak and Petroleum avenues, about 150 feet from the latter avenue and about 60 feet from the edge of Sand creek. This well produced about four barrels a day for many years, but finally played out. The second successful well was sunk by Mr. Wallace about 200 yards from the first well on the other side of the creek. This well was a big producer for a number of years but played out after paying for itself several times over.

After Mr. Wallace demonstrated that there was oil in that section, other companies were formed and private parties also began to sink wells. The Arkansas Valley Oil and Land company was one of the biggest concerns in the field. It was composed of Cleveland, Ohio, city officials, bankers and capitalists, who acquired an extensive cattle range and drilled for oil in addition to running a big cattle business. This company helped materially in developing the field and the permanency of the district was established in a short time.

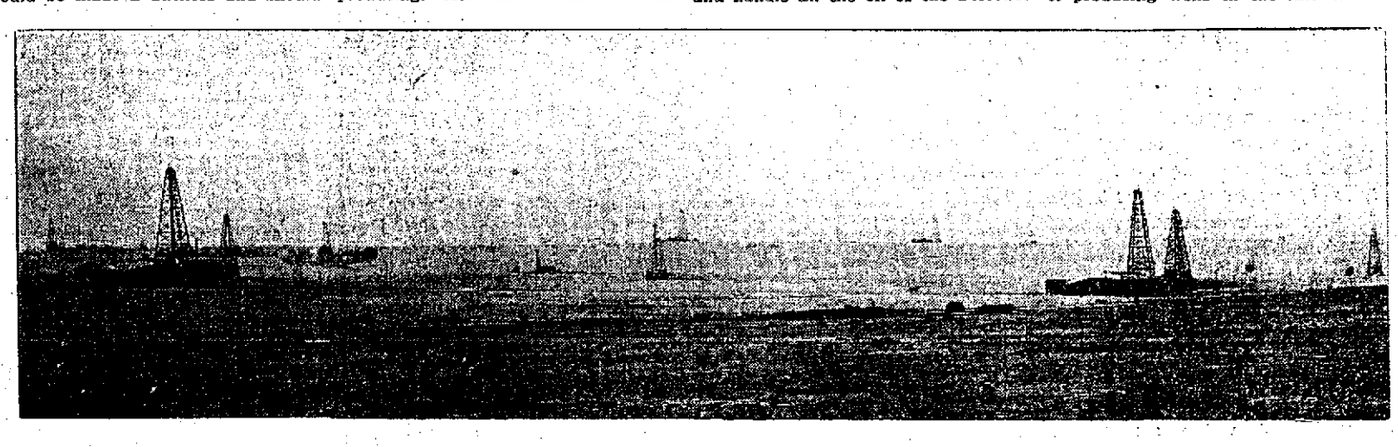
In 1887 there were extensive operations around Florence carried on by a number of separate interests and in this year, largely through the agency of Mr. Wallace, these interests were brought together and the United Oil company was formed. The United absorbed the Colorado and the Arkansas Valley companies and most of the large private interests and acquired, in all, some 49,000 acres of oil land. A refinery was built with a capacity of 150 barrels per day. This was the beginning of what is now one of the biggest concerns in the west. Since 1887 the United Oil company has acquired other tracts of land until it today owns some 110 square miles in Fremont, Pueblo and Custer counties. It has added to its refining plant until the capacity has been increased to 2,600 barrels per day.

But the change from conditions in 1885 to conditions as they exist today was not made in a day or two. The development of the oil field and the growth of the town was steady but gradual.

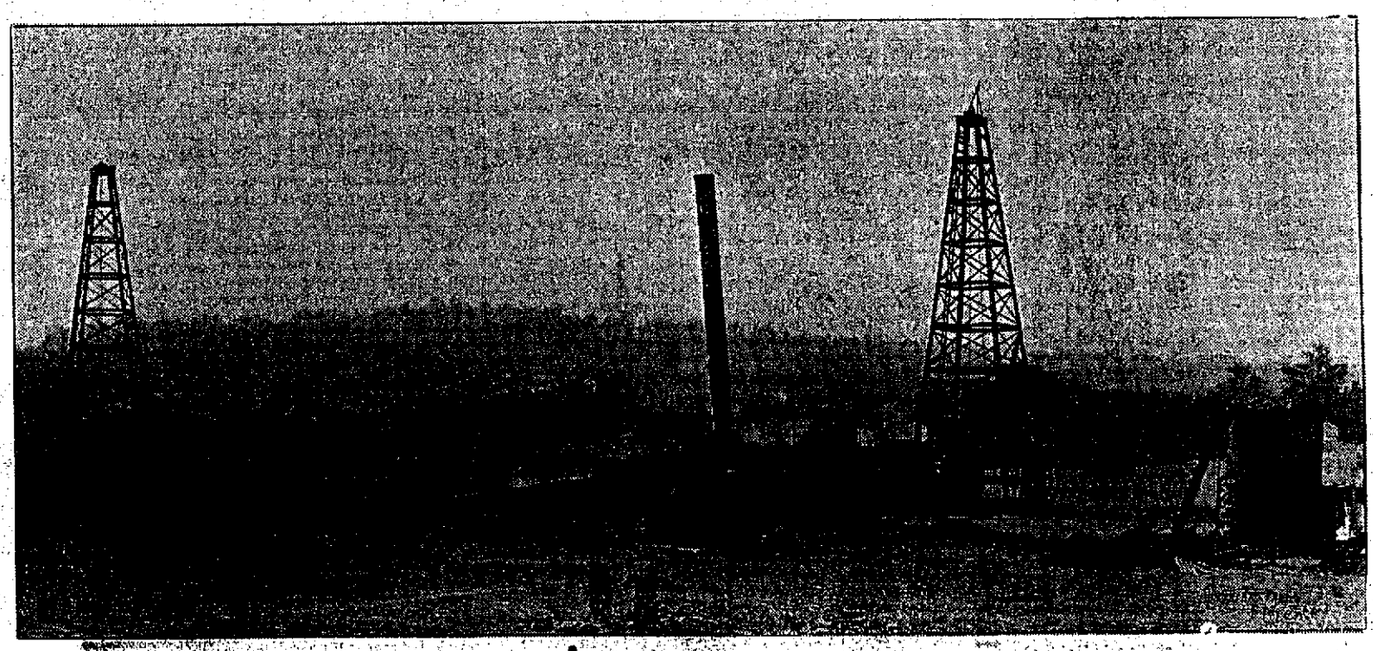
When Mr. Wallace first landed in Florence, in 1885, there were seven houses in the town. The Junction house was the hotel of the town and the largest building of the seven. It was hotel, club house, oil headquarters, and general assembly place where men associated with the different interests of the community —or rather country, for there was scarcely sufficient population there to warrant the term "community"—met and talked of the glowing prospects of the future.

Late in 1885 an interesting session was held in the Junction house "parlors." No minutes were kept and there is no way of securing the exact date, but it was when the oil business was beginning its permanent career. Mr. Wallace was making his headquarters at Canon City, then a town of several thousand inhabitants, and had run over to Florence to look at the wells. He and other oil operators and interested citizens gathered at the Junction house and in the course of the conversation it was suggested that Florence, on the Arkansas, beneath the sunny Colorado sky, was worthy of as much distinction as Florence of "Sunny Italy," and, with a view to transporting a touch of old world life to the frontier of the new world, it was decided to elect "three dukes of "Florence on the Arkansas." The honors were bestowed upon three of the enterprising citizens of the coming metropolis and James A. McCandless, T. D. Spencer and Samuel Smith were, for some years after, known as "The Three Dukes of Florence." Mr. McCandless, later State Senator McCandless, owned the original (town) site of the "duchy" and was deeply interested in its growth. Mr. Spencer was, and still is, a merchant of the town and was one of its enthusiastic citizens. Mr. Smith was proprietor of the Junction house and died some years ago. By "special dispensation" of "the council" it was decided that Mrs. Smith should be made a duchess and should be the only "Duchess of Florence." Mrs. Smith survived her husband and later married Mr. Thomas McVey, field superintendent for the United Oil company. Senator McCandless, Mr. Spencer and Mrs. McVey are still living at Florence and are the titled residents of that city today.

From the small beginning of seven houses in the days when the three "dukes" and the "duchess" were elected, Florence has grown to a city of 5,000 inhabitants, with substantial business blocks, fine residences, smelters, reduction plants and three oil refineries.



VIEW NORTHWEST FROM THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE FIELD—ALL PUMPING WELLS BUT ONE.



"SPINDLE TOP HEIGHTS."
Three of Philip Griffith's Wells in Southwest Corner of Field—Part of Late Development.

In 1885 there was one paying well in the Florence field; today there are 400 paying wells there and the daily production of the field is close to 2,000 barrels of 42 gallons each. In 1887 there was a refinery with a capacity of 150 barrels; today the United Oil company alone has two refineries with a capacity of 2,600 barrels and the Florence Oil company also has a refinery in which it treats its own crude oil.

Most of the development work in the Florence oil field has been done from the city limits south and southeast. The defined territory today covers a tract of land about seven miles long and five miles wide, the field running southeast in length.

This tract of land has an area of 32 square miles, or a total of 20,000 acres. On my recent visit to the field I rode all over the developed land and saw wells pumping on all sides of this large tract and all over the center of it. There are derricks in bunches and derricks scattered about at good distances apart.

Since October, 1900, when Mr. Wallace returned from abroad with his family and took personal charge of the work as general manager, the United Oil company, which is the chief producer and owns the largest amount of territory, has added on an average of one paying well a month and other companies and private parties are also adding new producers. The field is being steadily extended in all directions except north of the river. But little prospecting has been done north of the river and it is not known what may be in store for those who try their luck over there.

In the past 12 months the field has been extended about a mile southeast of the former boundary. Twelve derricks were erected and holes were drilled. Ten of them are now pumping oil steadily, one was a dry hole and the other is not deep enough yet to strike the oil. These wells are on the edge of what is known as Cockle Burr gulch.

Last September Mr. Wallace started to extend the district west and succeeded in striking a good flow of oil in each of two holes drilled half a mile west of Williamsburg or about two and a half miles west of Florence. This is entirely new territory and promises to be remarkably good producing land. The two wells which were sunk to the oil bearing formation are both producing one of them striking a new stratum at a lower depth than any ever opened before in this district. This well went down 2,760 feet and struck a good flow of oil.

There are also late developments in the southwestern section of the field where Mr. Phillip Griffith sank five wells on his ranch. These wells seem to be on the edge of a big pool and this section promises big things. One of the peculiar features of the district is to be found on this ranch. The Griffith ranch has a craggy bluff upon it and on the top of this bluff Mr. Griffith sank a well which struck oil and is the best of his bunch of five. This bluff might appropriately be denominated "Spindle Top Heights." The accompanying picture of three of the Griffith

of the company and Mr. Wallace gave very little personal attention to the field which he first opened up, but spent most of his time abroad. Since October, 1900, Mr. Wallace has been general manager as well as vice president and he has done much to extend the field. Since he took charge of the company's operations he has added one paying well a month.

This company has two refineries in Florence, one in use all the time and the other a supplementary refinery to be used when needed. These refineries are the largest west of Pennsylvania and handle all the oil of the Florence field except that of the Florence Oil company, which has a refinery of its own. The United's refineries are equipped as completely as any in the world and are a credit to the state. The United company is negotiating to handle the Boulder and Debeque product as soon as those fields commence to produce in commercial quantities.

William Griffith, whose wells are mentioned above, is producing a considerable amount of oil and is developing a new section of the valley.

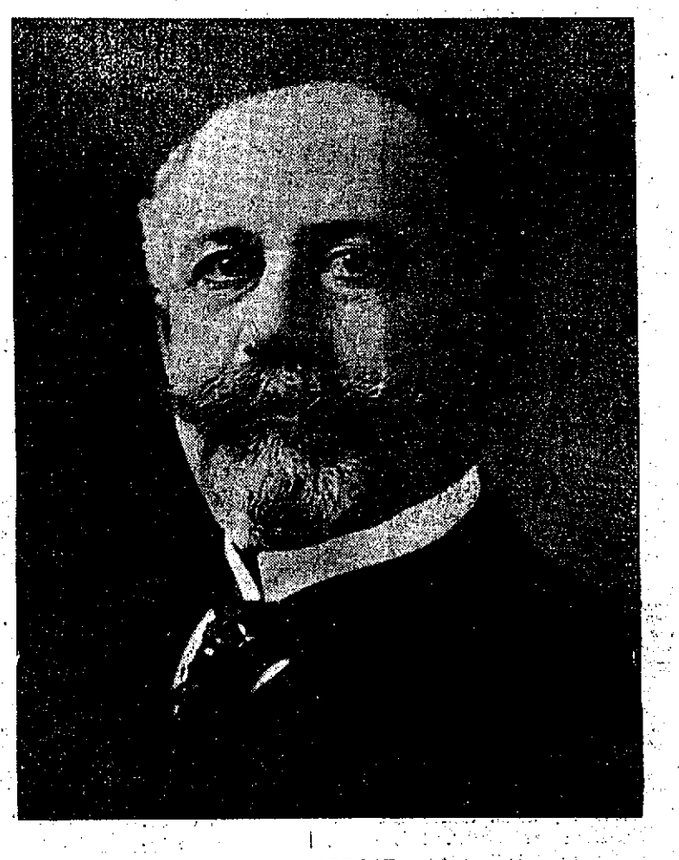
The Pueblo Oil Well company is operating 22 miles southeast of Florence, in Pueblo county, but has struck no oil as yet although it has good indications.

The Fremont Oil and Gas company has several producers in the defined territory and is operating a new section 14 miles southeast of Florence where it has as yet not struck any oil. This company is operating on the edge of Boggs' Flat over which there was considerable excitement a short time ago.

The Florence Oil company has about 40 producing wells in the known district, two of which are north of the Arkansas river and are the only producers in that section. This company has its own refinery and treats its own oil.

The Rocky Mountain Oil company is producing from something less than 20 wells. One of its wells, No. 15, was

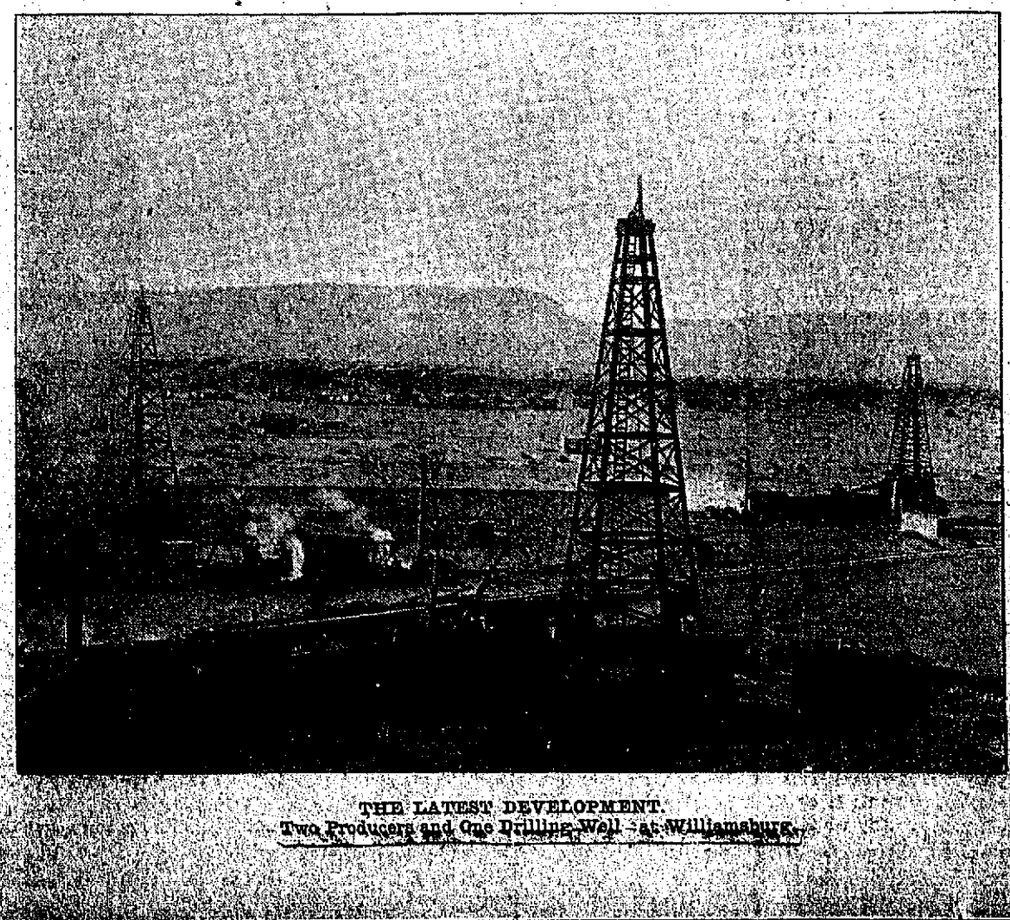
(Continued on Page [illegible].)



J. WALLACE,
Vice President and General Manager United Oil Company.

"I expect to live to see the day when Colorado will be shipping oil east of the Mississippi. I think the present Florence field is destined to produce for long years to come and I do not think we have even approximately defined the full extent of the oil-bearing lands in that section.

"Florence should be a metropolis, with all the resources at her doors. Florence, Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs should be united very closely as they have many interests in common. Florence is one door in and out of the Cripple Creek district and Colorado Springs is the other door in and out of the great gold camp—(Mr. J. Wallace, vice president and general manager of the United Oil Co. of Florence, who sank the first successful well in that field in 1885 and is now adding one well a month to the producers of the big Arkansas valley oil field.



THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT.
Two Producers and One Drilling Well at Williamsburg.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE NEW STATE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE yesterday elected Mr. D. B. Fairley of this city to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of State Chairman Ford.

So much more depends upon what the man does as chairman and the influences and motives which he permits to control him as chairman than upon the character or personality of the man that time alone can demonstrate whether the new chairman will be a help or an injury to the Republican party of Colorado. The fact that he is a man of good character goes far toward promising an efficient and impartial administration of the party affairs, and, yet, so many men of stalwart character and irreproachable honor in private affairs permit themselves to be used as mere puppets in the hands of designing and disreputable political managers that it is always difficult to forecast just what will happen to an honorable business man when he participates in the active management of a political party.

The recent chairman of the Republican state committee is an honorable man and left to himself he would have conducted the affairs of the party for the benefit of the entire party, but, being a federal office holder he, perforce, was compelled to allow others to run his chairmanship for him and it is difficult to imagine any blunder by which voters could be driven away from the Republican ticket that was not committed in the last state campaign. The first attempt ever made in Colorado to run roughshod over the wishes of Republican voters without regard to consequences and to make the devious designs of a disreputable clique superior to the will of the party was in the Republican conventions of 1892. In Arapahoe county scores of elected delegates in the county convention were disfranchised because it suited the wishes of the clique to make a roll of their own and the chairman of the county committee was willing to do their bidding. The same methods were carried into the state convention.

The result was a most natural one. Republicans in all parts of the state protested at the polls against such methods and the result was an overwhelming Republican defeat and Populism gained its foothold in Colorado, not through the strength at that time of Populist doctrines, but as a rebuke by Republican voters to disreputable and discreditable party methods. The very next spring that clique was turned down in the city of Denver and that city elected the entire Republican ticket. It was kept turned down until after the state election of 1894 with the result that the state went Republican in that year. In 1896, that clique went bodily into the Silver Republican party and within six months its highhanded methods forced the formation of two Silver Republican committees in Arapahoe county and in 1898 its outrageous conduct forced it out of the regular Silver Republican party and into a bolting organization which spent its energies for the next two years in assisting to turn the state over to the Democrats and intrenching them firmly in power.

Now, unfortunately, through some uncanny fate which perhaps had its origin in the overestimation of the real power of this clique in Colorado political affairs by a Republican candidate for the United States senate, that clique is in full control of the machinery of the Republican party of this state. Its conduct in the last state convention and its action in last fall's county convention in Denver show most clearly that it has not mended its ways nor changed its methods. On the contrary the methods in Arapahoe county last fall were more obnoxious than ever. Neither does the stinging rebuke of the Republicans of Denver administered at the polls last fall seem to have the slightest effect upon this clique or its effrontery or its insulting dictation of party affairs.

But what can be expected from such a crowd? They exist and thrive solely upon the plunder of political campaigns, and whether victory is achieved or the party hopelessly mangled in the wreck of defeat concerns them not in the least, so long as they can control the machine of the party conventions and the purse strings of the party treasury.

It is with this clique that the new chairman must deal, and that promptly and vigorously. It and its methods and paraphernalia must be sent "way back" in party management or there will be no Republican victories in Colorado and the new chairman should not require any more party defeats to demonstrate this self-evident truth.

Neither the women nor men voters of Colorado will stand for such methods nor for such men. They will not have the stench of the brothel nor the aroma of the debauchee nor the methods of the outlaw as their constant ideals of political and party leadership.

If the new state chairman will bend his efforts to building up the Republican party of this state upon broad, decent, clean and honorable lines, and if he will faithfully and honestly enforce the party rules recently adopted, he will deserve the commendation of not only every Republican in Colorado, but of every other patriotic citizen as well, for clean political methods vitally concern every party and every citizen.

Mr. Fairley has the ability to do all of these things and if he just has the courage to disregard the Denver clique, and to put the interests of the party ahead of the personal ambitions of any man or set of men he will be the greatest Republican and the most devoted patriot in the state.

The Gazette sincerely hopes he will choose such a course and we believe that he will.

SUBJECT OR CITIZEN.

IN A recent speech Congressman John C. Shafroth of the Second Colorado district said: "We are compelled to treat the Filipinos either as subjects or as citizens. There is no halfway ground on which to stand. The denial to them of any rights of citizenship makes them subjects."

It is not a matter of any very great importance what particular forms of unreason are resorted to by Mr. Shafroth and his fellow anti-imperialists in their efforts to make political capital out of the difficulties of the American government. But it is a matter of some importance at this time to understand what is a citizen, and to get a clear idea, if possible, upon a subject concerning which Mr. Shafroth and others seem to be considerably befogged.

In one of the editions of Wheaton's standard work on international law there is an appendix written by Mr. W. B. Lawrence, which deals somewhat fully with this subject. From it we quote: "Aristotle defines a citizen to be one who is a partner in the legislative and judicial power, who shares in the honors of the state, while he who has no part in them is a mere sojourner and alien. . . . In the United States it is incorrect to suppose that 'alien,' as opposed to 'citizen,' implies 'foreigner' as respects the country. Indians are the subjects of the United States, and therefore are not in mere right of home birth citizens of the United States."

In Anderson's "Dictionary of Law," a standard authority, "citizen" is defined thus: "For convenience it has been found necessary to give a name to membership in a political community or nation. The object is to designate by title the person and the relation he bears to the nation. For this purpose the words 'subject,' 'inhabitant,' and 'citizen' have been used, and the choice between them is sometimes made to depend upon the form of government. 'Citizen' is now more commonly employed, however, and as it has been considered better suited to one living under a republican government, it was adopted by nearly all of the states upon their separation from Great Britain, and it was afterwards adopted in the Articles of Confederation and in the Constitution. Used in this sense it is understood as conveying the idea of membership in a nation and nothing more. . . . All children born in a country of parents who were its citizens became themselves, upon their birth, citizens. . . . 'Citizen' and 'legal voter' are not synonymous terms. Minors and females may be citizens, yet they are not legal voters. . . . A person may be a citizen of the United States and of a state, and as such have different rights. Citizens are the members of the political community to which they belong. They are the people who compose the community, and who in their associated capacity have established or submitted themselves to the domination of a government for the promotion of their general welfare and the protection of their individual as well as their collective rights. . . . The XIVth amendment conferred citizenship on the negro."

In the same book there is the following definition of "subject:" "One who owes obedience to the laws and is entitled to partake in the elections into public office."

Bouvier's "Law Dictionary," another standard work of reference, defines a citizen as "one who under the Constitution and laws of the United States has a right to vote for representatives in congress, and other public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people. Any white person born in the United States, or naturalized person born out of the same, who has not lost his right as such—including men, women and children. . . . One of a sovereign people. A constituent member of the sovereignty, synonymous with the people. . . . A person may be a citizen for some purposes and at the same time not so for others."

In the same book "subject" is defined as "an individual member of a nation, who is subject to the laws. This term is used in contradistinction to 'citizen,' which is applied to the same individual when considering his political rights."

This last quotation is especially important in its bearing upon the subject under discussion.

The definitions quoted are not perfectly clear and they are somewhat conflicting in minor particulars, but they make it certain that it is not reasonable to draw any such distinction between "subject" and "citizen" as Mr. Shafroth tries to do. There is no sharp alternative between the two words. Whoever owes allegiance to the United States is a subject of this government, whether he lives in Boston, Tucson or Manila; whoever is a partner in that government, a member of the political community, is a citizen, regardless of age, sex, race or place of residence. Not only that, but a person may be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of any state or the union. A person may be a native-born subject without being a citizen either of a state or of the United States. Every citizen is a subject; but there are many subjects who are not citizens, in the states and in the territories. Subjects of foreign nations living in the United States are subject to some of our laws, but not to all of them; they are not citizens of the United States until after they have been naturalized, when they cease to be citizens of another nation and subjects of another government. Previous to complete citizenship they may under some special cases acquire limited rights of citizenship.

Now as to the Filipinos. They are citizens of whatever political community they are members of. If the province is organized under a civil government, they are citizens of that government, and as citizens they have the right to participate in its affairs. If the government is of federated provinces or of united provinces, they are citizens of that larger organism. If the Philippines were an organized political community instead of a mere geographical description, the Filipinos would be citizens of the Philippines. If the Philippines were acknowledged as an integral part of the United States of America, which is the title by which our nation is known to the other nations, then the Filipinos would be citizens of the United States, without regard to age, sex, race, domicile, or voting rights, and without regard to citizenship in any state of the union.

Every citizen of the United States is a subject of our government. In so far as the Filipinos owe allegiance to our government they are subjects, whether they are citizens or not. But they may be subject to our laws without being subjects of our government, as are the Indians, foreigners resident in the United States and other persons who like the Filipinos are temporarily passing from one state of sovereignty to another.

Mr. Shafroth is entirely in the wrong in declaring that we must treat the Filipinos either as subjects or as citizens. If they should become citizens, they would be subjects. They may be made subjects without being citizens. At present they are neither subjects nor citizens, and we may continue them in that position indefinitely. If we decide it is for our interests and theirs to do so. Or we may give them a limited citizenship. We may make them citizens of provinces or departments, without admitting them to citizenship in the nation, or we may make them citizens of the nation without giving them citizenship in any state.

Just at present the best term to apply to the Filipinos is that of wards. What their precise relation to us and to our nation ought to be, it is too soon to decide. We know that the people of Arizona and New Mexico and Oklahoma should in the near future become citizens of States of the union, and that they are now worthy to be citizens of the United States, and that is why we have created these organized Territories of the United States. But we do not know that of the Filipinos, and for that reason we have not made them citizens. If they are our subjects it is only in a limited and special sense.

As a matter of fact, the government of the United States is making an effort, with extraordinary honesty and phenomenal conscientiousness, to find out what ought to be the relation, if any, between the Filipinos and the United States. We may be certain that this decision will be reached within a reasonable length of time, and that it will be entirely consistent with the moral sentiments and the practical good sense of the American people. But neither this country, nor the party now in charge of its affairs, will be unduly hastened in its decision by the attacks of the insurgents in the islands or the criticisms of the antis at home, and the present administration does not propose to bind its hands for the future by any unnecessary and hasty declaration of its intentions, such as are demanded only by the enemies of our government or the opponents of the Republican party.

If half the energy expended in blocking the good purposes of the present administration in the Philippines were devoted to assisting its efforts, the problem of finding out what is best for the Filipinos would be a much easier one, and the doing of it would be greatly hastened.

THE FLORENCE OIL FIELD.

IT IS something remarkable how Colorado always manages to come to the front with whatever is in particular and especial demand by the country at large. Whenever any notable discovery of natural resources is made anywhere else this state has the habit of echoing back. "Here, too," and of making good the claim in such a way as to leave no room for doubt or disbelief.

The latest example of this kind is afforded by the *recent oil discoveries* at Boulder, Debeque and elsewhere in the state, which are already of sufficient importance to demonstrate the presence here of a large area of oil *producing territory.*

There is a disposition, however, in many quarters to underestimate the importance of these discoveries and to *assume that the presence of a permanent* oil field of any considerable value in this state must be determined by future events rather than by anything that has hitherto *been developed.*

Such people lose sight of the fact that there has been in Colorado for the past twenty years a steadily *producing oil field of great value and one that has good claim* to rank among the most valuable fields of the world.

Elsewhere in today's paper the Gazette presents the *story of the Florence oil field, complete, accurate* and from official sources as it has not been previously made public. The facts therein set forth will be surprising to many of our readers, even among those best informed on Colorado matters. A total production of 11,000,000 barrels of oil, 400 producing wells, the greatest wealth producing oil well in the world, the well with the third largest district in barrels, the deepest well outside of Pennsylvania, a regular addition of one producing well each month and a field of indefinite extent whose latest *developments are among its best,* are some of the special facts set forth in this surprising story.

In the face of such remarkable facts it is folly to claim that the Colorado oil industry rests wholly upon a speculative foundation. Here is the record to prove the contrary. The Florence oil field has stood the test for 17 years, and its steady production of millions from an area of not more than 1,000 acres gives it claim to respectful consideration.

Every oil field in the state may well point to Florence for evidence of value and permanence, for there is no good reason why the field of Fremont county should be superior to those of a dozen others, and on the contrary there is good reason to expect that wherever the geological conditions are equally favorable, results equally as satisfactory may be achieved.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY.

INDIVIDUAL ideas of social observances differ and each man is apt to think that his own ideas and manners are the beau ideal of the relations that ought to exist among human beings. London has one set of social rules, New York another and Chicago a third, while the manners of Michigan avenue are notably different from those of Halstead street. The "four-hundred" are accustomed to look down upon the rudeness and incivility of the common people, while this disdain is fully repaid by hatred of the fine manners and the flunkeyism of the smart set. Nevertheless Five Points has its social code not less than Madison avenue, and the dweller of either who strays into the other is apt to offend by awkwardness and lack of savoir-faire.

With such divergencies among individuals, it is not surprising that there should be differences of opinion in regard to the proprieties of national ceremonies and international dealings. There are some persons who, if we may believe their own declarations, would like to see the president-elect ride to the capitol on horseback, unattended, and hitch his horse to the front railings while he was being inaugurated into office. There are others who feel that such a course would be entirely out of keeping with the dignity and importance of the occasion. Similarly there are those who believe that United States ministers abroad should appear in the simple regalia that is suitable to the high society of Oshkosh or Philadelphia, N. Y. One person of this class the other day made a speech in congress protesting violently against the reception to Prince Henry of Prussia and the sending of a special delegation to attend the coronation of King Edward VII. For ourselves we feel rather inclined to pity the man who only sees in such international comity an evidence of flunkeyism and toadyism towards aristocratic or monarchical institutions. We see no good reason why nations should not feel towards each other sincere sentiments of respect and regard, and no good reason why they should not manifest those sentiments by such actions of courtesy as may correspond to the acts of individuals of good sense and good manners in their relations with each other. King Edward himself may be no better than another man, and possibly he may be worse, but as the official head of one of the world's great nations and one very closely allied to us in blood, character and purpose it is eminently fitting that we should welcome the opportunity to send through him a message of good will and friendship to the nations he represents. And similarly Prince Henry of Prussia may be a very ordinary man, not more worthy of personal attention and consideration than the average young man one meets on Broadway or Tejon street. But he comes to us as the representative of the German government and of a nation that has contributed very much of value to our population and to civilization at large, a nation for which we have an honest and sincere respect and with which we desire to live on terms of peace and friendship. Our Uncle Sam does not pretend to the manners of Versailles or Friedrichsruhe, but it is not necessary in order to preserve the spirit of true republicanism that he should appear at all times in shirt sleeves, cowhide boots and with a cob pipe in his mouth.

Beneath the denim jumper as honest a heart may beat as beneath the Prince Albert, but it is no slander upon either garment to say that it would be out of place where the other is suitable.

Whitelaw Reid might cut a very poor figure in McCracken county, but the United States would hardly look to Congressman Wheeler as an authority upon coronation etiquette or the proper method of entertainment for German princes.

A good man is chiefly valuable in his own sphere and within the clothes that pertain thereto.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

AN *INTERNATIONAL SENSATION* of first-class importance was sprung when it was announced that a regular treaty of alliance had been concluded between Great Britain and Japan. The text of the agreement has been made public, and it includes not only co-operation in diplomatic ways, but, under certain conditions, defensive, and even offensive warfare against a common enemy.

The announcement comes less as a surprise because it has been known for some time past that the interests and purposes of these two nations were the same in regard to Chinese affairs. Both of them are opposed to any division of the Chinese empire among European powers. Both of them find it necessary to their commercial and political interests to resist the persistent encroachments of Russia in northern China. Both of them favor the opening of Chinese territory to foreign trade, and a policy that will increase the Chinese market for foreign goods to the largest possible extent. These objects, it may be noted, are entirely consistent with the Chinese policy of the United States, and while it would not be possible for this country to become a party to any such agreement as the one that has recently been signed, it may be taken for granted that Japan and Great Britain will have the diplomatic support of the United States in their efforts to maintain peace, to preserve the integrity of Chinese territory, and to open China to foreign trade upon equal conditions to all the nations of the world.

Such an agreement as the one concluded between Great Britain and Japan is not meant for child's play. It is serious business, the most serious business, for it involves the possibility of war, war far-reaching in its effects and involving a life and death struggle between some of the greatest nations of the world. There can be no mistake as to the power against which this treaty is particularly directed. The Russian Manchurian agreement, concerning which so much is written and so little understood, is undoubtedly a contravention of the peace settlement between China and the allied powers, and it is in direct violation of the principles which are set down as the basis for the new Anglo-Japanese treaty. The new *alliance, therefore,* is in the nature of an ultimatum to Russia. It is not a declaration of war, but it is a positive statement that the continuance of the policy of Russian aggression in northern China and Korea will be met by armed opposition from Japan and Great Britain. Whether war results or not will depend upon Russia. England and Japan do not assume the offensive. It is not they who will encroach upon Chinese territory or pursue their course regardless of the established rights of Russia. It may be, indeed, that the new treaty will contribute to maintain the peace of the world as is often the case when strong nations take a positive and decided stand which they are willing to hold by force of arms if necessary.

The situation is more disquieting because of the doubt as to its effect upon the policy of Germany in China. Like Russia, Germany was a party to the action of the allied powers in the march upon Peking and in the peace negotiations that followed. To all appearance Germany is as much interested as either England or Japan in preserving Chinese territorial integrity and the open door. Recently, however, it has been stated that Germany has acquired special concessions in the province of Shantung, and it is further said that these concessions are the result of long continued effort with the Chinese court, and that they have been granted as the result of Russian influence in exchange for Germany's acquiescence in the Russian aggression in Manchuria. If these things are so, it may be that the new alliance will find itself confronted with the *combined force of Germany and Russia,* and this would be quite a different matter than if they had to deal with Russia alone.

A very interesting point in connection with this new treaty is that it is the first time that an international alliance of first-class importance has been concluded between a European and an oriental power. The rapid progress of Japan in civilization in the past few years has attracted universal attention. At the close of the war between Japan and China it was recognized that the former nation had fairly won its place among the great civilized powers of the world. The treaty with Great Britain is a further and more complete demonstration of this fact. It is a great triumph for Japanese diplomacy to have consummated such an arrangement, and Japan now occupies a position in the world's affairs that it had never before attained.

THE DENVER OIL EXCHANGE.

A GREAT deal of good or a great deal of harm may be done by the oil exchange which has been established in Denver. If it follows the lines adopted and adhered to by the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association it will do a great deal to steady the oil market, to give an authoritative value to shares, to increase the confidence of investors and to protect them from the fakirs and rogues who are always ready to profit by any speculative excitement.

If, on the other hand, the Denver oil exchange does not conduct its business in a careful and conservative way and look after the interests of the people who furnished the money for the development of the new oil fields, it will do a great deal more harm than good, for in that case its operations will only serve to shelter and encourage the swindler and destroy public confidence in the companies listed by it. The new oil exchange may gain some valuable lessons on how not to do its business, and have an example of the results that are certain to come from a mistaken policy by considering the history of the Denver mining stock exchange, and it is to be hoped that it will profit by the lesson. The Gazette extends its best wishes to the Denver oil exchange, and hopes that it may accomplish as much and be as beneficial in its own line as the Colorado Springs association has been in protecting and maintaining the gold mining stock business of the state.

Prince Henry's trip will be a short one, and Marconi will make it even shorter so far as news is concerned.

An Irrigation Program for Congress.

During the past summer a number of leading public men in the west have conferred for the purpose of framing a wise measure aiming at the inauguration of the new national policy. They took as the basis of their discussions what is known as "the Newlands bill," introduced into the last congress by the representative from Nevada. This provides that all moneys received from the sale of arid lands (now amounting to about $4,000,000 a year) shall constitute a reclamation fund, to be apportioned among the several states and used for the construction of reservoirs and main canals for the irrigation of public lands. The measure limits the amount of land which may be taken by a single settler to a small farm, and fixes a price upon the property which would amply reimburse the government for its expenditures. It also provides that surplus water not required for public lands may be purchased by private owners.

Building upon the groundwork of "the Newlands bill," the practicable measure which can command the support of the most enlightened and disinterested public sentiment in the west and which is worthy to receive the confidence of the nation as a whole, would be framed on the following lines:

1. All arid public lands to be immediately withdrawn from settlement, pending the adoption of the new policy, with the exception of a few localities where water is already available from existing works.

2. A large annual appropriation—probably not less than $10,000,000—to be continued over a period of at least ten years. To limit the fund to the amount now received from the sale of arid lands would not give the policy a fair trial, though even with this sum a small beginning could be made.

3. Reservoirs to be constructed on the headwaters of streams commanding large areas of arid public land in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, New Mexico and Arizona. The large main canals through public lands should also be constructed by the government, leaving settlers to build their own systems of distributaries.

4. Land entries upon the irrigated public domain to be limited to 40 acres and permitted only to actual settlers who will agree to make certain improvements within a specified time. Subsequent transfers to be surrounded by all reasonable safeguards to prevent speculation and consolidation of small tracts into large estates. Land and accompanying water rights to be sold to settlers at $10 per acre, payable in ten annual installments, with four per cent. interest on deferred payments.

5. Water in excess of the needs of public lands in any given locality to be sold to private owners at the price of $10 per acre.

6. A national commission of three members to be created, consisting of one representative each of the departments of agriculture, war and the interior. It would be the duty of this commission to consider and pass upon the engineering and economic character of all proposed works and to supervise their construction on behalf of the government.

7. Works to be built only in such states and territories as shall have provided an adequate system of local administration, assuring the just distribution of water on the basis of actual beneficial use, and attaching it inalienably to the land irrigated.—(From "Irrigation in the West," by William E. Smythe, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for January.

Why We Should Spend $100,000,000 On Our Navy.

For instance, our world relations have expanded vastly in the last three years in territorial extent, and vastly more in international extent. It has not been an extension upon the continent, but upon the ocean itself and the islands of the sea in both hemispheres. Our commerce has greatly increased in volume and area, and our American marine is likely to follow suit. As on land so on ocean, as commerce expands so increases the necessity of increased police force for its protection. If there is to be a navy at all it should be commensurate with all these extended relations and demands. We are the richest nation of the world, with a larger income than any other. Our revenues are enormous without consciousness just now of burden in raising them.

If, then, the size of our navy should correspond to our national and international size, and if we have the cash on hand, it would seem the simplest good business sense, the simplest good business care of our own interests to increase the navy, and whether this shall cost $20,000,000 or $75,000,000 or $100,000,000, it is not an extravagance to cut our garment according to our cloth, especially as last year there was no appropriation for such an increase. It is like the rich man grading his expenditures to his income, and thus making it serve the general welfare as well as his own. It is like having policemen enough instead of having a number so limited that the roughs are tempted to riot. There certainly is a heap of comfort in feeling that if millions are now spent for the navy the money is in the till to spend. It is a case where the people can have their cake and eat it too; they can have their ships and they can have in their pockets the money paid for building them.

There is another feature in connection with the development of our navy which should not be lost sight of, and which has a material and educational side. The increase in the construction of ships has led directly to an increase in the construction of ships in the merchant marine. The great ship-yards at San Francisco, Newport News, Cramps', Bath, Me., and more recently at Quincy, Mass., owe their creation to getting naval work to do.—(Secretary Long in Leslie's Weekly.

Tammany's New Chief.

So Lewis Nixon is to step into the shoes of Croker! There is much speculation as to how the shoes will fit, but no voice is heard to say that whether or not Mr. Nixon is fit for Croker's job, it is a pity to divert his useful and abundant energies from a job in which his rare capacity has been demonstrated. Mr. Nixon designed the Oregon. What has a man who can design ships like the Oregon to do with such a work as being boss of Tammany? It is like making Rudyard Kipling a cabinet minister. No one is allowed to be ignorant that Mr. Kipling has ideas about the administration of government, and especially about war, but we should all grumble if he were called to office. We grumble as it is, because his poems have so much politics in them. We want Mr. Kipling to write books. Just so we want Mr. Nixon to build ships. Look what his training has been. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1882, at the head of his class, and was sent by the Naval Academy to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England, for further instruction. In 1884 he was transferred to the construction corps of the navy. In 1890, after designing the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts, he resigned from the navy and became superintending constructor at the Cramp ship-yard at Philadelphia. In 1895 he set up a ship-yard of his own at Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he has since built many ships. But he got interested in Tammany politics, and Mayor Van Wyck appointed him president of the new East River Bridge commission. That was well enough as a supplementary task, for which he was well equipped. But it will be hard to make the leadership of Tammany a supplementary task. Mr. Nixon is very able, and Tammany, doubtless, needed him, but he didn't need Tammany, and [illegible] that Tammany has got him.—[illegible] Weekly.



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY *Ella Celeste Adams*

A MAN lived fifty years—joy dashed
    with tears;
  Loved, toiled; had wife and child, and
    lost them; died,
And left of all his long life's work one
    song,
  That lasted—naught beside.

Like the monk Felix's bird, that song was
    heard;
  Doubt prayed, Faith soared, Death
    smiled itself to sleep;
That song saved souls. You say, the man
    paid stiffly? Nay.
  God paid—and thought it cheap.
    —William Canton in the Chap-Book.

✣ ✣

BEGINNING on February 12, for the remainder of the month the national capital will be filled with women representing the various organizations that have selected Washington as the seat of their annual conferences.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association is first in order. Opening on February 12, with an "Evening with American Pioneers," the six celebrated octogenarians, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Isabella Beecher Hooker and Caroline Hallowell Miller, the value whose services in the emancipation of women from the old laws and customs are beyond computation, either spoke or sent communications. Pioneer suffragists from each state were specially invited guests and seats were set apart for them upon the platform. That veteran suffrage advocate, Mrs. A. Guthrie Brown of Denver, was selected to represent Colorado.

An evening with the New Woman followed on February 13, and women who have reaped the benefits of liberal opportunities, secured for them by the Pioneers, filled the program. The representatives of the college, the professions, the club and the works of philanthropy demonstrated that the new woman is a helpful factor in the world.

An evening is set apart, too, for the New Man, for the new man is not only willing to walk beside the new woman but gladly takes a place upon her platform. Several noted foreign speakers will be heard, too, for 14 great nations of the world now have either well-defined woman suffrage movements or well-organized woman suffrage associations, and all these received requests to cooperate, making this an international gathering. England, Canada, Australia, Chile, Russia, Germany and Sweden, also Norway and Turkey are being represented in Washington. An International Woman Suffrage association was formed to further the cause of the enfranchisement of women throughout the civilized world. Unquestionably this meeting is the greatest in the history of the suffrage cause.

Following closely is the fourth triennial session of the National Council of Women of the United States February 19 to 25 inclusive. There are now 16 national organizations and seven local councils affiliated with the National council. Consequently there will be a wonderful aggregation of the brainiest women of the country. The result of their interchange of views on the questions of the times cannot but make a marked impression upon the world at large.

The week of February 17 to 22 inclusive is taken by the national meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, also in Washington. That its importance is wonderfully increasing is shown in its membership of 35,000. Already with a yearly accession of upwards of 2,000, 300 new members having been received during December, 1901, alone. Still another noteworthy occurrence is the sixth National Congress of Mothers, which convenes in Washington February 25, 28, 1902.

✣ ✣

One of the earliest women speakers on record was Mrs. Gannett, nee Deborah Sampson of Sharon, Mass., an American heroine who served in the continental army during the revolutionary war, says the Woman's Journal. In the 'Columbian Centinel,' a Boston newspaper of March 24, 1802, appeared the following statement:

"The public are respectfully informed that Mrs. Gannett (late Deborah Sampson), the American heroine who served in the continental army during the war, will, at the request of a number of reputable persons, make her second appearance on the stage this evening, for the purpose of relating her narrative, the whole to conclude with the song and chorus of 'God Save the Sixteen States.'"

The well-attested fact that Mrs. Deborah Sampson Gannett was an early leader in asserting woman's right to speak in public attaches an additional luster to her name. Mr. Eugene Tappan, of Sharon, has unearthed this remarkable fact, and writes to the Sharon Advocate:

"I suggest the propriety of commemorating on Thursday, March 20, 1902, in some appropriate manner, our distinguished town's woman's debut as a public lecturer 100 years ago. Perhaps the commemoration might take the form of a dinner in the town hall with remarks from citizens and visiting guests and a revival of the old song and chorus 'God Save the Sixteen States.'"

This Sharon lady, 100 years ago, began in Boston a lecturing tour which extended to Providence, Worcester, Springfield, Albany and other towns, and occupied nearly a year.

✣ ✣

Miss Mary S. Anthony of Rochester, N. Y., who has always cared so tenderly for her sister, Susan B. Anthony, and made a home for her, fell a few days ago and broke her hip. Neither her mind nor her courage has been impaired by the accident, however, for she has just sent County Treasurer Hamilton the following spicy letter, accompanying the payment of her taxes: "Dear Sir: At the expense of $1,000,000, collected from the men and women taxpayers of the United States, 8,000 Indian men in Oklahoma, most of whom cannot read or write and do not pay a dollar of taxes into the public treasury, have just had the suffrage thrust upon them. Thus they are made by the government the political superiors of the women in all the states but four—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho." She asked that her taxes be entered on the treasurer's books as "paid under protest," and signed herself, "Yours for the right to vote, as well as for the privilege of being taxed, Mary S. Anthony." Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf and several other Rochester ladies have also paid their taxes this year under protest.—(Woman's Journal.

✣ ✣

Man is no star, but a quick coal
    Of mortal fire;
Who blows it not, nor doth control
    A faint desire,
Lets his own ashes choke his soul.
    —George Herbert.

On the occasion of her retirement from a second presidential term of office in the Colorado Equal Suffrage association, Mrs. Amy K. Cornwall received a well-merited ovation. A standing vote expressed unanimously the loving appreciation of her able administration and generous contributions to the cause.

Her address, which was enthusiastically received deserves to be widely read, for, aside from the truths so eloquently voiced, the history is briefly given of the founding of the suffrage association of the state.

Mrs. Cornwall said:

"To the chair, there is no organization that stands for as much, means as much as the Equal Suffrage association.

"When the positive and the negative are equally manifested in nature there is a more perfect materialization of the cause.

"When man and woman stand upon an equal footing in philosophy, literature, science, art, music, home economy and political economy, we will begin to know that the 'new time' is upon us—then our association can disintegrate.

"This present association has been an active working body for the last 12 years. Twelve years ago this coming April Matilda Hindman came to Denver to raise money for the suffrage campaign that was pending in South Dakota. Mary P. Nichols, who had been an active worker at the time that Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell and Lucy Stone came to assist the brave workers of '75 and '76; Mrs. Sherman, a pioneer suffragist of Iowa; Mrs. Root, a sister of Mrs. Nichols; Miss Watson, always a suffragist, and myself met at Mrs. Hindman's room at the Richelieu. From that sprang the present association. Louise M. Tyler, coming soon after us, was of the greatest help, for she had worked in eastern states with our beloved Lucy Stone, so that she stepped into the ranks with a heart and a will. She brought Mrs. Ensley to her first meeting. Then came Mrs. Meredith and Ellis Meredith. Others followed later.

"Once a week for almost three years we met—a little body of faithful women, forming a center for a purpose. We have accomplished in our state that for which we organized—recognized equality before the law; a voice in the making of the laws that govern ourselves and our children. But as long as our sisters in other states are not recognized we feel it a necessity to keep our forces centralized for them, and also to help movements in our state that come nearest to our ideal of how we should be governed.

"Ever since the enfranchisement we have been asked the impossible. That is, to divide man's and woman's work and tell what woman suffrage has done for Colorado and for women. We have become citizens so naturally that there are no lines between our work; it has been so interwoven that it would be unfair to say that we did this or we did that, or that we were to blame for this or to blame for that.

"There are many things in politics that the better class of men and the great majority of women do not sanction. If there is one thing more evident than another, it is that the better class of women are the most active in all reform movements, but that is not saying that we always succeed in the object that we work the hardest to attain.

"To my personal experience we stimulate and encourage the better man element, yet that has seemed to stimulate the worst man element to its very hardest effort. We stand and look back over the battle ground of right and wrong and see many a battle that should have been a victory, was lost. Those who are critically looking on from older states, cannot understand the conditions that surround a new and active state—a state that is drawing to her heart's center money seekers because of her wonderful resources and possibilities. These undeveloped resources and possibilities cannot bring us revenue in our present condition.

"We have mountains of undeveloped wealth, as well as lakes of oil beneath the ground; then look at our agricultural fields, our sugar industry and did you know that our markets were filled with our own fruit all last summer and carloads were shipped out to supply other states? And yet, we are just beginning to find many of our possibilities.

"The state institutions are all crowded. The demand for houses has been so great that eastern money has been again put into our improvements. That means sending interest money out of the state. We cannot tax the man who sends his money into the state, yet we can tax a Colorado man who loans his money here. The revenue bill bids fair to cost the state quite a good deal more money and brain friction before it is settled.

"Standing on one of our highest elevations, overlooking the nation's prospects—all nations' prospects, I would say that if woman were the ruling spirit of the conditions that surround us, war, suicide, greed, murder and rape, I would say to her, 'Go way back and sit down,' and let man take a hand at the helm of state. Who has ruled for the last thousands of years? Has he had to render an account of his stewardship? Yet with eight short years with partial voice, for Colorado has more men than women, and the men still vote, we have been asked until we are, to say the least, very weary of the question, What has women suffrage done for Colorado? Please give us a few statistics.

"Women-like, we have submitted to the question, What has women suffrage done patiently, instead of turning Yankee-like and answering their questions with the many questions that rush to our tongues. Is there no other road to heaven but through death? Must we always submit to war and killing to obtain friendly feelings between nations?

"If the mother spirit led the world or stood beside the father-spirit, would our sons be drummed into ranks to be slaughtered like animals?

"The minds of humanity govern and originate all things below them. The necessity of the equalization of the two forces, positive and negative, man and woman, is illustrated by the present conditions that surround humanity. Shall I mention the labor question; even the word itself seems threadbare. It has been used so much, and misused more.

"All men and women should be laborers, filling in their own life measures, yet the men who belong to the labor unions are beginning to be very restless, for they awakening to the fact that they are slaves to their organization. The lines that govern and separate each trades union are so fine and so intricate that it has become a necessity to have walking delegates, a small army of walking delegates in the United States, besides the paid officers of these unions who live off the money of the organization and that is raised from these same day laborers, and what is this army of paid delegates for? To protect and tell the duties of each trade. The labor organizations seem to be patterned after our glorious Christianized, civilized governments that have to have a large standing army to protect their life and commercial interests and form friendly relations between each other. When? Oh! when will humanity wake up to the cruel absurdities of the present conditions and go to work with the greatest law in nature—the law of reconstruction.

"A change is upon us—a chance that is of momentous interest to every degree of material human experience. Life holds the measures of control that gives a time to be devoted to science and philosophy.

"First, a philosophy that recognizes external law; a law that recognizes the good that belongs to humanity as their birthright; it has been a struggle to gain this point in reconstruction measure, but we understand that every enterprise that a world and peoples experience is a dictation from this standpoint. Mind holds the body and mind controls the body through the motive relation what geology demonstrates.

"Life is a circle of continuations, it pulsates through every avenue of repeating cause; it imparts to every form of the living entity a supreme purpose; so we can travel on through the laboratory of philosophy. When the energies of control are balanced, then human sorrow will become a thing of the past—the broken structure of mentality will be renewed through the results of negative philosophy.

"The wrecks of the past ages will once more be gathered together and molded according to the genius of the present age. A genius that is the birthright of woman and her cause. Philosophy is an inherent principle, and the mother and the father of intellect. When there is no barrier to the incoming tide of inherited relations, then life will be worth living.

"Humanity will then work to the purpose of good and have the intelligence to comprehend the purpose in the measures of evolution.

"Reconstruction will then break the bondage and overcome the mental slavery of the millions. The world and humanity have been balancing between liberty and slavery, but the scale has been turned and the power of right is in the ascendancy. The realm of spirituality is unlimited, and creeds, superstitions and monopolies will cease to vampire the accumulations that belong to the people and their necessities, and as we gain step by step we can comprehend nature's vast resources, a resource that never fails to perpetuate the endless tide of circumstances. In looking over the papers of today, we know that the prophecies have tingled the ears of the editors and the reporters.

"The air is full of the new time that is almost upon us. The sky is beginning to show the beautiful coloring in the east, and on the mountain tops at the west, I see the scintillating light that touches the highest points and reflects back to the multitude in the cities below. And so with a bright prophecy to all, I step from the chair that I have tried to fill with your help for the last two years."

✣ ✣

A king whose ever-varying moods caused him to sway between extremes of delight and despair sought of the wise men of his realm some pretext of proverb which would give rest and poise to fitful thought. His little daughter succeeded where they had failed, giving him a ring in which were engraved two Arabic words, Wa-hadah Yazool, "This too Shall Pass Away."

Paul Hamilton Hayne, the southern poet, has given it even more celebrity by a striking little poem it suggested to him. His untimely death was all too significant in its truth:

Art thou in misery, brother? This I say,
Be comforted. Thy grief shall pass
    away.
Art thou elated? Ah! Be not too gay,
Temper thy joy. This too shall pass
    away.
Art thou in danger? Still let reason
    sway,
And cling to hope. This too shall pass
    away.
Tempted art thou? In all thine anguish
    lay
One truth to heart. This too shall pass
    away.
Do rays of laureled glory round thee
    play;
Kinglike art thou? This too shall pass
    away.
Whate'er thou art, where'er thy foot-
    steps stray,
Heed Wisdom's voice. All things must
    pass away.—(The Standard.

✣ ✣

After hearing evidence in an assault case between man and wife, in which the wife had had a deal of provocation, the magistrate turning to the husband, remarked: "My good man, I really cannot do anything in this case." "But she has cut a piece of my ear off, sir." "Well," said the magistrate, "I will bind her over to keep the peace." "You can't," shouted the husband, "she's thrown it away."—(West Virginia Bar.

✣ ✣

A Frenchwoman in New York, who had employed a carpenter to do some repairs, received from him a bill considerably in excess of the sum agreed upon. The lady in remonstrating put her French thought into the following English: "But you are much more dear to me than when we were first engaged."—(Woman's Journal.

✣ ✣

There's nothing finer 'neath the sun
Than brave right living; duty done
At stroke of hour; kind thoughts be-
    stowed;
A lift to ease a brother's load;
Temptations overcome; some cause
Pushed forward; then a restful pause
To give the new uprising good
In our own hearts its little rood.
In which to grow.
    —Marion Lisle.

✣ ✣

"We need the fine audacities of honest
    deed,
The homely old integrities of soul."

"And when you flung the psalter by
And hurried to a brother's cry,
You turned at last your rusty key
And left the door ajar for Me."

"Who puts back into place a fallen bar,
Or flings a rock out of a traveled road,
His feet are moving toward the central
    star,
His name is whispered in the God's
    abode."
—From "Religion of the Deed," by Edwin
Markham.

✣ ✣

It is not to taste sweet things, but to do noble and true things, to vindicate himself under God's heaven as a God-made man, that the poorest son of Adam dimly longs. Show him the way of doing that; the dullest day drudge kindles into a hero. They wrong man greatly who say he is to be seduced by ease. Difficulty, abnegation, martyrdom, death, are the allurements that act on the heart of man.—(Carlyle. [illegible]



CONCERNING FASHIONS

THIS is the season of the year when women fairly revel in attractive negligee toilettes. The few hours spent at home between luncheons, dinners, calls and receptions, are devoted to the comfort and luxury that one's own home always offers says Modes. Soft albatross, veiling, silk finished cashmere and poplin are used for matinees, but the materials are almost hidden by the masses of lace and ribbon with which they are adorned. Tea gowns are of satin lumineux, lansdowne, crepe de chene, or liberty satin, and have for their decoration plaited chiffon, mousseline lace or appliques of panne flowers and leaves in natural colorings. The arrays of these gorgeous gowns in the different shops are positively bewildering. Pale shades of gray, pink, blue, yellow, and biscuit are preferred, although some very pretty red gowns are seen. Black and white, or rather white and black are also favored, the white being the foundation of the garment, while the airy trimming of black gauze and lace are associated with black chenille or narrow panne ribbon.

✣ ✣

Matinees and tea jackets are constructed of diaphanous fabrics, plaited, shirred, tucked and smocked to suit the individual taste. They are usually a trifle low at the neck and have elbow sleeves which terminate in full puffs and flowing frills of lace or chiffon. The short backs and long fronts are the white or straw-colored evening gloves. They are not subjected to the wear and tear of a shopping glove, and the thumb and forefinger are not abraded by holding an umbrella, clutching the train of a skirt, carrying small parcels and opening and closing chatelaine bag clasps and purses.

The tan-shade rule for shopping gloves. Some girls incline to a yellow tinge; others prefer the reddish tans. There are two essentials in the matter. First the glove should be of a good material, substantial quality of kid or dogskin. Second, the glove should be a loose fit.

A girl with prettily shaped hands would be very foolish to cramp them in a tight glove. When she draws them off to enjoy a cup of afternoon tea or a saucer of ice cream she does not wish her white hands to be marked with red ridges or depressions in the soft flesh, produced by the seaming of the gloves. You sometimes see a hand literally disfigured with these glove marks. A small hand in a small glove is pretty enough, but few admire a large hand cramped into a small glove.—Table Talk.

✣ ✣

There is a decided preference for bright red in dresses and coats for children from six to 12 years of age, says a fashion writer in Modes. This color has such a warm, comfortable appearance that it is worthy of the attention it receives, especially in cold weather.



ELEGANT PRINCESS EVENING GOWN

Doeuellit model, princess evening gown. White silk underdress covered with black dotted net. Vertical stripes of black spangled velvet broadening at foot into a deep circular flounce of elaborately cut floral design of velvet entirely outlined in spangles. Corsage of pink chiffon and roses.

especially prominent and owe their popularity to the fact that they emphasize the long-waisted effect in front. Japanese and kimono sacques are strictly negligee, but some truly artistic effects are produced in exquisite flowered silks, with trimming bands of heavy peau de soie or satin.

Charming dinner waists are developed in white or black chantilly, or dotted net with squares of real lace set in and outlined by brilliant paillettes. These are made with high transparent collars and elbow sleeves which are finished with full frills or puffs of the plain net. They are worn with handsome skirts of velvet, taffeta, peau de soie or heavy bengaline. The latter is returning to favor and has a very rich effect.

Short sleeves are enjoying an extended vogue. They terminate at a point slightly below the elbow for slender arms, and at any point above that is becoming to the wearer. There are also very long transparent sleeves of lace, net and chiffons, with designs wrought in velvet ribbons or fine chenille cords. Puffed mousseline or gauze sleeves have the lines of shirring covered by gold and silver threads, also the very narrow laces that are made especially for this purpose.

The latest hats have low crowns, softly draped and broad brims which are seldom straight, being undulated on one side or else sloping down toward the back and front. Long graceful ostrich plumes rest on the brims and often nestle close to the hair at the back. Tall aigrettes sometimes break the long line produced by broad velvet bows, or large cabochons of rhinestones fasten the plumes. The combination of fur, lace and flowers, makes an exceedingly smart headgear, becoming and very stylish.

There are some very pretty combs for the hair, those designed to confine the refractory looks at the back being more elaborate than the side combs. Shell and amber combs are set with turquoise matrix, fully an inch in diameter formed by fine gold or silver wire. Combinations of mock jewels, emeralds, sapphires or rubies, with fine rhinestones, are especially beautiful for evening wear. Ornaments for the hair are more used since women have acquired that estimable habit of removing their hats at the theater. Aside from the comfort derived, there is another good feature about this custom. Many women have heretofore hidden tastefully arranged coiffures under very unbecoming hats, and find it far more satisfactory to wear pretty combs with bows of fancy ribbon or an occassional rose in the hair at theater or concert.—(Parisian Modes and Fancies.

✣ ✣

A good quality of gloves is advisable for every day wear. If you must economize in purchasing gloves let it be in [illegible]

Black velvet ribbon is the principal trimming, and it is applied in several rows around the skirt, also to decorate yokes, sailor collars, reveres and sleeves. Tiny buckles of steel or gilt are used at intervals on these bands, and small rosettes made of the ribbon form a part of the trimming.

Long, loose coats with and without the scalloped yokes are made for misses and children alike, in exactly the same style as those designed for women. They come in light shades of tan and grey, also brown, green and red, trimmed with bands of velvet or panne in self color. The reveres and cuffs are of velvet, and all are heavily machine stitched.

Very few capes are seen on these coats, the sailor collar being the only shoulder decoration which is at all popular.

For several seasons past we have had large black hats for children. Hairy felts are now worn with stitched bands of black velvet and stiff bows or feathers arranged softly around the brim. These proved to be so becoming that many children have black coats to go with them. The coats are made of velvet, corduroy or peau de soie and elaborately trimmed with fur, lace or applique.

Metal spotted velveteens have been worn for some months, but just now are enjoying such an extended vogue that they merit especial notice. This fabric is developed in black and rich shades of blue, showing silver, gold and copper spots. At first they were in the style of polka-dots, but now they come in all sizes, and are applied in scroll effect or small fancy figures over the entire velvet face. Blue and silver is the most beautiful combination, and costumes or separate blouses made of this fabric, are trimmed with stitched bands of white panne or satin. The hats worn with them are faced with white, and trimmed with long ostrich plumes.

Only the heart has wings
  That tire not nor decay;
All other mortal things
  Grow old and pass away.

Sing from the heart thy song,
  Of praise and pure delight—
Sing to the heart thy song—
  And far shall be its flight.
—Ida Whipple Benham, in Lippincott's.

✣ ✣

Margaret's mother had been very persistent in explaining to her little daughter about God dwelling in her heart and how she ought always to try and keep Him there. One day Margaret was the interested spectator when the cook cut up a chicken. Margaret begged for the heart, and taking it to her mother, electrified her by requesting to be shown "just whereabouts in that chicken's heart God dwells."—(Detroit News-Tribune.



HOUSE-HOLD HINTS

FOR each true deed is worship; it is
    prayer,
  And carries its own answer unaware.
Yes, they whose feet upon good errands
    run
Are friends of God, with Michael of the
    sun.
He is more pleased with some sweet hu-
    man use
Than by the learned book of the recluse.
More than white incense circling to the
    dome
Is a field well furrowed or a nail sent
    home.
More than the hallelujahs of the choirs,
Or hushed adorings at the altar fire,
Is a loaf well kneaded, or a room swept
    clean
With light-heart love that finds no labor
    mean.
—From "Religion of the Deed," by Edwin
    Markham.

• • •

OF ALL FRUITS with which we are blessed, the peach is the most delicious and digestible, says the Family Doctor. There is nothing more palatable, wholesome and medicinal than good, ripe peaches. They should be ripe, but not over-ripe and half rotten; and of this kind they make a part of either meal, or may be eaten between meals; but it is better to make them a part of the regular meals. It is a mistaken idea that no fruit should be eaten at breakfast. It would be far better if our people would eat less bacon and grease at breakfast, and more fruit.

In the morning there is an acrid state of the secretions, and nothing is so well calculated to correct this as cooling subacid fruits—such as peaches, apples, etc. Still, most of us have been taught that eating fruit before breakfast is highly dangerous. How the idea originated we do not know, but it is certainly a great error, contrary to both reason and facts.

The apple is one of the best of fruits. Baked or stewed apples will generally agree with the most delicate stomach, and are an excellent medicine in many cases of sickness. Green or half ripe apples stewed and sweetened are pleasant to the taste, cooling, nourishing and laxative, far superior, in many cases to the abominable doses of salts and oil usually given in fever and other diseases. Raw apples and dried apples stewed are better for constipation than liver pills. Oranges are very acceptable to most stomachs, having all the advantages of the acid alluded to; but the orange juice alone should be taken, rejecting the pulp. The same may be said of lemons, pomegranates and all that class.

Lemonade is the best drink in fevers, and when thickened with sugar is better than syrup of squills and other nauseants in many cases of cough. Tomatoes act on the liver and bowels, and are much more pleasant and safe than the "blue pills" and "liver regulators." The juice should be used alone, rejecting the skins. The small-seeded fruits—such as blackberries, figs, raspberries, currants and strawberries—may be classed among the best foods and medicines. The sugar in them is nutritious, the acid is cooling and purifying, and the seeds are laxative.

We would be much the gainers if we would look more to our orchards and gardens for our medicines, and less to our drug stores. To cure fever or act on the kidneys, no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to watermelon, which may, with few exceptions, be taken in sickness and health in almost unlimited quantities; not only without injury, but with positive benefit. But in using them the water or juice, should be taken, excluding the pulp; and the melon should be fresh and ripe, but not over-ripe and stale.

✣ ✣ ✣

The woman who starts on a journey alone for the first time is naturally a trifle nervous. She may have been always accustomed to depend upon someone else for the details of travel, and now she feels helpless, although quite capable of taking care of herself if only she thinks so. To such, a writer in the Woman's Home Companion gives some good advice, from which are here taken a few extracts:

"One should never start on a journey with any uncertainties as to changes and connections, time of arrival or any other important matter. All this should be fully settled before she takes the train. She should know whether there are any changes to be made and if so at what point; she should know when and where meals are to be served if she is to be dependent upon the railway company's service. All this is necessary information, and she can obtain it from the local agent of the road when she purchases her ticket and engages her sleeping berth. But when she has once gotten all this information, and gotten it from the most reliable source possible, she should not act as though she doubted the good faith or the knowledge of the informant, and continue to ask the same questions of every official of whatever grade who chances to stray across her path during her journey. She will make no end of a nuisance of herself if she does.

"It is not wise to carry very much money in one's pocketbook. Only what is positively needed for immediate use should be taken in that receptacle; the rest should be put into a chamois bag and fastened about the neck, under the bodice or in a belt under the dress-waist. Then, in case the pocketbook is lost or stolen, the loss will be comparatively slight. In planning for the journey one should be sure to allow herself a larger sum than the estimated cost of the trip.

The experienced traveler dresses simply, but has everything fresh and in the best style. The day of "any old gown" for traveling has gone by; a woman makes herself as dainty and keeps herself as neat and nice while traveling as while sojourning at a hotel or in the home of a friend.

✣ ✣ ✣

"Baby's Book" is a source of never-failing delight to young mothers, and also to the children themselves when they grow old enough to appreciate it. A beautiful white-and-gold book marked with places for dates, events, pictures, etc., may be procured, or a simple blankbook may be utilized. Indeed, many prefer the latter, because it can be made more original and has not set rulings. A square, soft leather-covered book with good, unruled paper is best.

If the mother is deft in sketching she will enjoy devising designs for the pages as they are used. Tiny rosebuds, snowdrops, June roses and apple blossoms will be among the flowers selected. Dainty verses, original, perhaps, or selected from the poets, may be introduced from time to time.

The first recorded event will, of course, be the name, date of birth, weight, height, color of eyes and of hair. Succeeding pages will be filled with dates incident to the child's development—the first thing to attract attention, the first coo, first word, bright sayings, incident and anecdotes, bits of dresses, and their dainty trimmings, ribbons, cloaks, etc. Of course, all the baby pictures will go in, and if the mother is



CHILDREN'S CORNER.

LOTS of time for lots of things,
  Though it's said that time has wings.
  There is always time to find
Ways of being sweet and kind;
There is always time to share
Smiles and goodness everywhere;
Time to send the frowns away,
Time a gentle word to say,
Time for helpfulness, and time
To assist the weak to climb;
Time to give a little flower,
Time for friendship, any hour.
But there is no time to spare
For unkindness anywhere.
    —Frank Walcott Hutt.

"Letter for you!" said Mr. Chadwick, looking up from his morning's mail and tossing a small square envelope to Mabel.

"For me, papa? I wonder who it is from!" and Mabel in a flutter of anticipation ran for her paper-cutter.

It proved to be an invitation from Ethel Cheney, one of her schoolmates, to her nutting party on the next Saturday afternoon.

"I am so glad," said Mabel. "We always have such nice times at Ethel's house. But isn't this queer?" and she read aloud, "Baskets, but no extra wraps will be needed."

"That means you are to gather your nuts in the house, instead of in the woods," explained Mabel's brother Ralph, with a laugh.

"I don't just see how," said Mabel.

Nobody else seemed to know "just how," and for the next three days the nutting party was the principal topic of conversation among Ethel's playmates.

Saturday afternoon found Mabel, with a half dozen other children, on the steps of the Cheney home, each carrying a basket. Inside were more girls and boys and baskets, and for a time the maid who attended the door was kept busy admitting the bright, merry-faced guests.

When all had arrived, Ethel's grown-up sister, Miss Eunice, made known the way in which the nuts were to be gathered.

Two bushels of walnuts had been scattered through the house from garret to basement, and the children's part was to find them. Each one was to carry home all that he gathered, and they were at liberty to search anywhere for them wherever there were open doors. The only restrictions made were that neither doors nor drawers were to be opened.

When the signal was given there was a moment's hesitation, and then what a scampering there was in all directions! Closed doors were soon found to be in a very small minority. The large house had been thrown open and thoroughly warmed from top to bottom, and everywhere the searchers came upon nuts, either singly or in small piles.

Beds and bureaus, chairs and tables held the coveted prizes, and many an explorer of some particularly dark corner of stairway or closet was rewarded by the addition of a big handful to his store.

Was there ever another such merry time! Such a clatter of nimble feet! Such shouts and squeals. Such musical laughter! Such a hum of happy voices! It was worth far more than the trouble just to see and hear it all, asserted Mrs. Cheney, as she watched the boys and girls flying hither and thither in their eager haste.

But it was in the old garret that the children had the most sport. The queer hiding places in which nuts might be found gave zest to the search, and when Mabel emerged from under the cobwebby eaves with hair a little rumpled, but triumphantly holding a full pint of walnuts, what a dash there was for the dark corners!

At last it was all over, the children could find no more nuts, and downstairs they trooped to consider their spoils. It was soon decided that Mabel Chadwick's basket was fuller than any other, and she was a very happy little girl when, as a reward for being the best nut-gatherer there, Miss Eunice presented her with a beautiful little china nut-dish that had two miniature squirrels for handles. There was a pretty box of assorted nuts for the small boy who had the fewest number of walnuts to carry home, and everybody seemed contented with the results of the nutting, all agreeing that it was more fun to hunt for nuts indoors than out in the fields.
    Emma C. Dowd.

A little girl from a crowded tenement house was delightedly telling a friend in the College settlement about her new teacher. "She is a perfect lady, that's what she is," said the child. "Huh! How do you know she's a perfect lady?" questioned her friend. "You've only known her two days." "It's easy enough telling," was the indignant answer. "I know she's a perfect lady because she makes me feel polite all the time."—(Youth's Companion.

skillful with her camera, these will be numerous.

It is also a pretty idea to add pictures of playmates and of pets, for these will be of interest to the future owner of the book; samples of kindergarten work, of first attempts at letter writing, first school essays, and then pieces of party gowns for neckties, etc. If the child is a girl, these will go on, mayhap, until a piece of her own wedding gown finishes the album.—(Modes.

✣ ✣ ✣

Indian baskets for household decoration grow more and more popular. Large Apachiollas are particularly sought, while the Pima and Maricopa baskets lead in popularity for waste-basket or work-basket. Plaques of Pima, Apache or Oraibi Hopi form characteristic and striking decorative bits, especially for a bric-a-brac shelf. The baskets made by the Alaskan Indians present many odd color fancies, but our own local Indians confine themselves almost exclusively to black and white effects. They obtain the stuff for the core of the baskets from the cat-tail, the white is strips of willow twigs, while the black is the pod of the vine called devil's claw.—(Table Talk.

✣ ✣ ✣

There is quite a fad among artistic decorators at present to paint the entire woodwork of a house (where hard wood has not been used) dark green, when undertaking the renovating of an old house. They calim, justly, that imitations are odious, and that grained wood is always artificial in appearance, grained pine being especially poor in tone. When properly done, this prevailing green tint effects quite a pleasant transformation.

THE FLORENCE OIL FIELD

(Continued from Page 7.)

opened in 1885 and has produced a very large amount of oil.

The Columbia Oil company, composed of Canon City and Florence men, is testing a new district about nine miles south of Florence.

The Columbia Crude Oil company, a Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek company, is preparing to drill about three miles south of Florence.

The Keystone Oil company drilled three and a half miles south of town, but abandoned that hole because of difficulty in drilling. It will start a new hole further in toward known territory.

These are the companies operating in the Florence field at present. There are about 400 producing wells in the district



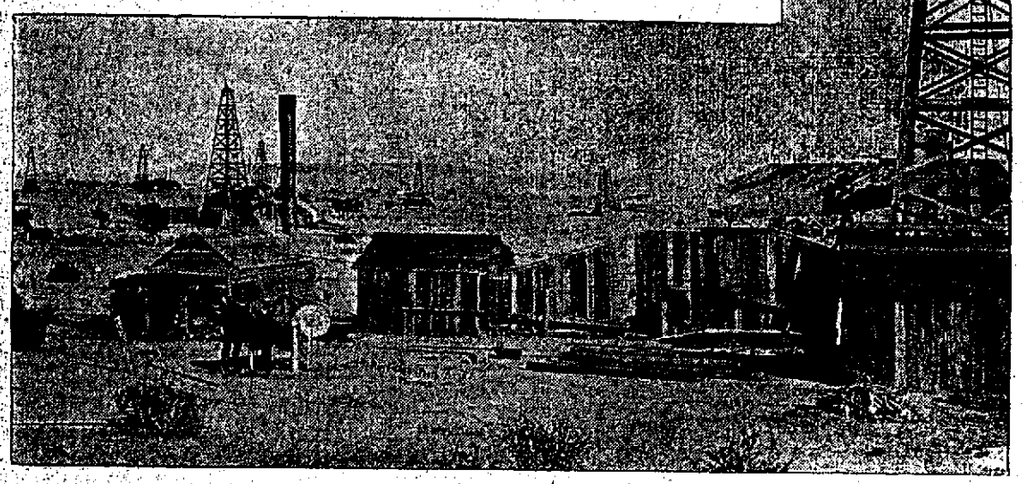
GETTING THE NEWS.
The Gazette Representative in the Florence Oil Field.

and these pump something like 2,000 barrels of oil a day into the tanks.

There are some notable wells in the Florence field. Well No. 3, of the United Oil company, was drilled in 1886 and is still pumping seven or eight barrels a day. This is the oldest well in the field and it still gives promise of pumping oil for some time to come.

Well No. 49, of the United Oil company, situated in the city limits a short distance from the refinery, is one of the most remarkable wells in the world. There is good reason to believe that this well is the third largest producer in the world and it certainly is the greatest wealth producer in the world. The well was struck about 13 years ago and for several years produced at the rate of 350 barrels per day. Then the flow began to fall off but it is still producing from 40 to 50 barrels per day. In the 13 years it has been producing it has pumped over 900,000 barrels of oil. The Lucas gusher in Beaumont and a well in Baku, Russia, have produced more oil than No. 49 of the Florence field, but they are the only ones, it is believed, that have made better records on production than has "Old 49." The Beaumont and Baku, Russia oils are greatly inferior to the Florence oil and for this reason No. 49 of the United holds the record on profits for a single well. No. 49 has produced over a million dollars' worth of oil by itself and has proved a little bonanza of its own.

Well No. 257, although not a heavy producer, also holds a record. It was drilled to a depth of 3,650 feet and is the deepest hole in the world outside of the Pennsylvania field. This hole was



FLORENCE OIL FIELD.
Cluster of Wells on Southern Line of Field.

junk for testing purposes, the intention being to go as deep as possible in order to determine the formation. At 3,650 feet depth the engine refused to work the drill. At this depth the shale was found rich in oil. It was the richness of the oil shale at this depth that persuaded Mr. Wallace to try deep wells and he sank well No. 276 at Williamsburg to a depth of 2,765 feet and got a good producer. Only a little oil was found going down this distance until the 2,750 point was reached and this well demonstrated the existence of a new zone. Up to this point it had been customary to drill 2,500 feet and then, if oil was not found, to abandon the hole. As a result of the showing of No. 257 at 3,650 feet and the success of No. 276 at 2,765 feet depth, the United



OIL HEADQUARTERS IN 1835.
Owned by One of the Three Dukes of Florence.

will drill a deeper hole in an effort to ascertain the formation as far down under the earth as it is possible for machinery to drive the drill and hoist the bailer.

The Florence field has been producing for 17 years. In that time it has produced 11,000,000 barrels of oil. There is no sign that the field is playing out but, on the contrary, it would appear that it is just being opened up.

The Florence oil field has three known zones which are separate and distinct. The first wells of the district were sunk to depths varying from 1,100 to 1,300 feet and small wells are still being opened up at that depth. The next zone lies between 1,550 and 2,200 feet depth and many good producers have been opened at this depth. The third and lowest zone lies between 2,550 and 2,800 feet depth while well No. 257, sunk to 3,650 feet depth and showing rich shale but a small flow, indicates another lower zone.

It is the opinion of Mr. Wallace, who has made a close study of the formation in that section, that Florence is in a basin of one of the last great inland lakes or seas. The geological formation of the country seems to bear this view out and Mr. Wallace's ideas are being continually proved by the disclosures made in drilling the wells. It is of course natural that when the water was receding from this upland country, ages ago, the animals crawled up into the basins of the last lakes and hunted the water. Paleontologists have found the Arkansas valley, in and around Florence, prolific of bones of mammals and strange animals of prehistoric days and these discoveries seem to bear out Mr. Wallace's opinion that this was one of the last great inland bodies of water. The heat down deep in the earth naturally distilled the oil out of the animal and vegetable matter and it is above the limestone, as he figures it, that the big deposits of oil are to be found. Higher up, where this matter was exposed to the air, it carbonized and formed the large beds of coal which are to be found in this section.

Florence is near the edge of an immense basin with Canon City, nine miles west, near the top on one side, and Beaver, between Florence and Pueblo, near the top on the east side. The top geological formation in this basin is the sandstone, clay and coal of the Laramie group. This varies in thickness but at no point is probably deeper than 500 feet. Below this comes the Montana cretaceous formation which holds the Pierre and Foxhills oil-bearing shale. It is in this formation that the oil is found. Many prominent western geologists who have studied this country have expressed the belief that the Montana cretaceous oil-bearing formation is not more than 1,500 or 2,000 feet deep but these theories have been exploded by the work of the United Oil company. The hole which was drilled 3,650 feet deep did not go through it, and the 2,765-foot well is deeper than the geologists thought the formation which carried the oil went. There will have to be new estimates on the depth of this shale.

Mr. Wallace is determined to find out how deep this shale goes and hoped to do so with well No. [illegible] but the machinery was not heavy enough. Mr. Wallace is now having a derrick constructed for the purpose of sinking a well 5,000 feet if possible. He hopes to fail to find oil at the usual depth so that he may go down as far as machinery will take him. He will use extra heavy engines and believes he can sink 5,000 feet with them. This well will go down near the two Williamsburg producers. This will be an interesting well to watch.

Below the Montana cretaceous comes the limestone formation of the Colorado group which is very thin. Then comes the shales of the Colorado group and this is probably not more than a few feet thick. Below this comes the sandstone and fire clay of the Dakota group below which is the variegated jurassic formation which is on top of the triassic. The jurassic formation comes to the surface up around Salida, and between Canon City and Salida the Dakota group is to be seen. Just behind the penitentiary at Canon City the hills show the limestone of the Colorado group and this is very noticeable in the neighborhood of Beaver in the other direction.

The pitch of the formations is very noticeable on the ride from Pueblo to Florence. With a slightly perceptible incline toward Florence at Beaver, the formation dips rapidly as the oil town is approached and the different groups disappear one after another until the limestone is left in almost pure form as cement and then this too goes under ground and the clay of the Laramie group is all that can be seen until after the train passes Florence and pulls out of Canon City when the limestone again appears and the other formations get above the ground as the train passes through the Royal Gorge on up to Salida.

This basin is an interesting study from a geological standpoint and there are many interesting geological facts that were noted on my recent trip to Florence but which cannot be brought out here for lack of space. The accompanying chart is a crude representation of the geological formations in the Florence field.

This is an oil basin of almost incredible extent. Its boundaries cannot be guessed at. Southeast from Florence the formation seems to continue for an indefinite distance. While touring the oil field I rode out to the top of Black Dog mountain where I was afforded a view of as beautiful a rolling valley as man ever gazed upon. As far as the eye could traverse, the valley stretched away to the south and east. And it is all possible, even probable, oil territory.

Florence is now producing something like 2,000 barrels a day. All this oil is refined in the town and there is little expense of hauling. The field is covered with pipe lines and the oil is pumped first into small tanks at each well and from them into the large tanks at the refinery yards. Each well of the United company is connected with the refinery by private telephone and there are 30 miles of telephone wire strung across the field to these wells. A small army of 300 men is engaged in drilling, pumping, refining or superintending the oil business at Florence.

Florence uses the oil for all purposes. Natural gas from the wells is piped into the town and is used for domestic purposes in most of the houses. The residuum, or tar, is used for fuel and the refineries are operated without a pound of coal. The pumping engines and drilling machinery are all run with the residuum as fuel.

With the oil business, smelters, reduction works, coal industry, fruit farming and ranching as feeders to the town, Florence should be one of the chief cities of the state. With fresh capital in that section to extend the oil business and push the other industries, Florence would quickly grow to a city of 25,000 inhabitants. There is oil land to be had and there is a ready market for all the oil that can be produced. Florence oil is worth about $1 per barrel, averaging up the whole product. It is a dark green fluid, quite heavy but it refines into many products. Pencils, axle grease, candles, paraffin, vaseline, naphtha, chewing gum and other products are made from Florence oil.

The Continental Oil company handles all the product of the refineries and supplies Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico and part of Montana with it. The Continental company has a branch office in Florence in charge of F. P. Purdy, agent, who is assisted by P. R. Wheadon and W. W. Bond, Jr., in getting the greasy substances out of the town and off to the states mentioned.

Florence does not get excited over the oil business. New wells come in every day or so but there is little said about them. Florence does not talk about her gigantic industry, but it is there just the same, although but few people in Colorado appreciate what it really amounts to.

Unless the Arkansas valley, or that part of it which is contiguous to the known Florence oil field, goes back on all established geological formations and theories, the Florence field, extended, is destined to be one of the biggest oil fields in the world.

God keep us through the common days,
The level stretches white with dust,
When thought is tired, and hands upraise
Their burdens feebly since they must
In days of slowly fretting care,
Then most we need the strength of prayer.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

OIL AT DEBEQUE.

Since the first discovery of oil in in western Colorado, there has been pumping quantity in the Debeque field much activity in that section and the eyes of investing capitalists and others have been turned to this field which is indeed one of promise.

Three weeks ago, the Gazette had an article upon the Debeque field and the general geological formation of the country was set forth. From the indications found there, the writer of that article deducted that the western part of Colorado, east, west and north of Debeque particularly, should be one of the big oil basins of the west. Later developments in that district have given no reason for changing this opinion but rather the indications grow brighter.

The Debeque field is a considerable distance from the financial center of the state and for this reason capital did not get at work there as rapidly as it did in Boulder, but Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo capital is now investing largely in oil lands and is preparing to commence the erection of derricks and the drilling for oil on a large scale.

There are three or four derricks in the field now, and one or two companies are drilling. Two strikes of oil have been made. The first was made early in January at a depth of 620 feet. The remarkably shallow depth attracted attention and the statement that oil in commercial quantity had been discovered at that depth was doubted for a time. But investigation soon proved the correctness of the statement. This well, which is known as the Debeque No. 1 of the Debeque Oil & Development Co., was visited by Denver and Colorado Springs men and as soon as the character of the oil was learned there was a scramble to get land in that section.

On January 1, 1902, there were many hundred acres of government land lying around Debeque being used only as a cattle range. Today there is not an acre of government land to be had within 20 miles of the town. Ranches also have been acquired and now the country for miles and miles around the little town of the Grand valley is in the possession of oil operators.

On February 6 last, the second oil strike of the Debeque field was made at Parachute, 13 miles east of Debeque. This well came into the oil at 630 feet depth and the petroleum was of the same high character as that discovered in the Debeque No. 1 well. This later strike has stimulated the interest in the field and it is the general belief of all those who have studied that section of the state that the Debeque field will be even greater than the Boulder field.

The Buckeye Oil & Land Co., incorporated by former citizens of the Buckeye state who are now residents of Pueblo, is operating south of the Grand river, about one mile from town. At 200-foot depth the drill encountered a large flow of salt water. The drill of the Debeque No. 1 well struck a similar flow at about the same depth and struck even a greater flow at 400-foot depth but it was a matter of comparatively small cost to case off the water. This will probably be done at the Buckeye well and drilling will be resumed.

The Debeque No. 1 had the output of the well tested for some weeks and the writer is informed on very good authority that the well had an actual production of 10 barrels per day. This considering the high grade is a good paying proposition but the company has decided to go deeper and see if a bigger flow cannot be opened up. It is the opinion of geologists and men posted on that section of the state, that the town of Debeque is on the southeastern rim of a big basin extended 100 miles north and south, and 60 miles east and west. The Debeque field is believed to be the southern extension of the Wyoming oil field.

In a few months at latest, Debeque should be the center of a big oil boom for by that time there will doubtless be a large number of companies operating in that section and the success or failure of the field will be fairly well established. Failure seems improbable in view of the second find of oil at virtually the same depth as the first and 13 miles away from the first.

The difficulty in the Debeque field is that it is almost impossible to get lumber and drilling materials. This same difficulty has been delaying the development of the Boulder field. Some companies that were organized several weeks ago are just getting their drilling outfits.

The Debeque Townsite, Oil & Development company was organized in Colorado Springs last week and intends to thoroughly develop the Debeque field. E. A. Sunderlin, R. F. Davie and J. M. Parker were the incorporators of this company. This company has secured 760 acres of supposed oil land, 11 town lots and several buildings and it is proposed to build up the town as well as develop the field. It is the intention of this company to act as a parent concern and its policy will be to organize smaller companies to drill on lands leased from the larger company. This system has been followed with great success in the Boulder field and it is expected that the Debeque Townsite, Oil & Development will be the chief factor in developing the new field. The promoters of this concern have already organized three companies and one of them has secured its drilling outfit and is ready to begin active operations.

Debeque oil is very rich. Analysis shows it to be 97.7 per cent. available matter, very rich in paraffin and in illuminating qualities. The analysis shows it to be 30 per cent. paraffin and 62 per cent. illuminating. It has other products which make it exceedingly valuable. It is heavier than the Boulder oil and does not have the same percentage of volatile substance. It commands a big price on the market on account of its high paraffin and other properties not found in Boulder or Florence oils in commercial quantities.

In support of the opinion that this should be the biggest oil field in the state it may be stated that Prof. Arthur Lakes has made a report on this section of the state and speaks highly of its value as a prospective oil field, and that other geologists and engineers have gone over the ground carefully and it is their unanimous opinion that from Mesa county north to the state line and into Wyoming is a big oil field extending at least 60 miles east and west.

The Utah and Colorado Oil company is operating in what is known as the Whiskey Creek country, 60 miles northwest of Debeque. One well there is producing five barrels per day at 506-foot depth. This oil is heavier than the Debeque oil and does not congeal. Analysis shows it to be 65 per cent. lubricating oil. The Dewey oil springs are located near this property and there are eight other companies operating in this section. There are evidences of oil all over that country, it is said.

The Dewey spring has a flow of 10 gallons of oil per day. The Colorado Oil company, a corporation in which Colorado Springs capital is heavily interested, is operating in this section and has a well down 500 feet, with flattering prospects of a good flow.

Mr. R. M. Pope, a civil engineer of Salt Lake City, has been all over this section of the state, from Wyoming south to the Debeque country. In his report to the Utah and Colorado company he states that there is a big oil basin in western and northwestern Colorado extending probably 100 miles north and south and 50 miles east and west. This basin shows six oil strata, four of bituminous sand, one of lime and one of fish-egg lime and over these is 100 feet of oil shale which crops out on the surface as gilsonite or asphaltum.

"ROG" WRITES OF SANTA CATALINA

Los Angeles, Feb. 11, 1902.

My Dear Gazette:—I shall tell your readers in this letter of the splendid "Island park," one of the boys of southern California, Catalina island. I spent three of the most delightful days of my life there last week. The salt water has always had a wonderful fascination for me—one can have so much fun with it.

I do not need to tell Colorado Springs people that they will miss a rare treat unless they visit the island, for all of our Pacific coast visitors go there. Avalon is something of a Colorado Springs colony right now.

Catalina island is 20 miles long and five miles wide, and lies about 30 miles off the main coast. It is a part of Los Angeles county.

I have not space to go into its history, but it is known that it was occupied by the Indians for centuries. Many



AVALON, ON SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

relics are still found there to remind one of them. Then it became Spanish territory and was distributed in grants. For that reason it is held in one tract at the present time. Some years ago it became the property of James Lick, and was a part of his estate. About 10 years ago the Banning Brothers of Los Angeles, bought it for $125,000. They are business men of middle age, the sons of one of the pioneer ship owners of the Pacific. They have made of it a famous resort and it is getting bigger as a business proposition every day, and is making them rich. Very recently they were offered $3,000,000 for their property and refused it.

The run across from Los Angeles is made in less than three hours. San Pedro is the harbor on which Los Angeles sets its hopes to rival San Francisco. For years congress would not decide whether San Pedro or Santa Monica should have money for a harbor, but San Pedro finally got it. Several millions have already been spent, and now they are after congress to dredge the inner harbor. At present they have only about 15 feet of water on the bar at low tide so that large draught vessels cannot come in.

One reaches San Pedro from Los Angeles over the Southern Pacific or the Salt Lake line, and soon finds himself aboard a staunch little vessel, the "Warrior." Then you go out past the breakwater, a big government job now building, and soon are tossing on the blue Pacific. One is surprised in this part of the Pacific because of the solitude. You always see sails on the lakes or on the Atlantic coast, but here sometimes one does not see a sign of a vessel for hours. It is no doubt different nearer the big harbors.

The Banning company owns its own boats, and by May 1 will launch a handsome new one. They own everything in the harbor at Catalina so no other boats ever land there excepting private yachts and government boats. That was a delightful ride over. I have never yet been seasick, but the little boat was rolling considerably and there were moments when I rather thought I should like to be alone. I tried mind cure, Christian Science and a drink of whisky. One or all three pulled me through, but there were people aboard who did not have the same strength of mind as I, did not know the Christian Science formula or did not have a drink of whisky handy. However, I would not give a finger shap for any one of the three on a trip where the water was rougher or 10 miles further. Some of the people seemed to feel awfully bad, but then this was not the trip when the captain came along where a whole row was leaning for over the railing trying to kiss old Neptune right in his whiskers and remarked sympathetically to one man:

"My friend, have you a weak stomach?"

"I don't think so," was the reply, "I seem to be throwing it as far as the rest of them."

Catalina island is a mighty mountain standing in the open sea. It rises straight up out of the sea 2,000 feet, but there are two splendid little harbors. The bright sun shone straight in the face of Avalon as we steamed in, a finer picture no one need want to see. I could think only of some mighty knight, armour clad, with the sunlight on his helmet riding forth in the lists to meet all comers.

The Banning company owns everything on the island excepting a few lots and monopolize everything. Consequently there is no friction and everything is run as smoothly as a machine, a way that these monopolies have of doing. The little place is made up of hotels and boarding houses, and in the summer season has myriads of tents. The managers here had the good business sense not to make the monopoly onerous, and one can live there cheaply. Of course there is a fine hotel, and I have discovered that first-class accommodations are about the same the world over. They have a water works system, splendid sewerage and are now installing an electric light plant. There are numerous little stores of various kinds.

I do not know who chose the name Avalon, but it was an inspiration. The very name smacks of peace and quiet and it certainly is the most restful little place one could find, and yet have every convenience.

The Metropole hotel is being enlarged this year, and splendid porches have become a feature. The company is now arranging to put in the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy between the island and the main land.

People who go to Catalina for a good time should leave their best clothes at home. Take something that the salt water will not spoil because everybody lives on the beach, in the boats or on the golf links. It is the most free from care place I ever saw—that is a part of the rest cure.

Every tourist, if only there for a day, goes out in the glass bottom boats. The gravel has come down from the hills and covers the ocean bed for a long distance out and there is very little surf so the water around the island is perfectly clear. They construct a row boat with a strip of glass through the center. This acts in a manner to break the ripple of the waves on the eye and comfortably seated one looks down into the depths sometimes 100 feet. In this way one sees the bottom of the ocean and it is a marvelous sight. As there are no heavy seas the marine vegetation and life has accumulated for years and years, and one sees the bottom of the ocean just as Jules Verne pictured it in his marvelous book, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." I couldn't tell you how fascinating it is, not if I was the most gifted writer that ever lived. Life at the bottom of the ocean goes on very much as it does on land. The seaweeds look like the land plants, and they blossom and bloom in all the glorious colors of the prism and a million tints beside. Enormous gold fish, electric fish in dazzling hues and strange sea monsters disport themselves under your very eyes. Recently a party of tourists saw a battle royal between an eel and a devilfish for possession of an old stove that had been cast overboard at some time, which, no doubt, made a comfortable house and a safe harbor. It is a great aquarium that makes all others appear cheap and insignificant. Even the boatmen who make the trip two or three times a day get interested and excited over it as you pass along.

Then they take you up to the seal rocks, where a colony of seals play and disport themselves about you. A very large part of the year the whales are in schools about the island, but just now they are further south. Another thing they do is to take one out to hunt the abolonian shells. These big molluscs lie close to the rocks but they spear them and you have a shell that is brilliant in tints as gorgeous as the sparkle of a diamond. They serve you the cutlets at the hotel and they are very fine eating.

One may think he has no appetite, but you bring it with you when you visit Catalina. I was ashamed before the waiters the way I gorged myself on sea foods—but there were others.

A Fishing Paradise.

It is the off season for fishing so I only went against it in a small way. They brought in a few sheepheads and bass that weighed a trifling 20 pounds or more, too small almost to carry home in the eyes of a Catalinian.

It is here that fishing with a rod and reel has reached its highest development, and the Tuna club and its doings have become an object of interest for every sportsman in the land. The tuna is the largest of the long fishes and is common in all temperate seas. On the Atlantic coast it has been found weighing 1,500 pounds. On this coast the largest ever seen weighed two hundred pounds. They call it the "Leaping" tuna here, because of its habit of leaping in the air after the flying fish. It was in 1896 that sportsmen began taking it with rod and reel, and it is a great fight to land one of them. The Tuna club was organized in 1898 by Charles T. Holder, who has written extensively for the magazines on the subject. To be a member of the club one must bring a hundred-pound tuna to the gaff alone, unaided. They take you out in an electric launch to the fishing ground and then you get into a row boat. One uses a small line and a strong steel rod. A tuna has been known to fight for 12 hours before he was taken. Think of the nerve and perseverance necessary to do that. No weakling need attempt it, yet a number of women have their names on the list of the club. Among these is Mrs. J. C. Conner of our city. Her fish is mounted and can be seen at the Cheyenne Mountain Country club.

A record is kept of the big catches of all kinds. There is a big black bass known as the Jew fish that makes a splendid fight. One weighing over 400 pounds is on exhibition at the Los Angeles chamber of commerce that was caught by a woman.

Lots of Colorado Springs people are on record for their catches of big fish at the island. Among them I found the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Connell, who landed 18 baracada, three yellow tail and three bass in May, 1891. Then there was Mr. F. O. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Conner, George Bonbright and others. It is royal sport and no wonder people travel hundreds of miles every year to enjoy it.

The tuna and Jew fishing will begin in a few weeks and last until July. Just now is the stormy season and the little fish are all out at sea and naturally the big fish are with them.

Years ago when the island was inhabited by Mexicans they kept goats. These wandered wild as deer. They have grown immense horns and a fine specimen mounted is an excellent trophy of the chase. Hunters like to go out and take them. Then there is quail hunting and lots of rabbits in the hills. Ponies are kept by the company and there is a stage road over the hills. One need not confine his pleasures to the waters in the island.

Everybody plays golf at Catalina. There are five links, which Mr. Arthur Baker says are the sportiest he ever saw. Mr. Bell, a famous golfer, has charge of them. Perhaps you will be surprised to know that at the golf club I found the records of J. E. Hundley and E. C. Davis, who I guess are not particularly known as golfers at home.

As I said, Catalina is something of a Colorado Springs colony just now. Mrs. Chas. E. Tutt and daughter are there for a long stay. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Baker have been there a month. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Joy are guests at the Metropole, and may remain some time. I am happy to report that most of the ladies in the party who are more or less invalids, are all doing nicely.

Among other visitors when I was there were Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Martin of Cripple Creek and Mr. and Mrs. M. Slaughter. Mrs. John E. Hundley and son, Johnnie, have lived at the island for nearly three years. The boy has quite regained his health there and they hope soon to return home. They have a cottage near the hotel. Johnnie has a boat of his own and after the Banning company, I guess comes as near running that island as anybody on it. I owe most of my information regarding it to him.

The funniest thing happened. I walked up along the rocks the first afternoon and found two little tots, a boy and a girl. They had an old knife and a fruit basket half filled with sea urchins, shells and even a small devil fish. It was just my kind of a game and together we scrambled down and tried to dig out some abalonian shells. Finally it occurred to me to inquire and I said:

"What is your name, little fellow?"

"Georgie."

"And what is yours?"

"Gracie."

"Do you live here?"

"No we live in Colorado Springs."

I nearly tumbled off the rock.

"Our papa is Mr. Kearns of the Baxter-Kearns Grocery company."

After I told them that I was from there and knew their father nothing was too good for me in the way of presents of devil fish and other disagreeable things that make the heart of a child sing with gladness.

The second day I was at the island the revenue cutter Bear came in. We used Johnnie's boat to visit them and were shown many courtesies by Captain Tuttle and Lieutenant Cairns. The Bear is a most interesting ship. In it Admiral Schley rescued General Greeley in 1884. In 1898 it also rescued the sealing vessels at Cape Barrow. They have on board also the gun that fired the first shot at the battle of Manila bay. Captain Tuttle has been in the Arctic 14 times in 12 years, he tells me. He is an old chum of Dr. Anderson.

Speaking of the doctor, he arrived at the Angelus this week, where he holds a kind of court. I never knew any one who has such a large acquaintance from all over the country. They greet him from all sides and from every section. If he cared to he could open a practice here that would be immense. We spent Sunday evening together in the hotel lobby and I wager that 50 people came up and shook hands with him, many of whom I had never heard of. But don't be afraid, Colorado Springs holds him as it does every one else.

W. J. Miller and wife arrived Saturday and are at the Van Nuys Broadway hotel. They will stay in the state some six weeks.

Mrs. Frank Howgert and little son are at Santa Monica, but will soon come here for a few weeks.

Rev. and Mrs. Finkbiner came in Thursday morning on the Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McCreery are here also, for a long visit.

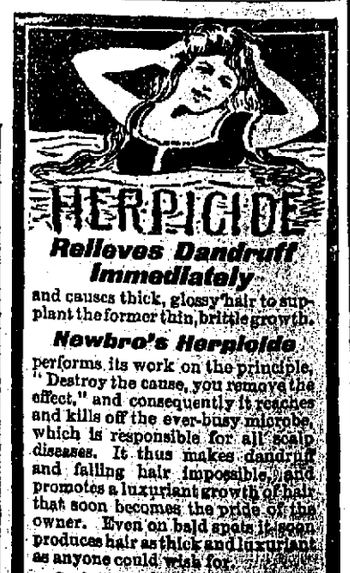
Mrs. Scudder and party are expected soon at Catalina and George Bonbright and wife, and will be there next month. He comes every year for the tuna fishing.

J. E. Friedline, the commission merchant, is a late arrival and is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. R. Barnes, at Pasadena.

Referring to Catalina again, I should say that the summer is the best time to visit it. The Los Angeles people go over there and camp out. The company rents them tent sites at a minimum price, and they go in for a good time. There is a band concert and dancing in the big pavilion every evening, and the little beach simply swarms with people.

Colorado people predominate the country. There were just three of us out in the boat on the trip to the sea gardens, away out on the bosom of the Pacific. The boatman remarked that there was mineral in the hills and some prospecting had been done. The old gentleman said, "Is that so, I have mined at Boulder for years." The boatman said he was from there and asked about a certain mining company. Then I chipped in and said that I was from Colorado Springs. We had a regular reunion of Colorado folk.

Yours, Rog.



THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

EGGS ARE UP.

"Fresh eggs, 40 cents per dozen."

This sign was conspicuous along the streets yesterday and it marked the top price for the fruit this winter.

Eggs have been along in the thirties, so to speak, at various times this winter, but not before have they gone as high as 40 cents per dozen.

Are you eating many for breakfast these days? If so your bank book will need attention when you come to settle the bill for the month. If you are fortunate enough to have your own poultry you would be considered foolish if you did not dispose of the eggs and buy butter instead.

One may who went out to do a little marketing yesterday afternoon gazed at the sign for an indefinite time and then remarked that he was going to move to the country and start a poultry farm.

"Chickens don't lay well at this altitude," said an old ranchman who had overheard the remark. "About all the eggs which we get here come from Kansas and I understand the snow has caused a shortage."

"Are Kansas eggs any better than any other eggs?" asked the husband, as he looked at his week's salary.

"Well," said the ranchman, "the Kansas eggs are large and fine at all seasons of the year."

"They might make mine a little smaller and sell 'em for 20 cents a dozen," remarked the man who was doing the buying, as he invested 50 cents and started homeward in apparently not the best of humor.

But eggs are eggs these days so they say and the only competition of the present price is to be found in the Klondike country.

GLASS WORKS SITE IS SOLD.

A deal was completed yesterday by which Hugh W. Fullerton, manager of the Telluride Reduction works, purchased the site of the old glass works, south of Colorado City. The tract, in which are about 15 acres, was bought from Adolphus Busch of St. Louis. Mr. Busch was the principal owner of the glass works which were burned down a number of years ago. The price paid for the property was not given.

The tract is the most valuable manufacturing site in the vicinity of Colorado City, and Mr. Fullerton's intentions are to build a new glass factory there. It was a personal investment, and if a glass making plant is not built on the site, some other kind of factory will be constructed.

The property is west of the Telluride works, and is situated at the junction of the spurs running from the Midland and Short Line to the reduction works. Its location as a shipping point is what makes it a valuable site for a manufacturing plant.

REVENUES WILL BE CUT DOWN BY THE REBATES.

The question of how much the rebates made by the county commissioners would cut down the revenues of the city was the subject of some discussion among the aldermen last night.

Alderman Clark made the announcement that the revenues would be lessened at least $12,000 and probably as much as $20,000. He looked upon that in the same manner as a judgment and said that must be taken into consideration in the finances of the city. It was the same as a loss of revenue, he said, and the finance committee was considerably interested.

Alderman St. John said that he had been informed property had been added to the assessment rolls and this would nearly equal the amount cut off.

GILLETT WANTS THE SHORT LINE.

Colorado Springs was visited a day or so ago by a delegation of business men of Gillett, in the Cripple Creek district, their objective point being the office of President Howbert and General Manager Ridgway of the Short Line.

The members of the camp came with the intention of interesting if possible the Short Line management in the construction of an extension to the town of Gillett, in order that there might be competition between the Midland Terminal and the Short Line in hauling the traffic between the town of Gillett and the town of Cripple Creek. The business resources of the town of Gillett were set forth at length and a comprehensive statement of the advantages which would result to Gillett from the building of the railroad and of the probable or possible advantages to the railroad, was made by the committee.

While the proposition was not completely turned down, it is the belief of some in a position to make a good guess that the advantages that would accrue to the Short Line would not be sufficient to induce the building of the road. The matter is still open, however.

CHILDREN RESCUED FROM BURNING BUILDING.

Two fires which broke out within 25 minutes, kept the firemen busy yesterday morning. The first one, at the grocery store and residence of James Comer, No. 108 South Conejos street, proved exciting, for it occurred before the children in the family were out of bed, and they had to be awakened and carried out of the house.

The Conejos street fire broke out about 6:20 o'clock. The building is a two-story frame structure, the first floor being occupied by the grocery store and the second as a residence. The fire broke out in the rear of the grocery store, and gained rapid headway. The Comer children were carried from the house as they were asleep when the flames were discovered.

An alarm was turned in bringing the central companies to the scene. The fire was extinguished after a loss of about $300, fully insured.

While the firemen were fighting this fire another fire broke out in the Robinson brothers grocery store, at No. 502 South El Paso street. The north end company responded to an alarm which was turned in from box 35. The hook and ladder company, which was at the first fire left there and went to the second. The second fire was caused by an overheated furnace, and caused a loss of only $10.

SHORT LINE MAY BUILD ROAD TO THE ARKANSAS.

The strongest probability in the Colorado railroad situation at the present time is an extension of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railroad from the gold camp to the Arkansas river valley, with the lower terminals at either Canon City or Florence.

While little definite information can be obtained on the subject as yet it is known that on Thursday prominent citizens and capitalists of Canon City were in Colorado Springs in conference with the owners of the Short Line and that inducements of a very flattering character were [illegible] the biggest interests [illegible] river town [illegible] much to [illegible] standard gauge steam railroad to connect them with the gold camp as had Colorado Springs before the Short Line was built. In other words, they consider themselves as much at a disadvantage in being as the mercy of the Denver & Southwestern, which now controls the F. & C. C., as was Colorado Springs when the Denver & Southwestern forces had things its own way in this locality.

The delegation from Canon City, which visited the offices of the Short Line in this city, it is said on fairly good authority, had a definite route to offer, one the location of which afforded easy grades and comparatively easy curvature, and which would make a magnificent addition to the Short Line's present unparalleled attractiveness as a scenic railroad. They also had a proposition regarding terminals in Canon City that would make this feature of the undertaking even more simple than was the case in Colorado Springs. The Cripple Creek terminals, of course, are already in and available.

This delegation, however, is not the only one that has been taking preliminary steps toward securing for its own locality the benefits of so liberal and progressive a policy as that which characterizes the management of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek railroad and everything that it does. The thriving city of Florence is not going to let Canon City attract the Short Line people to the Arkansas without a severe struggle. They regard the struggle as a crucial one. They believe that the city that gets the Short Line will have the key to every business advantage for the future.

The friendly relations that exist between the Short Line and the Denver & Rio Grande, which handles most of the transcontinental business from Denver through Colorado, would insure a most profitable and popular traffic arrangement between these two roads, in the event of the Short Line's controlling a line to the Arkansas, whereby practically all the tourist business passing through the state would be routed from Denver to the Royal Gorge via Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek district and the river city that secures the Short Line lower terminals.

The delegation that will approach the Short Line management from Florence within a few days has the character of an already organized company with a definite plan of action in view. Florence capital on January 20 last incorporated the Florence, Victor & Cripple Creek Railroad company, which is at present a company in name only but which hopes to make arrangements with railway capital in Colorado Springs, preferably the Short Line, to build a standard gauge railroad from the oil city of the Arkansas to the gold camp. The officers of this company are business men of the best possible standing. The president is J. F. Collins, a Florence owner of large Cripple Creek interests, whose headquarters is now in Cripple Creek. The vice president is Col. Frank Ruby, also vice president of the Florence State bank. W. G. White, a pioneer contractor of Florence, is treasurer, and the secretary is George H. Wilkes, of the law firm of McLain & Wilkes. This firm is the legal counsel for the promoters of the new road. The board of directors includes Colonel Ruby, Mr. White, Mr. H. L. Rice, proprietor of the Fremont hotel of Florence, Mr. P. H. Newkirk, ex-mayor and prominent insurance man, Mr. P. T. McGuire, prominent merchant and member of the lower house of the Colorado assembly, and Mr. R. L. Kelly, one of the best known and most capable civil engineers of the state. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000. It is estimated that the cost of construction of the road that has been projected from Florence to the camp would come within this sum of money and the promoters are ready to float bonds for the purpose. [illegible]

It is the intention of this company to construct this line even though the Short Line people decline to entertain their proposition and it is understood that the Santa Fe railroad would very probably be willing to take up the proposition as it at present has no connection with the Cripple Creek district save through connecting lines. It is also understood that the Southwestern interests have approached the promoters of the new road with a view to controlling this entrance to and exit from the camp and the reason can be seen. If the Southwestern can control, or better still, defeat the new project it will compel the Short Line to construct the line to the Arkansas or allow the present monopoly to remain undisturbed.

The Florence, Victor & Cripple Creek Railway company already has its line located and maps drawn and is ready to begin operations as soon as the exact plan to be carried out can be determined. During the past summer Mr. R. L. Kelly, chief engineer, took a party of surveyors and ran a line from Florence to Victor. This line is half a mile longer than the F. & C. C. but the grades average one per cent. lower and there is much less difficulty in the matter of curvature. It is estimated that the road can be run at nearly one-half the cost of the maintenance and operation of the present narrow gauge line. This, in view of the fact that the new line will be standard gauge, makes the new line a doubly advantageous proposition.

The vast oil fields and the extensive reduction plants of Florence and the unlimited coal deposits of Canon City, their dependence upon the Cripple Creek district for the marketing of much of their product and the fact that at the present time the Denver & Southwestern has things its own way through this gateway to the gold camp, present at once as great a need for a new and independent railroad as existed between Colorado Springs and the gold camp before the Short Line was built.

The fact that Canon City and Florence are the only towns that remain at the mercy of the Denver & Southwestern monopoly and the unwillingness of the citizens of those places to be longer at this serious disadvantage makes the building of the proposed railroad under Short Line control a strong probability and developments along this line may be looked for at an early date.

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF OIL PLACER CLAIMS.

W. P. Woodside, county surveyor, returned yesterday from Fountain, where he staked out 4,000 acres of placer claims for a syndicate which proposes to develop the supposed oil fields near that place. The location certificates for the government land surveyed by Mr. Woodside will be filed for record in a few days and as soon as possible the work of development will be begun.

The tract surveyed is in townships 16 and 17, range 66 west. It lies six to 10 miles southwest of Fountain. Mr. Woodside was in that vicinity for a week staking out the claims, and says that the surface indications of oil are excellent.

Mr. Woodside saw the machinery received at Fountain yesterday by the Fountain Oil company. The well which that company will drill will be less than two miles northeast of the [illegible] surveyed for the other syndicate. [illegible]

GENERAL PALMER TO THE MONTCALME.

Through the generosity of General William J. Palmer the debt of the Montcalme sanatorium, in Manitou, has been decreased by $1,000. Last Tuesday General Palmer sent a check for that amount to the Sisters of Mercy in charge of the institution.

The debt of Montcalme sanatorium, one of the best Catholic institutions in the country, has become large recently. It is said that General Palmer heard of this fact and sent his check unsolicited. The Sisters of Mercy have issued the following statement:

"The Sisters of Mercy of the Montcalme sanatorium, Manitou, have been made happy by the generosity of General William Palmer. On February 11 they received a donation of $1,000 from General Palmer to be applied to the debt of the institution. The sisters feel the deepest gratitude towards their generous benefactor, and especially at this time, when the burden of their indebtedness seems unusually heavy."

HUNDREDS OF NEW HOUSES.

The heavy increase in the water collections show that the city is growing at a rapid rate.

From May 1 of last year until February 1 of this year, the total increase in the collection in the water department has been $34,266.19 over the corresponding months of the year before.

While a portion of the amount has been from back water rentals, the greater percentage has come from the increase made by the additional houses erected. The water department handles all the tapping business and this shows that nearly 1,000 new dwellings have been erected in the city during the last nine months.

The total water collections during the past year has been $116,883.68 as against $82,622.49 the year before. There is yet about $7,500 delinquent water rentals to be collected which will swell the amount just that much. From December 1 of last year to February 1 this year, there was collected $43,702.46. This is considered a remarkable showing, the receipts being double what they have ever been during the same period.

From the present indications the increase in the water rentals this year over those of last year will be from 25 to 40 per cent. The revenue to be derived from the large extensions made last year will not begin to come in until later this year.

CROOK MADE BIG HAUL.

Jewelry worth about $1,100 was the booty filched by a sneak thief from the residence of Miss Jennie Burns, No. 423 North Tejon street, Sunday afternoon or evening. The house was ransacked while the members of the family were away from home and the robbery was not discovered until 9 o'clock Sunday night. As the robbery was evidently committed by a professional burglar it is supposed that he left town immediately after the job was completed. Miss Burns, who is a sister of President James Burns, of the Portland Mining company, has offered a reward of $250 for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the stolen goods.

None of the members of the family were at home Sunday afternoon. When Miss Burns came home at 9 o'clock Sunday night she found that the house had been ransacked. The bedrooms had been entered, bureau drawers pulled out and their contents thrown about, and every nook in the place had evidently been explored by the thief. The robber took only jewelry and several articles of silverware. The plunder included half a dozen rings, several gold watches, diamonds and other trinkets belonging to Miss Burns. The value of the articles stolen is about $1,100.

The police were notified of the robbery immediately. Investigation showed that the thief had entered the house through a window which had been left unfastened at the side of the house near the rear. He was careful enough to leave no trace of his identity.

The robbery is the boldest that has occurred in Colorado Springs in many months. There is little doubt that it was the work of a professional thief. Chief of Police King and Detectives Atkinson and Gregory are investigating the case.

PFEIFFER DISCUSSES TAXATION OF MINES.

Among the visitors in the city at the present time, here in connection with the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, is Mr. E. W. Pfeiffer of Cripple Creek, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Teller county. Mr. Pfeiffer is somewhat concerned over the reports and communications that have appeared in the columns of several of the papers of the state regarding the taxation of mining properties in Cripple Creek. The owners of these properties, many of them, are contending that they are the victims of unreasonable and oppressive taxation.

Mr. Pfeiffer, who is a guest at the Alamo, said yesterday in conversation with a representative of the Gazette:

"I have noticed an article in some of the papers coming from Mr. W. P. Kinney of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange, wherein he intends to show the tremendous overtaxation being imposed on mining property in Teller county especially the non-productive mines. In his summing up he charges the situation which he imagines to exist as a natural outgrowth of county division. This is a chestnut not worthy of consideration and further he dilates upon the extravagance on the part of the county officials of Teller county as being the cause of the alleged unjust assessment of mining property. Mr. Kinney evidently knows nothing whatever of the expenditures of Teller county and had he taken the trouble to inform himself he would readily admit that no county in the state offers the unparalled record in its financial management and government by its various officials that Teller county does. At the earliest possible moment I shall acquaint Mr. Kinney and his associates with the actual figures so that he may dispel the illusion showing wherein he does a gross injustice to a community with which he is not acquainted. The residents of Teller county are entitled to have their children educated and their homes protected. They are also entitled to that home rule which has been such a source of satisfaction to them since they acquired it.

"The trouble with the increased taxes now imposed lies not in the fact that they are unjustly imposed, but for the reason that previous to the year 1900 this property escaped taxation almost entirely. The statement that the commissioners of Teller county state that they impose these taxes to compel companies to operate is absolutely false. No such statement has ever been made. That the scheme of taxation is just has already been demonstrated by a trial of the question before the district court, where evidence was produced that showed that this class of property has not been assessed at an excessive valuation when compared to what its actual value is as demonstrated by sales thereof and in comparison within other taxable property. So far as the question of ownership is concerned it is a well established fact that, in proportion to their means, the population of Teller county owns as much of these properties as stockholders as co-owners residing without the district."

WILL IMPROVE SOUTH TEJON STREEET CORNER.

Roscoe P. Ady yesterday purchased from Daniel C. Weyand, for $5,000, lot 8, block 132, at the northeast corner of Tejon and Cimarron streets. The deal was made through the Davie Realty company.

Mr. Ady will spend $10,000 immediately on improvements on the property purchased. There are now several old buildings on the lot, but these will be removed. A store building will be erected, one or two stories high. If it is decided to put up a two-story building the upper floor will be used as a rooming house. Otherwise Mr. Ady will build several residences in the rear of the store building.

WILL DRILL FOR OIL IN EL PASO

El Paso county is not going to be outdone by any county in Colorado in determining whether or not its oil resources are extensive enough to be profitable. Immediate operations will be started by a close corporation known as the Fountain Oil company. Mr. W. S. Montgomery of this city is president, A. D. Craigue and J. E. Gregg are officers, and O. E. Henry, also of this city, general manager, completes the corporation. The construction of a derrick on the Charter Oak ranch will begin today and the boring for oil will be started in about 10 days.

The machinery ordered by the company arrived at Fountain from Florence yesterday morning and was unloaded later in the day. This company will sink a well about four miles southwest of Fountain, in section 10, township 16, range 66 west. This well will be about five miles west of the one recently sunk by W. S. Stratton. The directors of the company are confident that oil in paying quantities will be struck.

Thec ompany will go down 1,600 feet immediately, prosecuting the work as fast as possible. If results of a good character are not obtained, another well will be started at once and it is the intention of the company to prospect the ground thoroughly to a depth of at least 1,600 feet. If this does not yield the result that is wanted deeper work will be started and prosecuted until a thorough demonstration has been made. The members of the company are convinced that there is no better field for development in the state than the one in which they have begun operations.

1895 TAXES HAVE BEEN DECLARED UNAVAILABLE.

The county commissioners passed a resolution yesterday declaring the uncollected taxes for the year 1895 to be unavailable. The uncollected taxes for that year amount to about $4,500, and the result of the action taken yesterday will be that all such taxes collected will go to the treasury of the county only.

Last year the commissioners declared the uncollected taxes of 1894 unavailable. The custom is to take this action every year regarding uncollected taxes.

OLD HIGH SCHOOL PROPERTY SOLD.

The old High school lot, at the corner of Bijou and Cascade, has changed hands. F. C. Smith, local superintendent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, has purchased the property from the estate of George C. Hamilton for a consideration of $27,500. The deal was made through the agency of Henry LeB. Wills & Company. The lot has 150-foot frontage on Cascade avenue and 190-foot frontage on Bijou. It is understood that there is a deal on between Mr. Smith and the Elks lodge of this city for the sale to the Elks club of this property. Mr. Smith already has six different applications for occupancy of the building if the lot is improved for business purposes. Henry LeB. Wills & Company are agents for the property, acting for Mr. Smith.

BRIDE OF ELEVEN MONTHS CHARGES CRUELTY.

Two divorce cases were tried in the county court yesterday and divorces were granted in each.

Rena Newberry filed a suit against Albert H. Newberry for divorce and the case was tried immediately. The divorce was granted on the ground of cruelty. They were married only 11 months ago in Colorado City. Mrs. Newberry said that last July her husband induced her to leave their home, and then sold their residence and refused to provide a home for her.

The case of Lawler against Lawler, an action for divorce, was tried and the decree entered. They were married in Colorado Springs in 1898, and the husband is said to have deserted his wife.

DECLARED INSANE—Joe Chapman, an unfortunate young man who has been an inmate of the county poor house for some time, was declared insane by a jury in the county court yesterday. He was ordered in the custody of the sheriff at the county jail until he can be cared for at the state insane asylum. The asylum is overcrowded at present.

Mrs. William Allen White will return to Colorado Springs from Emporia this morning. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. White will leave for California where they will remain about a month before returning to their home in Emporia. They will stop in Colorado Springs en route east.

Attorney S. Harrison White of Pueblo, formerly city attorney of that city, has been in the city during the week conducting the prosecution in the Jackson-Newton Lumber company case in the district court. He leaves this morning for Pueblo.

J. A. McGill of Cripple Creek, and Scott Ashton, the Victor attorney, were the gold camp representatives at the Alamo yesterday.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS
THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. [illegible]

TO MAKE EIGHT WARDS IN CITY

The long-expected ordinance to redistrict the city into eight wards came up at the council meeting last night. It was introduced by Alderman Capell. It was introduced by title and there was no discussion of it.

The ordinance provides for the redivision of the city into eight wards, as permitted by the state law governing cities of the first class. Next April five of the present aldermen will go out of office as their terms will expire. There will be no election this spring as the state law provides that city elections in cities of the first class shall be held in the odd years. Colorado Springs is still in the transformation period, changing from a city of the second class to a city of the first class, but this spring the change will be completed. At present there are two aldermen from each ward. From this spring on there is to be only one alderman from each ward. Cities of the first class are allowed eight wards and eight aldermen. The ordinance introduced last night provides for eight wards where there are five now.

Ward one is to include precincts 27, 28 and 35, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at Huerfano street and Monument creek, thence north along the creek line to Cache la Poudre, thence east to Nevada, thence north to Uintah, thence east to Prospect, thence south to Dale, thence west to Nevada, thence south to Pike's Peak avenue, west to Cascade, south to Huerfano and west to Monument creek.

Ward two is to include precincts 33, 34 and 31, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at the corner of Nevada and Bijou, thence east to El Paso, south to Pike's Peak avenue, east to Main, north to Yampa, west to city limits, north to Uintah, west to Prospect, south to Dale, west to Nevada and south to Bijou.

Ward three is to include precincts 29, 30 and 36, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at Cache la Poudre street and Monument creek, thence east to Nevada, thence north to Uintah, thence east to the city limits, north to the city limits, west to the city limits, north to the ciy limits, west and southwest to the city limits and down Monument creek line to Cache la Poudre.

Ward four is to include precincts 41 and 32, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at the corner of Cucharas and Nevada, thence east to Shooks run, thence north to Bijou, thence west to Nevada and south to the point of beginning.

Ward five is to include precincts 42, 43 and 44, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at the corner of Cucharas and Nevada and take in all the city south and east of that point.

Ward six is to include precincts 47, 48 and 49, and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at Monument creek and Cucharas, thence east to Sierra Madre, south to Costilla, east to Nevada, south to the city limits, west to Monument creek and north along the creek line to Cucharas.

Ward seven is to include precincts 46, 45 and 37 and is to be bounded as follows: Commence at Costilla and Sierra Madre, thence east to Nevada, north to Pike's Peak, west to Cascade, south to Huerfano, west to Monument creek, across Monument creek and including all that part of the west side bounded by Agua on the north and Pitkin and Summit and the city limits on the west.

Ward eight is to include precincts 38, 39 and 40, and is to be bounded as follows: West of Monument creek from Agua north to city limits and from Pitkin and Summit west to city limits.

These are the divisions of the wards as outlined in Alderman Capell's ordinance. They may be changed before the ordinance is passed. It may be ordered printed next Monday night.

The question that this redistricting of the city into eight wards will at once suggest to the citizens is the personnel of the next council.

There has been no announcement until today that the city would be redistricted and there has been no discussion of the probabilities with regard to the council that shall succeed the one included in the present administration. A study of the districting of the city as stated, above will indicate, however, that there will be no need for the council to elect new men to represent the new wards. The council will consist of eight members instead of five and therefore only three of the five whose terms of office expire by law could be re-elected if the councilmen who hold over should see fit to re-elect to membership any of those who otherwise would go out of office.

The five whose terms expire by law are Messrs. McIntyre, Hawks, St. John, Banning and Madden.

Ward one will include the residence address of Mr. McIntyre and he would be eligible should the rest of the council see fit to elect him to represent the First ward.

Ward two includes the residence of Mr. Capell, who is the regular holdover alderman for this ward, and there would seem to be little probability of the re-election of Mr. Hawks.

Ward three includes the residence of Mr. Clark, who has a year yet to serve in the council.

Ward four includes the residence of Mr. Patton, who holds over.

Ward five includes the residence of Mr. St. John, whose term expires, but who, particularly on account of his long service in the water department of the city, is regarded as the only probability as the choice of the council for the chair of the Fifth ward.

Ward six includes the residence of Alderman Banning, whose term expires, but who is regarded as a probable man to succeed himself as a member of the council.

Ward seven includes the residence of Alderman Stark, who has a year yet to serve.

Ward eight includes the residence of Alderman Ashworth, who has a year yet to serve. It also includes the residence of Alderman Madden, whose term expires.

BOY'S LEG BROKEN BY HEAVY WAGON.

Probably the pluckiest little boy in Colorado Springs is Blair Cantwell, 6 years old, who had both legs broken by being run over by a hay wagon at Uintah and Weber streets last Saturday afternoon. Blair is at the home of his mother, Mrs. Ida V. Cantwell, No. 417 East San Rafael street, and the attending physicians say he will recover from the accident.

Mrs. Cantwell brought the child to Colorado Springs recently for the benefit of his health. Saturday afternoon, while Mrs. Cantwell was in the house, Blair went out to play. A few minutes later another boy notified the mother that Blair had been injured. The lad had been found near the corner of Uintah and Weber streets with both legs broken above the knees.

Blair had been riding on a heavy wagon loaded with hay. It is not known how the accident occurred, but it is supposed that he was clinging to the hay at the side of the wagon when he lost his hold and fell under the wheels.

After the accident he was carried to his home and the broken bones were set. It is supposed that the driver of the hay wagon did not know of the accident, and [illegible] said the plucky little fellow after the bones had been set.

Chief of Police King received a telegram from Blair's father, who is in St. Louis, yesterday, asking for details of the accident. It appears that some of the telegrams sent by the husband and wife after the accident, went astray.

TAXATION OF CRIPPLE CREEK PROPERTIES IS OUTRAGEOUS

Comparisons With 1898 and 1900 Taxes Shows Increase of From 51 to 105 Times, or 10,000 Per Cent.---Figures Showing Cripple Creek Levies in Comparison With Those of Other Counties.

Following up the information given in last Sunday's Gazette in regard to the exorbitant taxation on mining properties in Cripple Creek, Secretary Kinney of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association has prepared some figures which go to show in a still more startling light the absolute ruin which the levies of the Teller county assessor are working on the smaller mining companies of the district.

"For the past two years," Mr. Kinney said, in conversation with a representative of the Gazette, "many investors in mining stocks have been wondering where their profits had gone. The simplest reply to that query is, Into the treasury of Teller county. Not only are the smaller companies unable to do the development work which is required to maintain the price of their stock, but they actually have to go in debt to pay their taxes, which is absolute ruination.

"To show the monstrous increase which has been made in taxation since El Paso county was divided, I have compiled a table showing the amount of the taxation of 10 representative companies owning non-producing property levied by the El Paso assessor before the county was divided, and by the Teller assessor afterwards."

Mr. Kinney's table is printed below. The amount to the left represents the taxation in 1898, that in the next column in 1900, and the figures to the right indicate the number of times the taxation has been increased.

Ben Hur.....	$11.35	$1,095.83	92
Des Moines..	6.38	663.75	104
Emma Aimee	3.96	202.48	51
Golden Age..	3.19	260.46	81
Golden Dale..	2.29	226.57	100
Keystone	22.80	2,400.00	105
Mobile	3.65	359.90	98
Olive Branch	7.76	589.61	76
Santa Rosa..	6.40	393.70	61
Uncle Sam...	7.30	652.94	89

The flagrant injustice of this taxation is illustrated not only by these unheard-of increases, but by a comparison with the taxation levied on non-producing mining properties in other portions of the state. President Donaldson and Secretary Kinney of the exchange have been corresponding with the assessors of various other counties of Colorado and have learned that Teller county far outranks all others in the rates it demands on inactive ground.

The county which has the next highest levies is Lake, in which the Leadville mining district is located. From information received from Assessor J. A. Mensure it is learned that the rates of taxation on unproductive ground in that district range from $50 to $100 per acre, and that on an ordinary claim of 10 acres the levy averages only $40 an acre. Taking the Keystone company, which shows the largest increase in the table, the tax levy here is $500 an acre, the company owning 48 acres of unproductive ground. Taxes levied on this acreage in Lake county would come to $172, as against the $2,400 demanded by the Teller county tyrants.

The Emma Aimee company, which shows the lowest number of times increase, if it were assessed in Lake county on the same percentage of valuation as in Cripple Creek, the taxation would amount to about $25 instead of the $202.48 demanded in Cripple Creek; while the other companies would show at a corresponding advantage in Lake county.

In Boulder county the taxes average about $30 an acre, while in La Plata county only about $15 an acre is asked. To be sure, the unproductive ground in these counties, as a rule, is not so valuable as it is in Cripple Creek; but even giving the Teller county assessor that advantage, and the levies are without all reason.

The remedy for this extreme condition, threatening absolute dissolution for half the mining companies of Cripple Creek, is either with the legislature, or with the courts, as was stated last week. It seems improbable that the legislature will do anything; and so the matter will have to go to legal redress. Many companies have already let their properties be sold for the taxes, hoping to recover through legal proceedings. Others had no choice but to let them go, whether they ever get legal satisfaction or not. If they are lucky in the next three years they may be able to redeem the ground before the tax deed is given. If not, the property is irrevocably lost.

Sentiment is at fever heat in this city over the outrageous condition; and there will probably be some effort to start action to relieve it. A smoker of the brokers is to be held Tuesday evening, at which time, although the exchange smokers are intended to be social more than anything else, the situation will probably be thoroughly gone over.

ACTIVE OIL DEVELOPMENT WORK IN BOULDER FIELDS

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, Feb. 15.—Although the first excitement has subsided somewhat there is more active work being done at present toward the development of the field than at any time since oil was first discovered here. Most of the companies which were organized first, now have sufficient cash on hand to put down one or more wells, and contracts for rigs and drilling are being let daily. There has been a great deal of delay on account of waiting for timber. This is now coming in at the rate of several cars per day, and new derricks are going up rapidly. At present there is a great deal of interest in the King well, naer Valmont. It is now down about 2000 feet and will probably be the next well to come in. The Martin well is now down about 1,000 feet, but is having some difficulty in running steadily on account of lack of water which has to be hauled some distance.

Remarkable success has attended the flotation of the Wellington Oil & Gas company, whose property in the Boulder fields is within 80 rods of the McKenzie well. The officers of the company are all well-known Denver citizens, the president being Frank C. Goudy, a former nominee for governor of the state. The Wellington company owns 20 acres in the heart of the district, and people who are familiar with the location are buying the stock almost as fast as the certificates could be written. Before a scrap of printed matter could be issued in the way of a prospectus, the company had sold 200,000 shares of stock and now has sufficient money in the treasury to buy its rig and sink its well 1,000 feet. The work on the Wellington company's property will be under the supervision of Captain J. J. Nelson, a well-known Pennsylvania oil expert.

Phil Wilson returned today after an absence of several days in Colorado Springs.

S. R. Bartlett will leave for Chicago the first of the week on a 10-days' business trip.

C. M. Afee, president of the Waco-Beaumont Oil company, of Beaumont, Tex., and who made a fortune in oil there, likes the looks of the Boulder field and has secured some land on which he will drill at once. Today he placed an order with the Oil Well Supply company for a complete rig to be delivered at the earliest possible date.

C. M. Kittredge of Denver, came up today and looked over the field. He has interests in land near Golden on which he is planning to put a well down in the near future.

NEGLECT CAUSED DELAY IN THE REVENUE CASE

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 17.—The supreme court this morning delivered a ruling that will postpone the consideration of the revenue bill in that court. Attorney-General Post has made an application requesting the court to shorten the time allowed the railroads for filing briefs. This morning the court refused to grant the request and in the refusal was a rebuke to the attorney-general's office for not complying with the rules of the court in certain details. The opinion is as follows:

"The state board of equalization through its counsel, the attorney-general, asks for a rule upon the defendants in error to abridge the time for filing briefs and bases the application upon rule 18 of this court, which provides that for good cause shown, the court may extend or abridge this time.

"We cannot consider the merits of the application for the record shows that the attorney-general is not in a position to ask for the order. This cause has been pending in this court since August 13, 1901. Owing to the failure or neglect of the attorney-general to cause a scire facias to be issued and served upon defendants in error, they were not in court at the September, 1901, term, the next ensuing term after the record was lodged here.

"He did not file with the clerk a praecipe for a scire facias until the 4th of September, 1901, and on the next day the same was issued as to part of the defendants in error and made returnable to the January, 1902, term of this court, and he was so notified. Not until December 30 was a praecipe as to the other defendants in error filed and the writ was at once issued and delivered to the attorney-general. Through his failure or neglect to have the same promptly served, three of the defendants in error, the chief officers, two of whom were in Denver, were not served with process 10 days before the return day thereof, though the time for it was ample, and under rule two of this court they were not required to appear in obedience thereto at the January, and not before the April, term of this court.

"The judgment in this case is a joint one, and the writ of error was sued out before the plaintiffs in error against all the defendants in error, and the case cannot be tried by piecemeal. We have been thus specific as to this matter for the reason that the responsibility for the delay in this case should be placed where it belongs.

"The reason why this case is not at issue is because the established practice and rules of this court have not been observed. At all times since the record was lodged here we have been, and are now, desirous of having the cause disposed of as speedily as is consonant with full consideration; but we cannot, in defiance of law and of the rules of this court, arbitrarily hasten its disposition."

MR. G. A. SHARP RETURNS.

Mr. A. G. Sharp returned yesterday from Philadelphia where he was in attendance upon the conference of the committee of 15 appointed by President Roosevelt to inspect coins.

This commission is appointed for the purpose of determining whether the United States mint department is doing its duty or not. Mr. Sharp is the Colorado Springs representative and this city is highly honored in having a representative upon this commission. One part of the commission looks after the character of silver and gold and is composed of chemists who make assays on this proposition. The other part looks after weight and general appearance of coins. A sample coin from each thousand dollars worth of gold and silver is sent to Philadelphia where it awaits the session of the commission which is to determine the correctness of the coin.

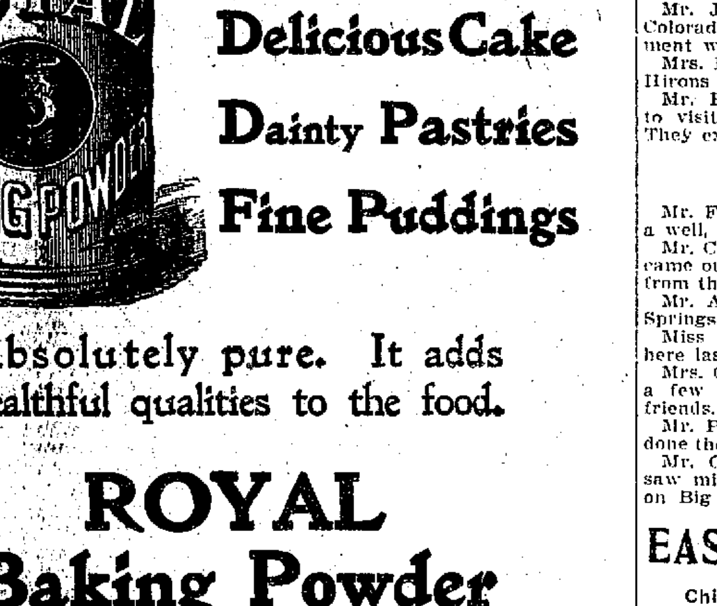
WARRANTY DEEDS—Among the warranty deeds recorded yesterday were the following: John M. Husung to Jeanie P. Nichol et al., $1,550, lot 5, block 6, Rock Island addition. Julia A. Smith to Clara L. Hughes, $3,500, lot 1 and part of lot 2, block 22, West Colorado Springs; C. S. Burgess to Julius Oppenheimer, $7,500, lot 5, block 123.

MARRIAGE LICENSE—A marriage license was issued yesterday to Cullen H. Vickers and Mattie Whitebread, both of Colorado Springs.

Residence—1000 East River St.
Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Office—Mechanics Building, Rooms Suite 25. Telephone 404-B.
Dr. S. MATTHEWS CLARK, Specialist. Practice limited to diseases of Women.
Private Sanitarium and Infirmary.
Diseases of Women, Medical and Surgical.
PUEBLO, COLO.

Woman's Work

in preparing appetizing and wholesome food is lightened by this famous baking powder.



Light Biscuit

Delicious Cake

Dainty Pastries

Fine Puddings

Absolutely pure. It adds healthful qualities to the food.

ROYAL Baking Powder

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—most practical and valuable of cook books—free to every patron. Send full address by postal card.

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their astringent and cauterizing qualities add a dangerous element to food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

MONUMENT

Mrs. Woodworth and Mrs. Kirk spent Thursday in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Henry Limbach is suffering from an attack of rheumatism. Mrs. Minnie Evans came from Denver Sunday to nurse her father.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Harlin are happy over the arrival of fine twins, a boy and girl born Friday morning, February 14. Both mother and children are doing well.

Seventeen members of the L. T. L. spent Wednesday evening with Mrs. Curry. Games and taffy were indulged in until time to depart. The children had a splendid time and hope Mrs. Curry will invite them again.

Mr. Louis Bartels has moved his family to Colorado Springs where they will make their home.

Mrs. Munson returned from Denver Thursday evening.

The Woman's association met with Mrs. Myers on Thursday afternoon. Although the day was very stormy six members and one visitor were present. The subject, "The Geography and Topography of the Philippines," was fully discussed. Mrs. Gittings and Mrs. Walker, the leaders, were both absent but each lady sent an excellent paper on the subject. After the meeting Mrs. Myers served a dainty luncheon. The next meeting will be with Mrs. McConnell, February 27.

Little Ruth Younger spent a few days last week with the Bennet children at the ranch.

Mrs. Maddox and daughter, Nettie visited at Sedalia Saturday and Sunday.

Work for the present year has been discontinued on the new road to Palmer Lake. It is all completed but some fencing which will be done in the spring. The road men have taken their outfit to Colorado Springs where they have some work.

Messrs. Knowles and Alderman of Spring Valley were renewing acquaintances in town Saturday.

County Superintendent Collins visited the Monument school Friday.

Mason's negro minstrels from Chicago gave entertainments at the Woodman hall Thursday and Friday evenings. They left for Gillett Friday morning.

Miss Pearl Simpson is staying with Mrs. Harlin.

Mrs. Gittings spent the week with her sister, Mrs. Balcomb, in Colorado Springs. She returned Monday evening.

Mr. Ernest Guire went to Colorado Springs to work Friday.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at Mrs. McConnell's Thursday afternoon, February 20.

Mr. W. D. Watts and family went to Elbert via Colorado Springs Sunday morning for a week's visit.

Fred Engles, Warren and Mose Gray will move their families to Cripple Creek in the near future. The men will go into the dairy business.

J. P. Riggs has sold his bunch of cattle to Jesse Knowles of Spring Valley and will move back to his ranch near Greenland.

Miss Maurie Swanbeck of Colorado Springs is spending the week with Mrs. Munson.

Mrs. H. W. Pring and sons of Victor and Mrs. Lawhead of Denver, visited Mrs. McConnell last Sunday.

Miss Flora Limbach of Denver, visited her father Saturday and Sunday.

The Woman's association gave an oyster supper at the Woodman hall Tuesday evening. The proceeds will be used for church purposes.

Mr. L. Fritz spent last week with friends at Castle Rock.

Mrs. Wiscamb a former Monument resident, died in Denver last week.

Messrs. Carl and Frank Higby made a trip to Colorado Springs Monday.

The correspondent wishes to correct a mistake made last week concerning the death of Mrs. Annie Loney. She had been ill for about a week with pneumonia from which she died on Sunday morning. Mrs. Loney was born in Cincinnati, O., 60 years ago. The funeral was from Horan's undertaking parlor. She was buried at Mt. Olivet, Denver.

Peter Munsero, Jr., who has been in Texas on business stopped off here for a visit with his parents on his way to Denver.

Mr. Sam Barry manager of the Bernard ranch, loaded a car of potatoes Monday to be shipped to Elkton.

The Woodmen will give a ball at their hall Friday evening, February 21.

Mrs. Jessie Barrows shopped in Colorado Springs Thursday.

Mrs. R. C. Elliott has so far recovered from her recent illness as to be able to sit up.

Carl Limbach of Denver, is at home for a short visit.

Mrs. Pyers is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stamm.

Mr. John Pring and Mr. Plumb of Colorado Springs were in Monument Tuesday.

Mr. John Doughty, a Colorado Springs man, was transacting business in town Monday.

FALCON

Mrs. A. E. Smith was taken very seriously ill Saturday night with heart trouble. She is some better, but is still very low.

Mr. McGinniss has been relieved at the C. & S. and has gone to Central which is a much better station. His family left this morning. He is succeeded here by Mr. Gallagher of Elbert.

"Scotty" Henderson came in from Flagler Friday morning and took in the dance Friday evening.

D. T. Cuthbert spent Sunday with his family. He is not in love with Limon.

Misses Daisy and Ethel Barnett and Miss Maggie Grater came down from Idaho Springs Friday afternoon and were here for the Rathbone dance. They are always welcome visitors here.

The report that there was a "rough house" at the dance Friday evening was incorrect. The trouble occurred in the village in the afternoon.

Mr. J. J. Headington and family of Decorah, Ia., came in on the 8th and are at present located on the Heck ranch. Mr. Headington expects to purchase a home here soon.

Charles Wood has sold his ranch to a Mr. Stewart of Missouri. He expects to remove to Portland, Ore., soon.

The dance given by the Rathbone Sisters Friday night was a very pleasant affair. There was a big crowd and a fine supper was served. The ladies realized a neat sum for the new organ recently purchased by them and the knights.

H. H. McEwen is still confined to his bed with rheumatism. He hopes to be able to go to Pueblo soon to take the baths at the Clark magnetic spring.

Thomas O'Toole is assisting in the care of H. H. McEwen for a few days.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS

Mrs. McCormick returned from a visit of eight or 10 days in Colorado Springs.

Several carloads of ice have been shipped to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Jewett spent Sunday in Crystola and were guests of Judge and Mrs. Morton.

Mrs. George Banks made a flying trip to the Springs one day last week.

Mrs. H. Kessler is spending a few days in Denver.

Quite an excitement was caused among the school children a few days ago by the burning of their "bachelor's hall." They were getting dinner, had their food cooking, when all at once the tent caught fire and they found themselves without a cover. No harm came other than the loss of the tent.

Mr. John Stone has returned from Colorado Springs to do some assessment work on his claims.

Mrs. R. M. Squires was visiting Mrs. Hirons for a few days last week.

Mr. Hamilton has gone to Chicago to visit friends and meet his wife. They expect to return in a few weeks.

BIJOU BASIN

Mr. Frank Deninny has been drilling a well, and struck water at 200 feet.

Mr. C. M. Smith of Colorado Springs, came out last week, shipped the cheese from the factory and closed down.

Mr. A. J. Dowing went to Colorado Springs for a week.

Miss Nora C. Tamlin began school here last Tuesday.

Mrs. George Tuttle of Sullivan, spent a few days in the Basin visiting friends.

Mr. Prather Baker had some sawing done the first of the week.

Mr. O. C. Jamerson has moved his saw mill to Mr. George Thorp's place on Big Sandy.

The . . Famous Water OF The Dr. Horn Mineral Springs,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

A URIC ACID SOLVENT and

A specific cure for all kidney troubles & resulting effects, such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Sciatica and Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout.

ANALYSIS OF WATER BY PROF. GOODALE, of Colorado College.

Potassium sulphate	1.25
Sodium sulphate	.40
Sodium chloride	1.60
Sodium carbonate	1.75
Calcium carbonate	7.32
Magnesium carbonate	3.38
Silica	.62
Oxide of iron and aluminum	.47

Figures given are grains per gallon, (U. S.) Stephen L. Goodale.

If your druggist does not keep it write for particulars to

DR. T. G. HORN, COLORADO SPRINGS.

EASTERN MARKETS

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Grains jogged along in a dull rut today occasionally prodded into activity by changes in sentiment. Bearishness was the uppermost characteristic, but so narrow was the range that May wheat closed only ⅛c lower, May corn a shade down and May oats ⅛c lower. Provisions closed 5 to 22½c depressed.

Early trade in wheat was somewhat nervous with tendency toward lower prices. Cables were lower, flour news was weak and the weather for winter wheat was good. This induced some short selling and sent prices down a trifle. Northwestern receipts were liberal and predictions from that country indicated a better spring movement. The seaboard was bidding but at prices 1c lower. Dullness was also the bearish factor. May opened ⅛@¼ to ¼@⅜c lower at 78⅛c to 78c, and fiddled around for over an hour with hardly a change. Weakness in coarse grains helped to depress wheat and May eventually touched 77¾c. There had been some selling for longs and by the southwest and commission houses had sold some for the outside account. For a time it looked as if the market could be manipulated easily but when New York worked a fair business on the break the crowd that had gone short early came in and bought. Most of the loss was regained and May closed steady ⅛c down, at 78⅛@78¼c. There was a sprinkling of bullish news through the session, which, however, had little strengthening effect. Reports had it that much of the winter wheat country which was supposed to be under snow, was unprotected. San Francisco also reported a fair continental demand and prices went up 1½c. Local receipts were 22 cars, none of contract grade; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 254 cars, making a total for the three points of 276, against 281 last year. This day last week was a holiday. Primary receipts were 437,000 bushels compared to 463,000 bushels last year. Seaboard clearances in wheat and flour equaled 440,000 bushels. The seaboard reported 12 loads taken for export.

A bearish sentiment carried over from yesterday depressed corn at the opening. Commission houses sold some for the southwest, there was no improvement in the cash situation and on a general bearish sentiment prices hung somewhat under last night's close. One large professional bought in to some extent and buoyed the market for a time, but when he threw over his purchases the crowd went short and May slid off to 60¾c. The general situation was almost unchanged. Clearances were very small and the movement was light. Colder weather was predicted in the feeding country and the freer movement expected west showed no signs of beginning at once. There were several little spurts of activity in corn and near the close the early shorts sellers took profits. This brought a steady condition and May closed only a shade under at 61¼c. Receipts were 84 cars.

Oats had little life and followed corn closely. Prices fluctuated over a range of only ¼c though there was a slight decline from yesterday. The steady tone at the close came on the revival of corn strength. May closed only ⅛c down at 43⅝c. Receipts were 70 cars.

Provisions were quiet but were depressed by general selling following the early grain weakness. Hog receipts at the yards were light and brought better prices, but the sentiment was more bearish than for weeks. May pork closed 12½c down at $15.77½; May lard 5@7½c lower at $9.40@9.42½, and May ribs 5c lower at $8.45.

Estimated receipts tomorrow—Wheat, 25; corn, 75; oats, 80. Hogs, 40,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
May	78	78¼	77¾	78¼
July	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼
Sept	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77¾
Corn, No. 2—				
May	61⅛	61½	60¾	61¼
July	61	61⅜	60⅝	61⅛
Sept	60⅛	60⅝	59½	60
Oats, No. 2—				
May	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
July	36½	36¾	36⅜	36⅝
Sept	31½	31½	31¼	31½
Mess Pork, bbl—				
May	15.82½	15.85	15.70	15.77½
July	15.90	15.95	15.82½	15.97½
Lard, 100 lbs—				
May	9.47½	9.50	9.37½	9.40
July	9.57½	9.60	9.50	9.52½
Short Ribs, 100 lbs—				
May	8.47½	8.47½	8.42½	8.45
July	8.57½	8.57½	8.52½	8.55
Sept	8.62½	8.62½	8.60	8.62½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Slow and easy.

No. 3 spring wheat, 70@75c; No. 2 red, 84@85½c; No. 2 oats, 43⅝@43¾c; No. 2 white, 45@46½c; No. 3 white, 44¼@45½c; No. 2 rye, 61c; fair to choice malting barley, 61@63½c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.67½; No. 1 northwestern, $1.72¼; prime timothy seed, $6.40@6.50; mess pork, per bbl., $15.55@15.60; lard, per 100 lbs., $9.20@9.22½; short ribs sides (loose), $8.30@8.45; dry salted shoulders (boxed), 7⅛@7¼c; short clear sides (boxed), $8.70@8.80; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $9.25.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	38,000	29,000
Wheat, bu	84,000	63,000
Corn, bu	94,000	37,000
Oats, bu	44,000	89,000
Rye, bu	1,000	1,000
Barley, bu	56,000	28,000

On the produce exchange today the butter market steady; creamery, 18½@28½c; dairy, 18@24c; chees firm, 10@12¼c; eggs unsettled, fresh 34c.

Elgin Butter Market.

By Associated Press.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 17.—There were no offerings or sales of butter on board today, but the quotation committee advanced the price two cents, declaring a firm market at 29 cents. The sales of the week aggregated 600,000 pounds.

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Cattle, receipts 18,000, including 500 Texans. Good top prime steers, $6.50@7.20; poor to medium, $4.00@6.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.00; cows, $1.25@5.35; heifers, $2.50@5.50; canners, $1.25@2.30; bulls, $2.50@4.60; calves, $2.50@7.25; Texas fed steers, $4.50@5.75.

Hogs—Receipts today 40,000, tomorrow 44,000, left over 8,000. Strong to 5 cents higher, close advance lost. Mixed and butchers, $5.75@6.30; good to choice heavy, $6.20@6.40; rough heavy, $5.90@6.15; light, $5.50@6.10; bulk of sales, $5.90@6.20.

Sheep—Receipts 20,000; sheep, steady; lambs, weak to 10 cents lower. Good to choice wethers, $4.75@5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.85@4.60; western sheep and yearlings, $4.50@6.00; native lambs, $3.75@6.60; western lambs, $5.25@6.65.

Official yesterday—Receipts, cattle, 5,573; hogs, 25,316; sheep, 12,306. Shipments, cattle, 1,806; hogs, 5,168; sheep, 220.

Denver Live Stock.

Denver, Feb. 19.—Cattle—The receipts of cattle were very light today, not enough on the market to make a showing. The offerings were the smallest of any day this month, only one load and a few head by trail on sale. The load consisted of some good cornfed beef steers from Longmont that sold at $5.00. These steers averaged 1,239 pounds and brought the top of the market, considering the quality, which was only fairly good for cornfeds. Butcher cattle were in light supply, packers getting a few cows and bulls that came by trail. What feeders and stockers that were on the market arrived by trail and were common, the bulk selling at $3.65 to $3.75. The market is steady, but not enough sales made to base quotations on. The demand continues strong on all classes of offerings, and cattle are selling better here than at any of the eastern markets. Receipts expected to be light the balance of the week.

Hogs—The hog receipts were light today as trains were late. Nine loads of hogs will be in late this afternoon and six loads in the morning, which will give the packers a good supply. The load of hogs that sold were common and light, so did not bring the top of the market, which was about the same as yesterday. Demand is good for choice, heavy hogs.

Sheep—The only load of sheep to arrive was consigned direct to the packers, they being fat wethers. Market ruled strong, with demand good for muttons at live quotations. The eastern lamb market is gradually advancing, $6.60 being the top paid for lambs at the river so far.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000, including 1,000 Texans; steady to 10c higher; native steers, $6.00@6.35; Texas and Indian steers, $4.25@5.65; Texas cows, $2.75@4.60; native cows and heifers, $3.75@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.90; bulls, $3.25@4.75; calves, $4.50@6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market active, steay and 5c higher; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.25; heavy, $6.20@6.30; packers, $5.90@6.20; medium, $5.90@6.25; light, $5.35@6.10; yorkers, $5.35@6.00; pigs, $4.50@5.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market strong; muttons, $4.50@5.75; lambs, $6.25@6.60; range wethers, $4.75@5.50; ewes, $4.75@5.40.

Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, Feb. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; market active and stronger; native steers, 04.00@6.60; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; western steers, $3.75@5.25; Texas steers, $3.60@4.60; canners, $1.50@2.80; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.60; calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.75@4.50.

Hogs — Receipts, 11,500; market strong; heavy, $5.90@6.15; mixed, $5.75@5.90; light, $5.40@5.95; pigs, $5.80@6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; fed muttons, $5.00@6.00; western, $4.50@5.00; ewes, $4.00@4.70; common and stockers, $2.75@4.50; lambs, $5.25@6.50.

Denver Produce.

Denver, Feb. 19.—Eggs receipts were again light and by noon the quotation had advanced to 33c and firm at that price. There are no storage eggs or even seconds on the market. Butter has also improved, the best standard creamery brands being firm at 31c and roll advancing to 18@19c. Fruit trade is a little quiet, California oranges declining to $2.50@3.25, lemons to $3.25. Malaga grapes are quoted at $10 a bbl. In vegetables, potatoes have declined 10c a cwt., spinach advanced to 10c a lb. and carrots ½c a lb.

Butter—Standard creamery, 31c; firsts, 25@27c; store packed, 17@18c; cooking butter, 14@15c; roll butter, 18@19c.

Eggs—Ranch, per dozen, 33c.

Cheese—Colorado cheese, 12c; Colorado brick, 13@14c; Wisconsin twins, 12½@13½c.

Poultry—Dressed turkeys, fancy, 16c; fancy hens, 11c; springs, small, 14@16c; ducks, 10c; geese, 11c.

Fruits—Oranges, $2.50@3.25; lemons, $3.25; apples, Colorado, $1.50@2.50 per box; eastern apples, $5.25@6.50 bbl.; cranberries, $7.75 per bbl.; fancy Missouri apples, $5.50 per bbl.; grape fruit, $3.50 box; tangerines, $2.75 box; Malaga grapes, $10.00 bbl.

Vegetables—Potatoes, red Greeleys, $1.40@1.50; cabbage, $1.00; onions, $4.00; beets, $1.00; navy beans, $3.80; Mexican beans, $4.00; lima beans, $6.00; parsley, per doz., 20c; lettuce, 40@50c; cauliflower, 9c per lb.; radishes, per doz., 20@35c; spinach, 10c; Brussels sprouts, 17½c; Hubbard squash, 2½c lb.; fresh tomatoes, $4.50; turnips, $1.00; parsnips, $1.00; carrots, $1.50.

Colorado Springs Produce.

Eggs—Per case, $9.00.

Butter—Standard creamery, 25@28c; second grade, 24@25c; ladle goods, 16@17c; fancy dairy, 12½@18c; cooking, 10@11c.

Poultry—Dressed chickens, spring, fancy, 16c; turkeys, 16@17c; hens, 10@12c; geese, 10@11c; ducks, springs, 12@13c.

Vegetables—Lettuce, 40@50c dozen; cauliflower, 10c; celery, 4c; oranges, $3.25 box; lemons, $3.00@3.50 box; apples, fancy, $1.75@2.00 box; Ben Davis, $1.25 box; sweet potatoes, Arizona, $3.25 box.

Boston Wool Market.

By Associated Press.

Boston, Feb. 18.—Wool was quiet and firm here this week. The new American clip has opened well. Early shorn Arizona wools have been bought in Phoenix at prices which will bring them as high as 50 cents clean, landed in Boston. Choice fine territory wools are very scarce. Good territories, fine medium, are selling at 48 cents on the secured basis and if they contain considerable staple, the range is up to 50 cents with the ordinary fine medium at 44@45 cents. Fleece wools hold firm with trade quiet. Choice delaine is held at 28½c; No. 1 Ohio fleeces, 26@26½c with 27c asked.

New York Money.

By Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 19.—Money on call steady at 2 @2½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅝ for demand and at $4.84¾ for 60 days. Posted rates $4.85½ and $4.88. Commercial bills $4.84¼@4.85¼.

Bar silver, 55¼c. Mexican dollars, 43⅜c.

Bonds—Governments, firm; state, inactive; railroads, firm.

FINAL AUTHORITY HAS PASSED ON SCHLEY-SAMPSON CONTROVERSY

(Continued from Page 1.)

limit of signal distance when he proposed for any reason temporarily to relinquish his command to the next ranking officer.'

"Following is Admiral Taylor's statement:

"'At the beginning of the fight the New York was about as far to the eastward of me as the Brooklyn was to the westward. The only signal I received from the New York was at the very close of the fight when she signaled to me to return and guard the mouth of the harbor, so that nothing could come out to attack our transports. I received no signal whatever from the Brooklyn and should not have heeded any if one had been made, as I considered Admiral Sampson present and in command. From her position the Indiana took full part in the actual fight as the Spanish ships came out of the harbor.

"'When they ran to the westward the Indiana fell behind, but continued firing at them and at the torpedo boats until all but the Colon were sunk or beached. I saw the Brooklyn turn and run out to seaward, seemingly over a mile, about the time the rear of one of the Spanish ships turned to the west; if, instead of making this loop, the Brooklyn had stood straight in toward the Spaniards, as the other American ships, it seems to me that the fight would have been settled then without need of the long chase.'

"Following is Commander Wainwright's statement:

"'At the outset of the fight the New York was not much further away from me in one direction than the Brooklyn was in the other, and was in plain sight. A signal from Admiral Taylor in connection with my moving forward to attack the torpedo boats was the only signal I received. I made one to the New York just before the last torpedo boat sank. The New York at that time was coming up under the fire of the batteries and herself fired a couple of shots at the torpedo boats. Of course Admiral Sampson was present and in command. I received no signals from the Brooklyn and would not have noticed her at all had it not been for the fact that when the other vessels closed in she made what has since been called 'the loop,' so that my attention was attracted by not seeing the Texas because she stopped and not seeing the Brooklyn because she went seaward away from the Spanish vessels. In other words, the left or westward part of our line was confused and this attracted my attention because it seemed to me from where I was that this permitted the Spanish vessels to try to escape to westward.'

"The survey of the damages of the four Spanish war vessels shows that in addition to several score hits by the six-pounder and one-pounder guns of the American fleet they were struck 43 times by the larger guns of four inches caliber and over. The Colon, which came out inside the others and did comparatively little fighting, received but three of these hits. The other three ships which bore the brunt of the action, received 40 among them. Of these 40, 11 according to the report of the board which examined into them were by four-inch guns, 10 by five-inch guns, four by either four or five-inch (the board could not determine which) while one was by either a five or six-inch; 12 were by eight-inch and two by 12-inch guns. All of our big ships except the Texas had eight-inch guns. Only the Texas and Iowa had 12-inch guns. The Oregon and Indiana had 13-inch guns; and they and the Texas had six-inch guns. The only four-inch guns were on the Iowa, the only five inch guns on the Brooklyn. Therefore, of the three Spanish ships which did the bulk of the fighting, out of 40 large caliber shots that struck them 11 certainly came from the Iowa, 10 certainly from the Brooklyn, four from either the Iowa or the Brooklyn and two from either the Iowa or the Texas. Of the three which struck the Colon two were five-inch and must have come from the Brooklyn, one was either a five or an eight-inch. It must be remembered that the four and five-inch guns were the only quick firers above six-pounders in our fleet, and that they were not only much more rapidly but much more surely handled than were the larger and slower firing guns. The damage and loss of the American vessels were trivial. The only loss suffered was aboard the Brooklyn, where one man was killed and one wounded. In damage the cost of the repairs shows that the Iowa suffered most and the Oregon least. The American ships engaged possessed a more than two-fold material superiority over the Spanish ships, and the difference in the handling of their guns and their engines was even greater. We have just cause to be proud of the vigilance and instant readiness our ships displayed and the workmanlike efficiency with which they were handled. The most striking act was that of the Gloucester, a converted yacht which her commander, Wainwright, pushed into the fight through a hail of projectiles, any one of which would have sunk her, in order that he might do his part in destroying two torpedo boats, each possessing far more than his own offensive power.

"From the statements of the captains above, from the official reports and from the testimony before the court of inquiry the fight can be plotted with absolute certainty in its important outlines though there is conflict as to minor points. When the four Spanish cruisers came out of the harbor the New York had left her position in the blockading lines 40 or 45 minutes before. She had hoisted the signal 'disregard the movements of the commander-in-chief,' but had not hoisted the signal to the second in command to take charge, which, as appears by the signal book, was sometimes but not always used when the command was transferred. As soon as the engagement began the New York turned and steamed back, hoisting a signal to close in, which, however, none of the squadron saw. She was in plain sight and not very much farther from the easternmost blockading ships than the latter were from the Brooklyn which was the westernmost of the lines. As soon as the Spanish ships appeared the five big American blockaders started toward them in accordance with the standing orders of Admiral Sampson.

"After this first move each acted purely on his own initiative. For some minutes the Spanish and American vessels steadily approached one another and the fighting was at its hottest. Then the already damaged Spanish ships turned to the westward while at the same time the westernmost American vessel, the Brooklyn, which was nearest the Spanish line, turned to the eastward, making a loop of a three-quarter circle, at the end of which she again headed westward farther off from and farther behind the Spanish vessels than before the loop had begun, but still ahead of any of the American vessels, although farther outside.

"The Texas, the next ship to the Brooklyn, either was, or conceived herself to be, put in such jeopardy by the Brooklyn's turn toward her that she backed her engines, coming almost or quite to a standstill; so that both the Oregon and the Iowa, which were originally to the eastward of her, passed her and it was some time after she again started before she regained her former position relative to the Spanish vessels. The Spanish vessels had straightened out in column for the west, the Colon going inside of the others and gradually forging ahead of them, without suffering much damage. The two torpedo boats, which had followed them out of the harbor, were now destroyed by the fire of the rearmost American vessel and of the Gloucester, which headed straight in for them, paying no more heed to their quick-fire guns than to the heavy artillery of the forts, to which she was also exposed.

"In the running fight which followed, until the Teresa, Oquendo and Vizaya were destroyed, the Indiana gradually dropped behind, although she continued to fire until the last of the three vessels went ashore. The Brooklyn was ahead of any of the other American vessels, on a course outside theirs; she was nearly broadside on to the Spaniards. The Oregon, Iowa and Texas were all close together and actively engaged throughout this running fight. The Brooklyn and Oregon, followed at some distance by the Texas, then continued in the chase of the Colon which went nearly 30 miles farther before she also went ashore. During the chase of the Colon there was practically no fighting.

"These are the facts as set forth in the above statements of the captains and elsewhere in their official reports and testimony. They leave no room for doubt on any important point.

"The question of command is in this case nominal and technical. Admiral Sampson's ship, the New York, was seen at the outset of the fight from all the ships except the Brooklyn. Four of these five ship captains have testified that they regarded him as present and in command. He signalled 'close in' to the fleet as soon as the first Spanish ship appeared, but his signal was not seen by any American vessel. He was actually under fire from the forts and himself fired a couple of shots at the close of the action with the torpedo boats in addition to signaling the Indiana just at the close of the action. But during the action not a single order from him was received by any of the ships that were actively engaged.

"Admiral Schley at the outset of the action hoisted the two signals of 'clear ship' and 'close in,' which were simply carrying out the standing orders of Admiral Sampson as to what should be done if the enemy's ships attempted to break out of the harbor. Until after the close of the first portion of the fight, at the mouth of the harbor and until after he had made his loop and the Spanish ships were fleeing to the westward, not another American ship noticed a signal from him. When the western pursuit had begun, the Oregon, and the Oregon only, noticed and repeated one of his signals of command. The captain of the Oregon then regarded him as in command, but did not in any shape or way execute any movement or any action of any kind whatsoever in accordance with any order from him.

"In short the question as to which of the two men, Admiral Sampson or Admiral Schley, was at the time in command, is of merely nominal character. Technically, Sampson commanded the fleet and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined, not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine room aboard any ship actively engaged in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their two vessels. It was a captains' fight.

"Therefore, the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matters apart from the claim of nominal command over the squadron; for, so far as the actual fight was concerned, neither one nor the other in fact exercised any command. Sampson was hardly more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as commander-in-chief; upon the excellence of the blockade; upon the preparedness of the squadron; upon the arrangement of the ships head-on in a semi-circle around the harbor, and the standing orders in accordance with which they instantly moved to the attack of the Spaniards when the latter appeared. For all these things the credit is his.

"Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole she did well, but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the 'loop.' It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going, instead of in the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more 'dangerous proximity' to them, but it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her. This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the honor of the flag. Moreover the danger was certainly not as great as that which, in the self same moment, menaced Wainwright's fragile craft as he drove forward against the sea. It was not in my judgment as great as the danger to which the Texas was exposed by the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the Brooklyn and Texas materially to lose position compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had been taken Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn manfully and well. She and the Oregon were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels—though the Iowa certainly and seemingly the Texas, also did as much in hammering to a standstill the Vizcaya, Oquendo and Teresa; while the Indiana did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the Colon the Brooklyn and Oregon share the credit between them.

"Under such circumstances it seems to me that the recommendations of President McKinley were eminently proper, and that so far as Admiral Sampson and Schley were concerned, it would have been unjust for him to have made other recommendations. Personally, I feel that in view of Captain Clark's long voyage in the Oregon and the condition in which he brought her to the scene of service, as well as the way in which he actually managed her before and during the fight it would have been well to have given him the same advancement that was given Wainwright. But, waiving this, it is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley—there was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either. In short, as regards Admirals Sampson and Schley I find that President McKinley did substantial justice and there would be no warrant for reversing his action.

"Both Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley are now on the retired list. In concluding their report, the members of the court of inquiry, Admirals Dewey, Benham and Ramsay, unite in stating that they recommend that no further action be had in the matter. With this recommendation I must heartily concur. There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy. To keep it alive would merely do damage to the navy and to the country.

"Theodore Roosevelt."

25 cents to Cripple Creek by the Colorado Midland railway.

25c One Way, 40c Round Trip. 5-day limit to Cripple Creek via Colorado Midland Railway.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 8, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of county court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 24, 1902, viz: Clarence Milner, H. E. No. 8903, for the S½ SW¼ lot 3, SW¼ NE¼, Sec. 1, T. 14 S., R. 64 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Isaac Milner of Amo, Colo.
Frank Buzzard of Amo, Colo.
Amos Goad of Amo, Colo.
James Miller of Amo, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First insertion Feb. 13, 1902.
Last insertion March 20, 1902.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Havens Atwood, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Havens Atwood, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1902, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 10th day of February, A. D. 1902.

Charles W. Haines, Administrator.

First insertion Feb. 13, 1902.
Last insertion March 6, 1902.

NOTICE OF PRESENTATION OF GUARDIAN'S PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 10th day of March, 1902, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, I, the undersigned, guardian of the estate of Edwin Havens Atwood, a minor, by my attorneys, Haines & Johnson, will present to the district court of the Fourth judicial district of the state of Colorado, sitting within and for El Paso county, at the court house at Colorado Springs, my petition praying therein for an order for sale at private sale of all the right, title and interest of the said minor, the same being an undivided one-half interest in and to lot 12, in Hallowell's subdivision of block 212, addition No. 1, in the said city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, at which time and place any person may be present and object thereto if he so desires.

Colorado Springs, Colo., February 10, 1902. Edwards P. Cleaveland, Guardian of Estate of Edwin Havens Atwood, a Minor.

Haines & Johnson, Attorneys.

First insertion Feb. 13, 1902.
Last insertion Feb. 27, 1902.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of A. E. Elmore, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1902, being one of the regular days of the March term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, T. P. Barber, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator and pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 1, 1902. T. P. Barber, Administrator of the Estate of A. E. Elmore, Deceased.

First insertion Feb. 6, 1902.
Last insertion March 6, 1902.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE STATE LANDS.

Office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colo., Feb. 3, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Christina Owens, whose postoffice address is Denver, Colo., on January 27, 1902, made application No. 2143 to the state board of land commissioners to lease the following described Ind. school lands, situate in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit:

N½ of NE¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.
SE¼ of NE¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.
N½ of NW¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.
S½ of SW¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.
SE¼ Sec. 1, Twp. 11 south, range 63 west.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication February 27, 1902.

John T. Joyce, Register State Board Land Commissioners.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Henry Atwood, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of William Henry Atwood, late of the county of Cuyahoga, state of Ohio, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1902, on the last Monday in March, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 10th day of February, A. D. 1902.

Charles W. Haines, Administrator.

First insertion March 6, 1902.
Last insertion March 13, 1902.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE STATE LANDS.

Office of the State Board of Land Commissioners, Denver, Colorado, February 13, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that Julien Gammon, whose postoffice address is Ramah, Colo., on February 6, 1902, made application No. 2193 to the State Board of Land Commissioners to lease the following described school lands, situate in El Paso county, Colorado, towit:

All of Sec. 36, Township 11 South, Range 61 West.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

Date of last publication, March 13, 1902.

John T. Joyce, Register State Board Land Commissioners.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.